

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

To All Counties

The University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, which has been held annually for nearly half a century, has been canceled for this year because the heavy military education schedule on the University Farm campus makes it impossible to accommodate the large group of farm men and women who make this event their vacation and back-to-school period. Announcement of the cancellation was made today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

Instead of the full week of adult classes, reunions, laboratory demonstrations and assembly entertainments that mark the event for around 3,000 visitors each year, University Farm will offer an abbreviated program during the week of January 24 over the University's radio station WLB.

"The Farm and Home Week by radio is not intended to be a substitute for the regular event," Christianson said, "but a means of keeping in touch with the men and women who have made it a habit to come to University Farm each year to learn the latest developments in farming and homemaking. The radio sessions, from 10 to 10:30 a.m. and 12 to 1:15 p.m. each day, will include greetings from University leaders, panel discussions on topics of current interest, spotlights on research and reminiscences of former farm and home events."

The plan is to return to a regular program next year, or as soon as wartime schedules on the campus permit.

In spite of the cancellation of Farm and Home Week, a number of farm organizations who have always timed their annual meetings with the University Farm event plan to meet on the campus or in the Twin Cities. Among them are the Minnesota Farm Bureau, January 17-19, Lowry Hotel, St. Paul; Minnesota Turkey Growers association, January 18, St. Paul Hotel; Minnesota Crop Improvement association, program at University Farm, banquet at Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis; state livestock breed associations, January 20, University Farm, with annual sale of purebred ewes in late afternoon at the livestock pavilion.

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Special Follow-up Story for
Institute Program

Raising food for fighters is the slogan adopted by _____ county 4-H clubs which are placing livestock production at the head of the list of projects for 1944. Last year 4-H members in the state contributed to the war effort by raising nearly 10 million pounds of beef, pork, and lamb. Plans for expansion of the livestock work were made at an institute at _____
(time and place)

Training in the efficient feeding of cattle, sheep and swine is one of the objectives of the livestock projects. With feed shortages one of the problems in livestock production, special attention will be given to feed conservation this coming year.

Four-H swine projects will emphasize the raising of a market litter with least feed in 180 days. Beef feeding and beef heifer projects will stress the owning and management of one or more animals or sharing ownership and management of the beef herd.

Since the price outlook for wool and lamb is good, 4-H sheep projects are being encouraged. Members are being urged to start with one or more young ewes or ewe lambs or to share flock management and ownership. Other phases of the sheep project work call for the purchase, fattening and marketing of 15 or more Western lambs, or owning and managing a flock of 10 ewes and mating them to a purebred ram. Information will be given in parasite control and efficient feeding practices.

County Agent _____ was assisted by _____ and _____, state 4-H staff members at the institute in _____ county.

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Special Follow-up Story for
Institute Program

Home front service will be the objective of 4-H girls in _____ county who are making home economics projects their major jobs for 1944. Home economics projects in which club members may enroll include healthful foods, clothing and home service. Plans for this project work were made at an institute of adult and junior 4-H leaders held _____, under the direction of _____ (time and place) _____ (agent(s)).

Preserving foods for family use by canning, drying, raw storage or freezing will be one of the important phases of the foods project. Last year the 3,600 members enrolled in food preservation in Minnesota canned an average of 283 quarts per person.

Other 4-H foods projects are bread baking, "simple foods," and ~~low-cost meal~~ *preparation* ~~planning~~. In the "simple foods" project, girls will learn to make at least 15 easily prepared dishes that fit well into a day's balanced meal plan. Training in better nutrition and wise planning of the family food supply will come in the meal preparation project. Four-H'ers who are enrolled will plan, prepare and serve at least 15 well-balanced meals, using locally produced foods as much as possible.

Wise selection and use of new materials as well as conservation of materials at hand is an important aspect of the 4-H clothing project. Members will make or remodel garments and learn the best ways of keeping clothes in good condition by proper laundering, mending and altering.

The home service projects offer an opportunity to serve on the home front by conserving time and energy for members of the family, conserving materials and promoting family happiness. Taking care of children and assisting with household tasks are only two of the ways in which home service members help out. Many farmhouses and farmyards have taken on a new appearance since 4-H'ers interested in home improvement and beautification have given time to redecorate rooms, repair and make furnishings, plant a lawn, flowers, shrubs and trees.

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Special Follow-up Story for
Institute Program

Victory gardening was placed at the top of the list of 1944 4-H club projects for _____ county as adult and junior club leaders met at _____ on _____. This year, as their contribution to (place) (date) food production, _____ county 4-H'ers plan to increase the amount of produce raised as well as the number of gardens in _____ county, according to _____, county extension agent.

Four-H adult and junior leaders will play an important part in the success of the garden projects. Adult leaders enlisted so far to guide the county's clubs are:

Their work will include helping club members to prepare and use planting diagrams, teaching them to use seed and fertilizer efficiently and to prepare the soil, emphasizing the importance of planting at the proper time, cultivating thoroughly and controlling insects. Using garden vegetables for the table as well as canning, drying and storing a supply for winter will be stressed as an important part of the garden project, and leaders will demonstrate and teach methods of preparation.

Last year _____ 4-H members in _____ county helped to make (number) up the total of nearly 20,000 4-H boys and girls in the state who raised over a million dollars' worth of garden products.

State 4-H staff members who assisted _____ at the institute(s) in _____ county were:

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Special Follow-up Story for
Institute Program

Raising poultry for meat and eggs will be an important part of 4-H club work in _____ county in 1944. Junior and adult 4-H leaders, meeting at an institute here _____, marked poultry for special emphasis (time and place) during this coming year.

Minnesota poultry production goals for 1944 are to increase egg production 1 per cent but to decrease production of chickens 13 per cent and turkeys 16 per cent. The national goal calls for culling present flocks 10 per cent but stepping up egg production 2 per cent.

As a step toward fulfilling national and state goals, emphasis in the 4-H poultry project will be placed on improving housing, feeding and management of flocks. Members will be taught to cull out all undersized, unthrifty, poorly fleshed, diseased birds and loafers, bringing the numbers down to the capacity of the house. Instruction will also be given in raising the 1944 chicks and in feeding the flock.

Last year 4-H members in the state owned over a million birds. Nearly 8,000 members were enrolled in poultry production. _____ members carried the poultry project in _____ county, says _____, county extension agent.

State 4-H staff members who were present at the institute in _____ county were:

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Special Follow-up Story for
Institute Program

More dairy products for the armed forces, lend-lease and civilians is the goal of _____ county 4-H club members who are making the dairy project one of their No. 1 wartime jobs for 1944. At an institute for adult and junior leaders held _____, it was decided that the dairy field provides one (time and place) of the most important opportunities for 4-H service, reports _____, county extension agent.

Four-H boys and girls enrolled in the project will raise their own dairy calves and heifers or share in the management of all calves or heifers on the farm; or they may manage and keep production records on their own cows or share in the management and ownership of the farm dairy herd.

Though demand for more milk and milk products is increasing, production is hampered by labor and feed shortages. For that reason, club leaders working with project members will stress the importance of putting into use labor-saving devices as well as the best management practices in order to step up production. Members will learn how to feed calves on limited amounts of milk and what are proper rations for the herd. Emphasis will also be placed on keeping records, having a clean, healthy and disease-free herd and culling old and low-producing cows.

Demonstrations will show 4-H'ers how machine milking in an average herd can be cut in half by putting into practice rules for faster milking. Members will also be taught short cuts in washing the separator and other dairy utensils.

Last year 4-H boys and girls in the nation cared for 90 thousand head of dairy cattle.

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Immediate release.

Daily papers.

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The plan is to return to a regular program as soon as wartime schedules on the campus permit.

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A2366-JB

News Bureau
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St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 6, 1944

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Winter concrete construction during the current shortage of other building materials may become more common in farm communities since there are no restrictions on the sale of cement and since concrete work can be done in cold weather.

This is the opinion of Charles G. Snyder, agricultural engineer at University Farm, who points out that cold-weather concrete work can be done successfully but requires more equipment than does warm weather construction.

It is essential to keep the concrete from freezing, which would keep it from setting. Alternate freezing and thawing will definitely do damage.

When concrete is made in temperatures above 40 degrees, no precautions are necessary other than protection after it has been poured. Such protection can be afforded by placing a covering of canvas, straw or hay over the slab. Concrete which has had an opportunity to harden for 48 hours will not be injured by freezing.

Where concrete work must be done at temperatures below 40 degrees, both the aggregate and the water should be heated separately. It is unnecessary to heat the cement.

Water can be heated in a boiler or large kettle or by kindling a fire under a clean oil drum. Old corrugated pipe, an old oil boiler shell, smoke stack or similar container can be used to heat the aggregate. The easiest method is to bank the sand and gravel over such improvised equipment while a good fire is burning within the cylinder. Sand and gravel should be heated separately. None of the materials, however, should be heated to a temperature of more than 150 degrees because too much heat will cause the concrete to set in the mixer or before it can be trowled. The ideal temperature is about 80 degrees.

After the concrete is poured it should be protected against freezing by covering with waterproof building paper and then with hay or straw.

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Immediate release.

Daily papers.

With district conferences for county agents at Grand Rapids and Anoka Thursday and Friday of this week, the Agricultural Extension Service is making plans for an all-out effort to increase feed production on Minnesota farms during 1944. To be stressed at meetings in every farm community of this state during the next few months are methods of getting more feed per acre by shifting to the more productive crops such as alfalfa and corn.

Large numbers of livestock in 1943 led to feed shortages that must be averted this coming season if production is to be kept at a high level. Agents are conferring with University specialists on best means of using fertilizer to increase yields, choosing more productive varieties, saving seed by treating for diseases and preparing better seed beds, increasing the amounts of cheap dairy feeds by improving pastures, and other programs to increase quickly the depleted feed supplies.

After the conferences of the northeast county agents at Grand Rapids and Anoka this week, other conferences will be held at:

Rochester - - January 10
Mankato - - - January 11
Windom- - - - January 12
Willmar - - - January 13
Fergus Falls- January 14
Crookston - - January 15.

University Farm people speaking at the conferences are Extension Director Paul E. Miller, C. L. McNelly, A. E. Engebretson, W. A. Peters, Ralph Crim, Paul M. Burson, M. L. Armour, H. R. Searles and R. C. Rose.

A2368-PCJ

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

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Minnesota livestock associations will hold their annual business meetings on Thursday, January 20, at University Farm, J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, announced today. The over-all organization and the breed associations normally meet during Farm and Home Week. Since the annual short course has been cancelled, the Office of Agricultural Short Courses at University Farm has designated January 20 as livestock meeting day and invited the associations to hold their programs.

Dean H. H. Kildee of Iowa State College will give an address on "What Can Livestock Breeders Do Now in Postwar Planning" when members of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association hold their annual meeting at 1:30 p.m. Other talks will be given by J. O. Christianson, University Farm, and Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, president of the association.

In the morning at 10 o'clock, the breed associations will hold their annual business meetings. They include Aberdeen Angus Cattle Breeders, the Brown Swiss Breeders, Hereford Breeders, Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Red Polled Breeders, Shorthorn Cattle Breeders, Sheep Breeders, Swine Producers and Horse Breeders.

Officers of the associations who will conduct the meetings are E. W. Brown, Luverne, president, and C. C. Chase, Pipestone, secretary, Aberdeen Angus Cattle Breeders; R. W. Stumbo, national fieldman, Brown Swiss Breeders; M. E. Teeter, Fairmont, president, and Roland Abraham, Lakefield, secretary, Hereford Breeders; Ben H. Saunders, Parkers Prairie, president, Milking Shorthorn Breeders; Fred Esterly, Buffalo, and Roy L. Mueller, Arlington, secretary, Red Polled Breeders; Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, president, and A. B. Hagen, Slayton, secretary, Shorthorn Cattle Breeders; Harold Saettre, Kasson, president, and P. A. Anderson, University Farm, secretary, Sheep Breeders; Rudolph Juhl, Luverne, president, and E. F. Ferrin, University Farm, secretary, Swine Producers; Nels Grass, LeRoy, president, and A. L. Harvey, University Farm, secretary, Horse Breeders.

Closing the day's events, the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association will hold its annual sale of purebred ewes at 7 p.m.

A2369-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

A 17-year-old McLeod county girl, Frieda Schlueter of Hutchinson, has won a 4-H award which proves she can raise ^{sheep} with the best of them. Raising 18 Shropshire lambs to a total of 1,523 pounds in 135 days, or an average of 84.6 pounds per lamb, she surpassed the records of all other 4-H'ers enrolled in the project which calls for owning, caring for and raising as many lambs as possible from 10 ewes. Seven 4-H boys were also given awards in the contest.

During the five years she has carried the sheep project, Frieda has won two trips to the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul, where she exhibited a trio of lambs. In addition to helping with the general farm work on her parents' 280-acre farm, she works part-time in a Hutchinson bakery.

Winner of second place in the ten-^{ewe} production contest was Gerhard Mitteness, Benson, who raised 20 Hampshire and Shropshire lambs to 1,488 pounds in 135 days, or an average of 74.8 pounds per lamb. Donald Drescher, Albert Lea, who placed third, raised 18 lambs to 1,357 pounds, an average of 75.4 pounds.

Other 10-ewe project winners announced by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, are: Allen E. Kroehler, Henderson; Vernon Hoppe, Crookston; Eugene Meyer, Springfield; LuVerne Klassen, Plainview; Paul J. Neil, Randolph.

Awards were made by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

A2370-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 12 1944

To all counties
Use if applicable.

_____ county farmers and homemakers who had planned to attend Farm and Home Week at University Farm this year, or who have always wanted to go but never could break away, can get at least part of the benefits this year by tuning in to WLB, University of Minnesota radio station, 770 on the dial. When it became necessary to cancel the annual short course at University Farm because of the congestion of military education schedules, Director J. O. Christianson arranged with WLB to present over the air well-known Minnesota personalities and the latest results of agricultural research.

The programs will be given during the week of January 24, with sessions each day from 10:30 to 11 in the morning and from 12 to 1:15 at noon. The morning program will present answers to gardening, food, and home management problems, while the noon period will carry discussions on timely subjects, and throw the spotlight on new research. The period from 1 to 1:15 each day will be "Open House," with special messages to former Farm and Home Week visitors and reminiscences about short courses of other years.

Among those who will present greetings over the air are Governor Ed J. Thye, President Walter C. Coffey and Dean C. H. Bailey. Timely subjects to be discussed by University staff members are minimum protein requirements for livestock, the outlook for agricultural production, food and farm help during 1944, postwar agriculture, faster milking, mastitis control, saving time on the farm, new ideas for 1944 crop production, spraying fruit trees, commercial fertilizers, income tax tips and important phases of victory garden culture.

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
January 12 1944

To all counties

Minnesota farmers should think twice before they place too much reliance in widely published reports that the molding board plow is bad for the soil and should be discarded, County Agent _____ pointed out today. He says that tests of the plow vs. subsurface tillage have been conducted in this state and so far the score gives the old fashioned plow an advantage of 8 bushels of corn to the acre.

M. A. Thorfinnson, soil conservation specialist at University Farm, reports that in field tests conducted on farms in erosion areas of the state the molding board plow had a distinct advantage over other tillage methods. In heavier soils where drifting is not a major problem, this advantage would be even greater.

For the lighter soils the one-way disc plow proved to be effective and gave the added protection of leaving part of the stubble above ground to hinder soil drifting. The uni-tiller which stirs up the subsurface without turning under the stubble appeared to be definitely inferior to the plow in the Minnesota tests.

Thorfinnson's advice is to stick to the plow until something else is proved better. The one-way disc is almost as good in light soils, but subsurface sweeps are not yet proved.

The Minnesota tests were conducted by the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service with the help of cooperating farmers.

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
January 12 1944

To home demonstration counties

Don't throw vitamin C into the garbage can, advises Home Demonstration Agent _____. Using the peeling of citrus fruits is one way of conserving this valuable vitamin, since the peel contains about three times as much vitamin C as the pulp and juice.

Citrus peel may be candied, used to make marmalade or ground with raw cranberries or raw apples for a tart relish. Grated orange or lemon peel gives a pleasing flavor to desserts, sauces, quick breads, icings and cookies, taking the place of expensive flavoring extracts.

To solve the problem of having the peel ready just when it is needed, scald the peelings thoroughly, wipe off the extra moisture and set aside to dry. After the peelings are entirely dry, run them through a coarse grinder and store the gratings for future use in a bottle with a screw top.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 12 1944

To home demonstration counties

This is the time to buy and use fresh citrus fruits, now that they are at the peak of their season, says Home Demonstration Agent _____.

Citrus fruits are a good way of meeting daily vitamin C needs at a time of the year when other fruits and vegetables containing vitamin C are scarce. Since this vitamin, necessary to combat infection and fatigue and to build good teeth and gums, cannot be stored in the body, it is important to get a sufficient amount of it in foods each day.

Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, suggests the following tips in buying citrus fruits. The best oranges and grapefruit are firm to the touch, with no soft spots. Most blemishes, like scars, scratches and slight discolorations, are only skin deep. Color does not indicate quality. Heaviness means juiciness, but small size fruit are often most economical for juice.

When using oranges or grapefruit for juice, don't strain the juice, Miss Hobart advises. The bits of pulp contain valuable vitamins and minerals. Juice may be squeezed the night before using and stored in the refrigerator without losing an appreciable amount of vitamin C, though the taste may change slightly.

Citrus fruits are better in salads and fresh fruit cup when the bitter white membrane is removed. An easy way to remove the membrane is to peel the fruit by hand, scrape off the white pith with a sharp knife, then break the fruit in two and cut the membrane along the center with a sharp knife. The seeds will drop out and the membrane can be pulled off easily, leaving the sections whole.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Victory gardeners won't have to worry about a shortage of vegetable seeds this year. While there may be shortages in some varieties, in most cases other varieties of the crop will be available which are just as good or nearly as good, according to A. E. Hutchins, horticulturist at University Farm, St. Paul.

To be assured of getting desired varieties, however, Hutchins advises planning the garden now and buying seeds early. At the same time he warns gardeners against ordering more seeds than necessary and wasting them in planting. Germination may be increased by planting at the proper depth in a smooth, thoroughly pulverized seed bed.

Garden seed left over from last year can be used if it has retained its viability. Growing power of seed can be tested simply by scattering a definite number of seeds between two pieces of moist blotting paper cut to fit the bottom of a plate. Over the blotting paper place an inverted plate or piece of glass to prevent evaporation. Set in a warm place and keep the paper moist by wetting when necessary. If 100 seeds are used, the number of seeds sprouting will give the percentage of germination, or if 25 seeds are used, four times the number sprouting will equal the percentage of germination. If germination is low but fairly good, the seed can still be used by increasing the rate of planting.

Under cool, dry storage conditions most vegetable seeds retain their viability for several years, but a few deteriorate rapidly. Seeds good only for one year are martynia, onion, parsnip and sea kale; seeds good for two years are dandelion, leek, okra, and salsify. Most others are good for three or four years. Since storage conditions vary widely, it is a good idea to run germination tests of all old seed.

A2371-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A Sleepy Eye 4-H boy was named 1943 corn champion today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. The boy is Leonard Maurer of Brown county, who beat out 30 other county champions in the state contest. Scoring was based on high yields as well as several other factors indicating the quality of work done by the contestant in carrying out his 4-H project. Leonard is 20 years old and is a member of the Eban Skyrockets 4-H club.

In addition to the state champion Kittleson named three regional winners in his announcement today. Winner in the southern zone was Dale Kelsey of Lewisville, Watonwan county; central zone, Kenneth Brown, Hastings, Washington county; northern zone, Edwin Kassenborg, Glyndon, Clay county.

The winner received a \$25 war bond presented by the Union Stockyards company of South St. Paul. District champions received \$10 cash awards presented by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

A2372-JB

A Minnesota 4-H farm boy, John Weis of St. Cloud, has been invited as a guest on the Quiz Kids' program to be broadcast over the Blue Network on Monday evening, January 17, in the interests of the infantile paralysis campaign. Weis was one of the four national health champions chosen at the 1943 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. The program, which originates in Station WENR, Chicago, will be broadcast from 6 to 6:30 p.m.

A2373-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The Minnesota Turkey Growers' association will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, January 18, at the St. Paul Hotel, Graydon McCully of Maple Plain, president, announced today.

The program will begin at 10 a.m. with discussions by leaders in the industry and will close with a banquet set for 6:30 p.m. The meeting is open to all turkey growers in the state and their wives. Roy Baumgartner, Litchfield, is secretary-treasurer of the association.

A2374-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 17, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers

L. F. Graber, chief of the agronomy division at the University of Wisconsin, will be guest speaker for Minnesota Crop Improvement Day at University Farm on Wednesday, January 19. Sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, sessions on crop problems will be held morning and afternoon, with meetings open to the public. Attendance of more than 100 association members and other interested growers is expected at the program, according to Ralph Crim, secretary of the association.

Problems in relation to food production, new developments in the use of chemical fertilizer, plant disease problems and seed treatment, soybean production and recommended varieties of available seed stocks will be among subjects discussed by members of the agronomy, plant pathology, soils and entomology staffs at University Farm.

Opening the afternoon session, Graber will speak on legume and grass mixtures in Wisconsin. Other talks on the program will be by C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the state department of agriculture, dairy and food, who will discuss seed regulations; and Herman F. Skyberg, Fisher, president of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, on how the farmer can meet 1944 food production goals.

Climaxing the sessions is a banquet at the Leamington hotel at 6:30 p.m. at which premier seed growers will be announced and medals present. Award of the title of premier seed grower is made each year for outstanding records of service in behalf of better Minnesota crops. Banquet speakers will be Philip W. Pillsbury, of Pillsbury Flour Mills company, and Graber.

The annual business meeting of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association is set for Thursday morning. The state seed show, held as part of the association's annual program, has been cancelled this year.

A2375-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 17, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers.

The Minnesota Sheep Breeders association is sponsoring a sale of purebred breeding ewes to be held in the livestock pavilion at University Farm Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Sixty-two head of Shropshire, Hampshires and Southdowns consigned by Minnesota's best breeders will be sold at auction Thursday as a climax of livestock breeders day at University Farm.

Farmers seeking to improve their flocks, as well as 4-H and F.F.A. members who want to start out in sheep raising, are especially invited to look over the offerings at the sale, says P. A. Anderson, secretary of the association. The ewes are all carefully selected for breeding and quality and they are bred to sires having the blood lines of national winners.

Earlier in the day the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, together with all the component breed associations, will hold annual meetings on the campus. The smaller breed groups will meet in the morning, and the over-all association will meet in the afternoon. The sheep sale will close the day's events.

A2376-JB

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

To all counties

Every _____ county farmer should be familiar with the state and federal seed laws so that he may get the full benefit of their protection, says County Agent _____.

Requirements of the state law are specific and can be easily checked.

The county agent suggests pasting these five points on the granary door:

1. Look for a label on the container. Don't buy unlabeled seed.
2. The label should give per cent of germination.
3. It should give the per cent of weed seeds in relation to the grain.
4. It should list by name primary noxious weeds present such as field bindweed (jenny), leafy spurge, thistles.
5. It should give name and address of seller.

Labels ought to be kept for at least a year. Marking on them the date the seed is bought and where it is used will help in tracing the source of unclean seed.

Farmers who want to check up on questionable seed, or who wish to make tests of their own seed, may avail themselves of the service offered by the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm, St. Paul.

Mail a pint (large seed) or cupful (small seed) to the seed laboratory for analysis. Do it now. Don't wait until the spring rush.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 19 1944

To Home Demonstration Agents

Use a moderate oven for roasting fresh pork, advises Home Demonstration Agent _____ . Like any tender, well-fatted meat, pork roasts best in an oven set at about 325 degrees F. for the entire cooking period. A shallow open pan, with a rack in the bottom to keep the meat from sticking, is better for pork roasts than a deep roaster because it allows the heat to move freely around the meat. No water should be added to the pan because water makes steam which draws juice from the meat and makes it shrink and lose flavor. Set the roast fat side up in the pan so it will baste itself as the fat melts and runs down over the meat.

If pork roast has been properly cooked, there will be no pink juice. The time necessary for roasting fresh pork properly depends not only on the weight of the roast but also on its shape and the amount of bone it contains, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. A compact chunky roast like a stuffed shoulder needs about 45 minutes to the pound, while a longer, thinner cut with considerable bone such as a center loin requires about 30 minutes to the pound. A heavy, chunky roast like a whole ham will cook in 30 minutes to the pound, but a small chunky piece like a half ham requires about 50 minutes per pound.

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St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 19 1944

To Home Demonstration Agents

Now that eggs are plentiful in supply, this is a good time for homemakers to make souffles and other egg dishes for the family, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Miss Hobart gives some tips on using egg whites to best advantage.

The temperature of the egg affects the whipping of the white and the separation of white from yolk. Though an egg just out of the refrigerator separates most easily because the white is firm and the yolk less likely to break, the white whips best after the egg has warmed up to room temperature.

Whites should be whipped stiff but not dry. To hold their air bubbles while they are folded into a mixture and then cooked, they must not be stretched too thin by overbeating. Whip until the white holds up in a soft peak and looks glossy but not dry. If an electric beater is used, the speed should be moderate, since egg whites do not whip successfully at high speed. A bowl with a rounded bottom and gently sloping sides is best for whipping.

A pinch of salt or cream of tartar added at the start of beating will help egg whites hold their stiffness. On the other hand, even a small particle of fat in the white will prevent it from beating stiff. For that reason the beater should be free of oil and no egg yolk should be left in the white, since yolk contains fat.

To cook egg white dishes successfully, use low or moderate heat.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 20, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

For outstanding records of service in behalf of better Minnesota crops, four men were awarded the title of premier seed grower and presented with medals at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association on Wednesday night at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis. The banquet was held following morning and afternoon sessions at University Farm on crop problems.

Winners of premier seed grower honors were Hiram Johnson, Ellendale, Steele county; Charles V. Simpson, Waterville, LeSueur county; Conrad Nietfeld, Melrose, Stearns county; and Oscar J. Olson, Lake Park, Becker county. Annual awards are based on the volume of seed produced and the effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed among Minnesota farmers.

Officers of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association for the coming year were elected at the annual business meeting held Thursday. They are: president, Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, who succeeds Herman F. Skyberg of Fisher; first vice president, Nuel L. Olson, Cottonwood; second vice president, Charles V. Simpson, Waterville; secretary, R. F. Grim, University Farm; assistant secretary, Carl Borgeson, University Farm; treasurer, M. W. Taarud, University Farm; ex-officio members, H. K. Hayes, University Farm, and Andrew Boss, St. Paul. New members elected to the board of directors were Herman F. Skyberg, Fisher and Vern Immer, Jeffers. Other members on the board of directors are Theodore Thompson, Fergus Falls; Conrad Nietfeld, Melrose; E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing and J. W. Evans, Montevideo. Representative on the executive committee is H. B. Abrahamson, Dassel.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 20, 1944

Immediate Release

Daily papers.

New officers and directors of livestock breed associations were announced today following annual meetings held at University Farm.

Elected president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association was H. A. Dehrental, Wykoff, J. S. Jones, St. Paul, was re-elected secretary.

Officers of breed associations for 1944 include:

Horse Breeders - president, N. P. Grass, LeRoy; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Harvey, University Farm.

Hereford Breeders - president, M. E. Teeter, Fairmont; secretary-treasurer, Roland Abraham, Lakefield.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders - president, E. W. Brown, Luverne; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Chase, Pipestone.

Red Polled Breeders - president, Fred Esterly, Buffalo; secretary-treasurer, Roy Mueller, Arlington.

Shorthorn Breeders - president, Henry Jamieson, Blue Earth; secretary-treasurer, M. T. Findahl, Waterville.

Milking Shorthorn Breeders - president, Benjamin Saunders, Parkers Prairie; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Hodgson, Waseca.

Swine Producers - president, Rudolph Juhl, Luverne; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Ferrin, University Farm.

Sheep Breeders - president, Evan Busse, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, Philip A. Anderson, University Farm.

A2378-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 21, 1944

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Organization of the new Dakota county soil conservation district moved closer to realization today with the announcement of seven polling places for the referendum which will determine whether farmers of the county want to develop an organized attack on soil erosion problems. The state soil conservation committee, headed by Paul E. Miller of University Farm, this week reviewed statements from earlier public hearings at Farmington and Inver Grove, and set February 5 as the date for the county referendum.

A majority of favorable votes is needed from the referendum which will be held from 2 to 4:30 p.m. Saturday, February 5, at the following polling places:

Waterford school
Inver Grove town hall
Lakeville village hall
Eagen town hall
Rosemount village hall
Farmington city hall
Hampton village hall.

Governor Ed J. Thye, himself a Dakota county farmer, was the first to sign the petition for organization of a soil conservation district in his county.

A2379-FCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 21, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Frank B. Astroth, St. Paul, was elected president of the Minnesota Jersey Cattle club at the annual business meeting of the association held this week at University Farm. A. Horton Dietz, Minneapolis, was named vice president, and George S. Taylor, Forest Lake, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors were Frank Furst, Lake City; Paul Abel, Granada; W. E. Bean, Anoka; W. O. Kruger, Paynesville; Verle Rippey, Milaca; J. M. Schmit, Motley; Egbert Goeb, Red Lake; Reuben Tweten, Fosston.

The club will hold eight district meetings on the dairy outlook during March and April.

A2370-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 21, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

An up-to-the-minute analysis of the progress and prospects of Minnesota's newest dairy industry, the manufacture of dry milk, has just been published by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm. The author is E. Fred Koller, associate professor of agricultural economics, who has made an intensive study during the past few months of the expansion of dry milk manufacture under the impetus of the government program.

The new publication is Bulletin 372, "The Minnesota Dry Milk Industry," and can be obtained by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, 8 Minnesota.

Dr. Koller outlines the wartime dry milk requirements, surveys the present dry milk manufacturing capacity in the state and discusses some of the problems of conversion. One of the most important sections of his publication is his analysis of the state as to areas where substantial quantities of milk might be made available for drying.

Looking to postwar prospects of the industry, Koller takes a moderately optimistic view but warns against lack of longtime planning: "The producers who will be in the best position to take advantage of available postwar markets will be those who have successfully achieved low-cost plant operation and top quality products," he says. "Dairy groups considering the construction of new drying facilities should choose their plant sites with due regard to all possible economic considerations. They should also avoid the tendency to overbuild and to build without careful regard to costs. Such errors will handicap or make impossible efficient operation in the future."

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 9, 1944

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

The Battle in Alaska

Some people have asked for another installment of Bud's army letters. He's in the Aleutian Islands now, apparently guarding a rock to keep it from floating away. Like all soldiers, he can't say what he is doing or relate his daily adventures, but must be strictly impersonal. In spite of these restrictions, he manages to fill a few pages every week with verbiage which brings hearty laughs from Pa, Ma and the gals.

"You won't need to send any more clippings from the Sunday paper. It has arrived with a bang—four editions at once, and I've been reading ever since. I remember how I used to read the Sunday paper, all sprawled out on the davenport after church, listening to Pearl and Ade on the radio and inhaling the odoriferous perfumes of a chicken dinner as it was prepared by the master chef. Ah, them were the days, all right.

"Thanks for the color prints. I wouldn't trade my pictures for anything. When I feel like taking an imaginary furlough I just haul out a few of them, and it's no trouble at all. I had a day off this week and hiked in to visit the boys. Took my latest sack of popcorn and we had a little party. Joe works in the mess hall and can get butter for us.

"We surely had a swell Thanksgiving. The turkeys arrived, via our own sweat and blood, and were rendered edible by our honorable cook. They call him Moose—and that ain't so very far from wrong. Regarding Christmas, there is an acute shortage of department stores in this vicinity, so I'll have to do business by remote control.

"Here we are in December. If I were back in school, I'd be looking forward

to Christmas vacation, with my stuff ready and the calendar all decorated with appropriate insignia to indicate a speedy departure toward the promised land—Ma's Hotel. Good room and bath, the best cuisine in southern Minnesota, congenial inhabitants, exquisite scenery, a wide variety of recreation, vaudeville conducted spontaneously at all hours. Popcorn and grape juice served frequently. Please accept my reservation for an undetermined tenure as soon as this correspondent is able to finish his present business.

"I got such a kick out of Quenie and Sarge yesterday. (His gang have been adopted by a pair of pups.) It was their first trip over the trail with us to get rations. Their excitement and curiosity, plus unbounded energy, furnished many a laugh. Such antics!

"Last year I spent Christmas in New York City. Wow, what a contrast! Anyway, I don't have to worry now about getting run over by taxicabs or missing subway stations. We'll have to watch the calendar closely not to miss it. A day is just a day up here.

"Technically I'll have to call this the first of January because the old year just uttered a final yielding scream and slowly sank beneath the icy waters of the North Pacific. The new year is now one hour old. Here's the tale of our Christmas party. When I came in from shift, they told me a tree had been provided but was sitting out on the trail where we have been getting rations.

"This could never be, so Little Rob, our hero, and his engineer buddy from Winona girded their loins and set forth to brave the elements and bring home the bacon--so to speak. There it was, an honest-to-goodness spruce--and I've seen much worse. Loud were the clamorings and huzzahs upon our return. We got wet feet and also semi-inactivated facial tissue due to a persevering and icy gale--but we had a tree.

"The next step was to decorate the mess hall appropriately and whet the appetite for our forthcoming orgy of delicacies. This done, a movie was shown and the Red Cross had a little present for everyone. A phonograph played some lively and some nostalgic music which accompanied a good deal of chin music. Even Quenie ate more candy than was good for her. Then back to work. The war can't wait for Christmas. 'Bye. Bud."

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 2, 1944

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

New Breeds of Livestock

Our hats are off to the old British breeders who originated and developed many of the races of domestic animals now found on Minnesota farms. They did a fine job, and for fear we would lose some of the excellence they discovered, we have formed elaborate systems of recording pedigrees, so that no animal is a "purebred" unless it can be traced back to the original animals or importations from the old country.

Does this mean that we have lost the skill, art, understanding or whatever it takes to combine animal inheritance as usefully as they did? Possibly we should have preserved the qualities of human intelligence which would have been capable of producing a Cruickshank, a Bates or a McCombie whenever they were needed. It seems strange that men should so carefully preserve and protect the best in animal characters and let the human race run wild, but so it is, even today.

The early breeders and improvers of livestock won recognition by the productive ability of their animals. The sheep, cattle or hogs which would earn the most income for their owners naturally brought the best prices as seed stock. But a human intelligence which thought more of breeding productive cattle than productive men has naturally strayed from the straight and narrow path of economic utility to explore the glamorous bypaths of pedigree, color, conformation and markings. Besides, these things are so much easier to see and argue about.

So today, while we talk of utility, and still retain, in spite of our mistakes, a large proportion of that commodity, small differences in pedigree, color, conformation, markings and fat make the difference between a bull selling for \$100

or ten to 100 times that much. Of course, the best animals should bring the best prices, but when we go to buy a bull what information do we have on production? A butterfat record on a bull's great grandmother may or may not be worth \$1000. His appearance may or may not be an indication of his worth as a sire.

Our present breeds of farm animals were "made" to meet conditions which prevailed 80 to 200 years ago. Efforts to keep them up to date have been continuous, but type fads have had their day as well and except for sporadic attempts to test production on hogs and butterfat tests on a small proportion of dairy cows, our breeding stock is still selected mostly on appearance and pedigree.

Is there any reason why new breeds, strains or families of especially productive animals, adapted to meet specific environmental conditions in the 20th century cannot be produced by modern breeders? Of course, they would be based on the best inheritance handed down from the work of the old breeders, but we need, regardless of pedigree, the most efficient means of converting feed into human food. The famous men of Britain concentrated the best and discarded the inferior. We need to repeat this process and base the value of our new selections entirely on their ability to produce results.

Livestock profits are made from animals which are healthy, intelligently fed and bred for the job they are expected to do. There is plenty of room for improvement in all three fields. The man who has the first two well under control must look for his next advance, to improve breeding, but it will be some time before much advance will be made along this line.

People prefer to pick their animals by appearance and pedigree, or, as they pick their human mates, on appearance and the spur of the moment.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 16, 1944

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

Animal Intelligence

How much do animals know and how do they know it? This has always been an interesting question, never satisfactorily answered perhaps, but everyone who associates with good livestock has developed opinions. Sometimes when we try to handle stock by the wrong method, it is obvious that they are dumber than dumb, and we consign their pig-headed stubbornness to the nether regions. Who knows what they think of us?

For my own part, I believe that domestic animals are very much like their human brothers. They seem to show just as much variation in character as we do. There is the grouchy grump, who always looks for trouble and too often finds it. Then there is the good natured, happy-go-lucky type that will take almost anything, the dignified aristocrat who will permit no familiarities but will perform any task which seems right and fitting if properly presented and the invariable cut-up who delights in upsetting apple carts.

Horses and dogs are usually ranked first in intelligence, perhaps because we associate with them more intimately and for longer periods of time. Cows, sheep and hogs all have individuality if we are not too blind or hurried to see it. Can you imagine a jealous pig? I have had at least one experience which would be hard to explain otherwise.

An old sow had a fine litter of youngsters of which she was very proud. She was rather a pet and we often came into the pen to scratch her ears and admire her family. One day I stood beside her, looking over the partition at another mothe who actively resented any intruders, no matter what their familiarity or standing

had been before the big event of her parturition.

All of a sudden the good natured old lady seized my overalls at about the knee and gave them such a tug it seemed that they must part company with me forever. This unexpected attack succeeded perfectly in attracting my attention which seemed to be the only requirement. She stretched her 700 pounds to the greatest possible length, presenting her brimming black bosom to a dozen enthusiastic piglets who pounced on this fountain of youth with the utmost eagerness and energy. She said in plainest Poland China, "My family is far better than that crabby outfit in the next pen. Just look at the little darlings."

I sat down on the old sow's hip and had a few minutes' fun playing with the lively youngsters. How she grunted and stretched! What fondness and admiration she expressed! No human mother could have exhibited the twins in her perambulator with greater pride! She had no intention of scaring me stiff, but she did resent my attentions to the other lady.

Animal friendships are pleasant and sometimes profitable, but they do bring sadness when parting becomes necessary. Pets win our affections to such an extent that it is hard to see them die or go to market, but that is a part of Nature's routine. Our turn will come in due time. We are richer for having had their affection and companionship. Perhaps their loss adds to our philosophy of life. None of our pleasures last forever.

Except for some breeds of dogs and horses we haven't made much attempt to select domestic animals solely for their intelligence. It could be done, and perhaps the possibilities are beyond our present conception, but it might not be wise. If our animals were too intelligent they might not accept their lot, which on some farms is far from happy, and by organized effort, demand better surroundings. Even as it is, I'm often outwitted and wonder who's doing the driving.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 23, 1944

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

A New Chance

In another week or two the lambs will start to arrive. Then the little pigs will be coming and our livestock population will increase by about 300 new prospects (we hope). It is a busy time, and hours are forgotten as we watch, wait and work to get the new babies off to a good start in this strange new world they are entering. There won't be much time to spare during the big rush, so we must plan the "campaign" carefully if the results are to be pleasing and profitable (we hope again).

We made mistakes last year, which reduced our income materially, and this is a good time to think things over. Possibly we can chart a course which will include the things which seemed to help and avoid the things which hindered.

First for the sheep, we liked the results from shearing before weaning. It is pretty cold, but there seemed to be no ill effect last year and the ewes are so much more comfortable when we have to confine them closely. They heat the barn better with their wool off and don't get wet when the doors are shut. The little fellows seem to find their way around better if Ma is robbed of her overcoat.

Then we'll check over the little panels we use to shut each family by itself for a few days until they become well acquainted. One pen for each four or five ewes is enough unless they begin coming too fast. More might be safer, and a lamb saved will pay for several panels. We'll also repair and clean the feeding equipment for the lambs so that their creep will be all ready when they first start to nibble at oats, bran and hay.

Our first aid department must be checked to see that adequate supplies are

on hand. Iodine for the navels, argerol for sore eyes, a needle and thread in case of turned-in eyelids, castor oil, powdered slippery elm bark and soap for emergency operations, ear labels and punch, a lined box, cord and light bulb for chilled children, a pair of sharp pruning shears for cutting off tails, some clean sacks for towels, a sheet listing all of the ewes so that recording will be easy and everything clean, ready to use.

For the pigs we must fix up the guard rails, scrub pens and houses with boiling water and lye, scour up the pans we use to feed and water the sows, have more iodine and a small wide mouth jar to use it handily, get the "warm boxes" ready to keep little Icabod No. 1 warm while he's waiting for all his brothers and sisters to arrive, sharpen the ear notchers, have cutters ready to take out baby tusks if they bother, have some sods handy and some copperas on hand so the pigs can eat dirt and ferrous sulphate for the iron necessary to prevent anemia.

Then we'll have to have some middlings on hand for slop feeding while the mothers are feverish, some bran for laxative and every worm egg eliminated as far as we can possibly control it. Another job is to plan our pasture rotations so that sheep and hogs can be moved to clean ground frequently. We like to put it down on paper and list the dates when planting will be done to best advantage. Seed can also be cleaned, mixed and sacked ready for use when the day arrives and the sun is shining.

It's a busy time. That's nothing new, but it's fun, too. We'll have a lot of good stock (again, we hope) and a new opportunity to test our judgment and skill in raising them most economically and effectively. The better we do our job, the better they will pay us for our time. It's a game that requires a strong back, much experience, considerable study, agile wits and observing eyes, but it's a game worth the effort, with lots of satisfaction for the winner. The starting whistle is about to blow and we'll try to be ready for it.

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

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

To all counties
Use if applicable

Home-sawed lumber must be properly piled and seasoned before it can be satisfactorily used for the construction and repair of farm buildings, says County Agent _____.

This winter many _____ county farmers are cutting timber from their wood lots with the purpose of sawing the logs into lumber at local mills. Farmers are more and more using this means to relieve the acute shortage of material needed for the construction and repair of their farm buildings.

_____ points out that careful cutting of the logs and accurate sawing of the lumber does not assure an adequate supply of suitable material. It is equally important that this home-sawed lumber be carefully piled for seasoning. A large annual loss results from careless stacking of green lumber with no thought toward good foundations, proper sanitation about the pile or careful arrangement of the boards in the pile so they will not twist, check, bow or crook.

Extension Folder 104, which is available at the county extension office, describes the basic requirements in good piling. Following the suggestions will save money, increase the value and usefulness of lumber and help meet the war demands.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 26 1944

TO: County Agricultural Agents

This winter many farmers are cutting logs from their woodlots for home-sawed lumber. If this lumber is properly piled and seasoned, it will be suitable for construction and repair work around the farm and much of it will be saved from checking, twisting and crooking.

Extension Folder 104 furnishes excellent information on good piling requirements and we believe this should be placed in the hands of every farmer cutting lumber this year. If your requests for this bulletin are based upon actual needs, the present supply should prove ample.

The enclosed news release may help to bring this subject to the attention of interested people in your county.

Skuli Rutford
Assistant Director

SR:RL
Enclosure

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

To all counties

If the armed services are to have a sufficient supply of surgical sutures for sewing up wounds, _____ county sheep raisers must step up their efforts to control the nodular worm, says County Agent _____. Nodular worms damage the intestines, making them unfit for use as sutures. Fifty to 70 per cent of all sheep in the state are infested with this parasite.

Urgent war need last year for more surgical sutures gave rise to a state-wide campaign to eradicate the nodular worm from Minnesota flocks through use of phenothiazine. Results of the campaign are shown in records kept by a Minnesota packing company for 1942 and 1943 of the per cent of 9-yard lengths of casings that could be saved for surgical sutures from the total kill of sheep and lambs each month. Yield of usable intestines, attributed to the phenothiazine campaign, improved from 60 per cent in September, 1942, to 95 per cent in September, 1943.

The company also kept records of lambs from special check lots of certain flocks. In 1942 only 5 per cent of the lambs in the check lots showed no infestation at all, while in 1943, after a control program with phenothiazine, 80.7 per cent were without infestation. Thirty-four per cent showed heavy infestation in 1942 as compared with only 7 per cent in 1943. Representatives of the packing company attribute the increase in the number of "clear" intestines and the drastic reduction in the heavier infestations to the phenothiazine treatment.

Recommended procedure against the nodular worm is to give two phenothiazine treatments during winter and to keep a phenothiazine-salt mixture before the sheep continually during the grazing season. Detailed instructions on the phenothiazine treatment may be secured from the county agricultural agent.

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

_____ county farmers and gardeners who have long been looking for a hardy dessert grape will at last be able to secure grapes that will grow without winter protection, says County Agent _____.

Four new hardy grape varieties, especially adapted to Minnesota conditions, have just been announced by the Fruit Breeding Farm of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station. Developed at the Fruit Breeding Farm west of Minneapolis, they have been grown there without any winter protection for a sufficient number of years to test their hardiness and have been found superior to commercial varieties left uncovered. They are an improvement in hardiness, earliness and dessert quality.

Sweetest grape of the four being announced is Red Amber, previously designated as Minnesota No. 45. The berries, which are red and somewhat smaller than Concord, have unusually fine dessert quality. When ripe, they have an amber tone. Red Amber ripens in early September. Vines are vigorous and healthy.

Moonbeam is a mild, tender-skinned grape, turning silvery green as berries ripen, then changing to a translucent greenish-yellow when fully ripe. Berries are larger than Concord and bunches are medium-sized. The fruit ripens in early September. Vines are vigorous and very easy to propagate, though they may be somewhat less hardy than Red Amber.

Blue Jay is a blue grape, good for jelly and juice, to which it gives a rich purple color. Fruits are fully colored in early September but should be left on the vines for about two weeks longer, when they will be mild enough for table use. Vines are very productive and may be even hardier than Moonbeam and Red Amber.

Bluebell resembles Concord in size, color and refreshing flavor. It is sweeter than Blue Jay and has larger berries and looser clusters. It is excellent for juice, jelly and as a dessert grape. Bluebell ripens about mid-September. Vines are vigorous, hardy and unusually productive.

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold its fifty-second annual indoor track and field meet and mid-winter homecoming on Saturday, February 5, at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school, announced today.

Opening event will be an assembly program in the University Farm auditorium at 12:10, at which Myron Clark, Stewartville, of the class of 1933, will be the speaker. A pepfest will be staged in the gymnasium at 1:45 followed by the indoor track and field meet. Events of the meet include the mile run, half-mile and quarter-mile run, 25-yard dash, high jump, shot put, swim relay, 80-yard swim and shuttle race for men, and archery, 4-yard swim, nail drive, relay race and 25-yard dash for girls.

Literary club meetings, with alumni as guests, will be held at 6:15. Girls' and men's basketball games, with the School of Agriculture playing the alumni, are scheduled for 7 and 8:15.

A dance in the gymnasium will conclude homecoming events. Hosts and hostesses for the dance are Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nowotny; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ryman; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Nodland; Misses Johanna Hognason and Laura Matson; and W. H. Dankers.

Students serving on the dance committee are Marcella Padrnos, Grove City; Vera Poppe, Caledonia; Ray Krull, St. Paul; Carl Youngblom, Lafayette.

A2382-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

When members of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association meet on Thursday and Friday, February 3 and 4, at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, for their sixteenth annual meeting, they will give consideration to many of the important wartime problems affecting agriculture.

Registration will take place at 11 a.m. Thursday. On Thursday afternoon E. C. Banfield, Banfield Associates, Inc., will address the group on agricultural adjustments to war conditions. The talk will be followed by discussion led by Harold J. Granum, Thompson Lands, Inc. George E. Toben, University Farm, will discuss farm records; Ralph Crim University Farm, crops; P. J. Penn of the J. I. Case company, the farm machinery outlook for 1944; and Paul E. Benson of Minnesota Valley Canning company, what constitutes farm management. Ward L. Tilden of the Office of Price Administration will talk on O.P.A. regulations affecting the farm manager.

The annual farm managers' dinner will be held Thursday evening with J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, as principal speaker.

Highlights of Friday morning's session will be talks by W. H. Peters, University Farm; Perry N. Johnson, Federal Land Bank of St. Paul; J. W. McNary, McNary Farm Management company; Charles W. Stickney, state AAA committee chairman; and Wallace C. Miller, Minnesota Valley Breeders association. A business meeting and election of officers will conclude the morning session.

Harry J. Johnson, Iron Range Rehabilitation and Resources and E. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the University of Minnesota Southeast Experiment station, will speak in the afternoon. The two-day session will adjourn following a discussion on the 1944 agricultural outlook led by Charles A. Partridge, Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance company; Parker D. Sanders, Sanders Farms; and Andrew Boss, Farm Credit Administration, St. Paul.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Raising a litter of 13 pigs to a total of 3000 pounds in 180 days brought state honors to John Voss, Lakefield, who was named state champion of the 1943 4-H ton litter contest, an announcement today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. John's litter of Poland China-Spotted Poland China crossed pigs weighed an average of 230.7 pounds per pig.

Reserve champion litter was produced by Henry Fox, Rosemount. His litter of 12 Spotted Poland Chinas weighed 2743 pounds in 180 days, an average weight per pig of 228.5 pounds. Leland Pohlman, Lakefield, received first place for having the heaviest weight per pig, an average of 265.7 pounds for his litter of nine.

Qualified to enter the ton litter contest were 4-H club members carrying the market litter project who were able to produce 2,000 pounds or more of pork from the original litter in 180 days. Twenty club members produced a ton or more of pork, while 25 members raised litters averaging 200 pounds or more per pig.

One of the objectives of the ton litter contest is to produce more pigs per litter and to raise them to a marketable weight in six months. The saving of 11 or 12 pigs in a large herd is unusual. Outstanding practices which determined the success of the ton litter contestants were farrowing and raising large litters; controlling disease and parasites by practising a system of sanitation and preventing runts; full feeding a balanced ration.

Prizes were given the winners by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

A2384-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 31, 1944

Daily papers
Immediate release

Victory garden leaders from three states will meet in St. Paul, February 15 for a two-day conference, Director P. E. Miller of the Minnesota Extension Service announced today.

The meeting will be attended by representatives of the Extension Service, schools, garden clubs, state garden committees of the Office of Civilian Defense, and representatives from the trade, the press, and radio. States represented at the St. Paul meeting include Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The meeting will be held in the St. Paul Hotel.

Extension directors from the three states will summarize results of the victory garden program last year and take part in formulating state-wide victory garden programs for 1944.

Other topics to be discussed at the meeting include garden supplies, community gardens, improving farm and urban gardens, and the organization of local Victory Garden committees in every community.

The need for food is greater now than ever before, Director Miller points out, and one of the aims of the garden program this year is to increase production from every garden. The War Food Administration estimates that 20 million victory gardens produced almost eight million tons of food last year. This year the goals are 22 million gardens and 10 million tons of food.

A2385-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 2 1944

To all counties

Large potential supplies of milk for drying are available in Minnesota, according to E. Fred Koller, associate professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, who has made an intensive study of Minnesota's newest dairy industry.

In the recent publication, "The Minnesota Dry Milk Industry," Koller outlines the wartime dry milk requirements, surveys the present dry milk manufacturing capacity in the state and discusses some of the problems of conversion. One of the most important sections of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station publication is his analysis of the state as to areas where substantial quantities of milk might be made available for drying.

In the six-year period from 1937-42, Minnesota's total dry milk output has more than tripled, reaching a total of about 104 million pounds. Although Minnesota ranks second in total milk production, numerous problems have been encountered in obtaining the large supplies of milk needed for drying. In past years the largest proportion of milk produced in the state has been sold on the cream basis and the skim milk kept on the farm for feeding livestock. Manufacture of dry milk products has necessitated a shift to the delivery of whole milk, which in turn has involved important changes in farm feeding practices and in equipment and operation of dairy plants. In spite of a large shift to the whole milk basis of dairying, the state continues to be one of the leading sources of potential dry milk supplies.

"For the best future development of the dairy industry in this state," says Koller, "it will be well to locate new facilities in the areas with the best supply conditions. In determining dry milk plant locations, careful consideration should be given to the adequacy of milk supplies in the immediate area, favorable transportation, the demand for skim milk as feed, and competition from other whole milk plants."

"The Minnesota Dry Milk Industry," Station Bulletin 372, may be obtained from the county extension office or from 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
February 2 1944

To all counties

(Name of individual), _____ county winner in the 4-H club radio speaking contest, will compete for the district championship over Radio Station _____ on (date) at (hour). The broadcast over (station) is one of 13 district contests in which top speakers from 78 Minnesota counties will vie with each other for honors.

Counties participating in the broadcast are (give counties).

District winners selected in the series of contests from February 1 to 18 will take part in the state competition to be held in the Twin Cities. Culmination of the radio speaking event is the statewide network broadcast on February 26, featuring the state champion.

"What Being a Good Neighbor Means to Me" is the subject of this year's contest. Phases of the subject being discussed by 4-H members include cooperation between farm and village people, cooperative efforts of busy farm families, and neighborliness among nations and among racial, religious, and industrial groups as a vital element in the solution of postwar problems.

War bonds and scholarships totaling \$1,000 have been made available to county, district and 4-H champions by the Minnesota Jewish council, co-sponsor of the contest.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release.

A crisis in farm trucking is forecast by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. Since the trucking situation may prove particularly critical for the dairy industry, Dankers suggest that farmers, dairy truckers, and milk plant operators make pooling arrangements to insure against temporary breakdown of individually owned vehicles.

Of the 81,000 trucks to be produced in 1944 for civilian use, according to WPB, probably not more than 25,000 to 35,000 will be allotted to agriculture, roughly less than 20 per cent of the anticipated needs. In 1941 194,000 farmers bought trucks, new and used. No light trucks (up to one ton) are scheduled for production in 1944.

The tire situation is just as critical, says Dankers. New tires cannot be produced in sufficient quantity in the immediate future to offset the present shortage. Factors responsible for limiting the making of heavy duty tires are the shortage of crude rubber, manpower and high tenacity rayon cord and the current lack of adequate facilities in the industry.

A2385-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 9, Minnesota
February 3, 1944

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesotans will soon be able to point with pride at large, luscious grapes growing in their own gardens without danger of being killed during the first freeze.

Four new hardy table grape varieties, especially adapted to conditions in the Southern third of Minnesota and capable of being grown without winter protection, are now available for distribution. Developed at the Fruit Breeding Farm of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, they have been grown without any winter protection for a sufficient number of years to test their hardiness and have proved superior to commercial varieties left uncovered. In combining hardiness, earliness and dessert quality, they represent an improvement over other grapes that have been raised in Minnesota.

Sweetest and best table grape of the four being announced is Red Amber. Berries are red, somewhat smaller than Concord, and when very ripe take on an amber tone. The fruit ripens in early September.

Moonbeam is a mild, tender-skinned grape, turning silvery green as berries ripen, then changing to a translucent greenish-yellow when fully ripe. Berries are larger than Concord and bunches are medium-sized. The fruit ripens in early September, slightly later than Red Amber.

Blue Jay is a blue grape, very good for jelly and juice. Fruits are fully colored in early September but should be left on the vines till mid-September for dessert purposes.

Bluebell resembles Concord in size, color and refreshing flavor. It is sweeter than Blue Jay and has larger berries and looser clusters. It is excellent for juice, jelly and as a dessert grape. Bluebell ripens about mid-September.

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

Immediate release

Daily papers.

Minnesota sheep raisers must step up their efforts to control the nodular worm if the armed services are to have a sufficient supply of surgical sutures, warns W. E. Morris, University Farm animal husbandman. Nodular worms damage the intestines, making them unfit for use as sutures. Fifty to 70 per cent of all sheep in the state are infested with this parasite.

Urgent war need last year for more surgical sutures gave rise to a statewide campaign to eradicate the nodular worm from Minnesota flocks through use of phenothiazine. Results of the campaign are shown in records kept by a Minnesota packing company for 1942 and 1943 of the per cent of 9-yard lengths of casings that could be saved for surgical sutures from the total kill of sheep and lambs each month. Yield of usable intestines, attributed to the phenothiazine campaign, improved from 60 per cent in September, 1942, to 95 per cent in September, 1943.

The company also kept records of lambs from special check lots of certain flocks. In 1942 only 5 per cent of the lambs in the check lots showed no infestation at all, while in 1943, after a control program with phenothiazine, 80.7 per cent were without infestation. Thirty-four per cent showed heavy infestation in 1942 as compared with only 7 per cent in 1943. Representatives of the packing company attribute the increase in the number of "clear" intestines and the drastic reduction in the heavier infestations to the phenothiazine treatment.

The following steps are recommended to eradicate the nodular worm: (1) treat first in early to late winter with phenothiazine; (2) treat again just before turning sheep on pasture; (3) feed phenothiazine with salt through the pasture season.

A2387-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Big attraction to sheep men attending the annual lamb feeders day at Morris on Wednesday of this week will be the report on lamb feeding trials extending over a period of 18 years. Experimental work which centered around a test of different kinds of linseed meal for lamb feeding will be reported by P. S. Jordan, West Central Experiment Station.

Held each year at the Morris station, this year's event will feature outside speakers who will discuss topics of special interest to sheep men. Ray Powell, commercial lamb feeder, West Fargo, North Dakota, will discuss his experiences as a feeder. Other speakers will include W. H. Peters, animal husbandry chief, and H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, University Farm, St. Paul; L. B. Corman, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis; A. L. Dexter, agricultural development agent, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul; and Theodore H. Fenske, superintendent of the Morris station.

A2388-TH

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

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Dr. A. L. Harvey, associate professor of animal husbandry, University Farm, will appear on the Horse and Mule Breeders' Short Course program at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, on February 10 and 11. He will discuss "How Horses Fit the Farm Business" and "Type and Quality in Farm Horses."

On February 12 he will attend the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association in Madison, Wisconsin, where he will discuss the "Horse and Mule Situation in the Central West." He will also judge the light horse show at the "Little International" Livestock Show held at the College of Agriculture of the University that evening.

A2389-JB

Twenty-nine members of the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America have received special recognition and prizes of \$25 war bonds for wartime food production success in connection with their study of vocational agriculture. Top place went to William Schafer, 16, junior in the Stillwater high school, who lives on a 440-acre farm with his parents. He is a student working under the direction of Harold Sandhoff, agriculture instructor.

On January 5, 1944, Schafer personally owned 64 head of sheep, 10 hogs, 1 beef, a Guernsey cow, a calf, and a bull, and in addition had 175 bushels of potatoes in storage. During the twelve months before January 1944, he had sold in addition \$996.75 worth of mutton, pork, beef, milk and potatoes. He values all his holdings at \$2,628.98 for 1943. This represents an increase of \$2,038.60 over the value of his holdings in 1942.

Running a close second to the achievement of William Schafer is Leland Soderholm of Reading, a student at Worthington. Soderholm owned \$2,417.91 worth of livestock including 7 beef animals, 11 hogs, 13 sheep and sold \$845.49 worth of livestock products during 1943.

The twenty-nine students who qualified for an award owned more than \$43,550 worth of livestock and crops products in 1943. The contest was sponsored in Minnesota by the state department of education through the office of the state supervisor of agricultural education. Funds for the award were made available through the Sears Roebuck Foundation to encourage food production. The contest entries were judged by Dr. A. M. Field of the teacher training division, University of Minnesota.

The following boys were honored: Marvin Brand, Rushford; Raymond Helgemoe, Saginaw; William Kahler, Baker; Stanley Tucker, Barnesville; John Cronemiller, Bemidji; Marvin Falk, Fort Ripley; Charles Olesiak, Brookston; Arlynn Hanson, Harmony; Reino Winanen, Iron; Jack Soderlund, Cotton; Charles Johnson, Stewart; Curtis L. Nelson, Hutchinson; Curtis Hansen, Lakefield; Edward Januschka, Little Falls; Daniel Doucette, Fort Ripley; Orrin Johnson, Littlefork; David Thompson, Milaca; George Hulëtt, Milaca; James Christenson, New Richland; LeRoy Kofstad, New Richland; Warren Rademacher, Round Lake; Milton Pietz, Heron Lake; Alf L. Bjorge, Houston; Frank Adamietz, Staples; Arnold Maki, Cloquet; Julian Wiger, Ulen; Leland Soderholm, Reading; Donald Wenger, Reading.

_____ county cattle owners can help prevent an annual national waste of over \$50,000,000 a year in damaged hides, beef and dairy products by instituting a campaign against cattle grubs. The control program is most effective if all cattle owners cooperate in it, says W. E. Morris, University Farm animal husbandman, since heel flies move from farm to farm.

The loss in hides from grub damage each year would supply shoes for 2 million front-line soldiers. One out of every three hides is damaged by grubs. Carcass trimming losses from grub damage amounted to nearly 12 million pounds of meat in 1942. To offset the loss on grubby cattle, estimated at \$3.56, packers are forced to make a discount of from 50 cents to \$5.00 per head.

Grubs are the young of heel flies. Heel flies lay their eggs on cattle, usually on the hair around the hoofs. The eggs hatch in a few days and the larvae burrow their way into the body, reaching the back about nine months later. Each grub makes a hole in the skin of the back and there completes its growth in the cyst formed around it. Being open to the air, the cyst may become contaminated with bacteria. When fully grown, the grub crawls out of the pocket, drops to the ground and eventually changes into a heel fly.

In addition to the damage to meat and leather caused by grubs, the cattle are annoyed by the flies. When the heel fly attempts to lay her eggs, cattle become frantic and heavy losses result in milk production.

Damage can be greatly reduced and annoyance by the flies largely eliminated by treating infested cattle with a wash containing derris or cube powder. Applications should be made after swellings first appear and should be repeated about once a month as long as necessary. If applications are thorough, each treatment will result in the destruction of about 95 per cent of the grubs present. See your county agricultural agent for instructions as to treatment.

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

To all counties

_____ county farmers who are unable to purchase fertilizer spreading equipment can easily apply phosphate fertilizer at the same time as they spread barnyard manure, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Phosphate and manure make a better balanced plant food for most soils. Phosphate used in this way will prevent loss of nitrogen and retard rapid fermentation.

Rate of application of phosphate can be adjusted according to the number of loads of manure per acre. For example, a farmer who plans to spread eight loads of manure per acre and wants to apply 200 pounds of phosphate per acre can spread 25 pounds or one milk pail full of phosphate over each load of manure.

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
February 9 1944

To all counties

Horses that rough it all winter should be given a fitting period of four to six weeks in order to be ready for spring work by the latter part of March, according to A. L. Harvey, in charge of the horse section at University Farm.

Beginning about the middle of February, or the first of March in the northern part of the state, the ration should be changed from one consisting largely of coarse roughage to one that contains increasing amounts of grain and better quality hay. Harvey suggests starting with 2 to 4 pounds of grain per day, then gradually increasing it, the amount depending upon the condition of the horses and the weight desired. He recommends oats as first choice, with ground ear corn or barley as second and third choice.

Grooming is important at this time, especially in the cases of horses which have been allowed to grow a long coat of hair during winter. Most of the grooming should be done with a dandy or fiber brush. The horses' legs should receive special attention, for if dirt, mud or manure accumulate on them there is danger of the itchy condition known as scratches developing on hind cannon bones and fetlocks.

If the horses' hooves have grown long, they should be trimmed so they will be level. Usually only the outer rim should be trimmed, though sometimes it is necessary to shorten the toes or to cut down the heel or frog. If the sole of the foot is infected, the infected part should be trimmed and thoroughly disinfected.

To harden the horses' muscles, have the horses do a little work each day, gradually increasing it until they will be doing a full day's labor by the time spring work begins.

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

To enlist the efforts of garden leaders in Minnesota and neighboring states in attaining the 1944 goal of 22 million home and community gardens in the nation, a regional victory garden conference will be held February 15 and 16 in the St. Paul Hotel, according to Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The Extension Service is sponsoring the meeting in cooperation with the Interdepartment Victory Garden Committee of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to the conference will be leaders of garden clubs and civic organizations interested in garden promotion, representatives from schools and state and federal agencies planning to aid the garden movement, representatives of the seed and food industries, press and radio representatives active in publicizing methods of improved gardening.

Governor Edward J. Thye will speak on the Tuesday morning program. Karl Knaus and H. W. Hochbaum, representatives of the extension service of the USDA, will outline the plan of the conference and discuss the food requirements and victory garden goals for 1944. Extension directors from North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota will give reports on victory garden results in the three states during 1943. How to make gardens produce more will be discussed by W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division at University Farm.

Mrs. Verl E. Nicholson, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, will preside at the afternoon session, which will be devoted to various phases of food production and gardening. Speakers will include Eva Donelson, chairman of the Minnesota State Nutrition committee; Nora Hott, South Dakota state home demonstration leader; John W. Mathys, representative of the American Seed Trade association; R. J. Haskell, extension service, WFA; Mrs. A. N. Satterlee, chairman of the Minneapolis Consumers Interest division, OCD; Benjamin F. Dunn, vocational agriculture instructor, Rochester; A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader; Harry J. Peterson, Minnesota state supervisor of vocational agriculture; and Paul J. Schmitt, president of the Motor Power Equipment company, St. Paul.

Wednesday's program will be devoted to workshop sessions in which garden promotion plans will be drawn and coordinated for all organizations taking part in the work.

A2391-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1944

Tuesday afternoon release

Daily papers

Victory garden leaders from three states met in St. Paul today to discuss food requirements and lay early plans for 1944 garden programs. Representatives from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota heard Governor Edward J. Thye at the morning session and heard USDA officials outline conference plans and victory garden goals.

H. W. Hochbaum, chairman of the Inter-department Victory Garden committee, Washington, D. C., outlined a seven-point program for better gardening in 1944. Recommendations of the National Victory Garden Advisory Committee were:

1. Emphasizing earlier preparation of garden plots and timely planting.
2. Discouraging gardening on impossible soils or sites.
3. Emphasizing that thorough soil preparation is essential to garden success.
4. Cautioning against planting and sowing too thickly, and then not thinning the seedlings.
5. Fighting insects and diseases as soon as they appear.
6. Advising gardeners to use disease-resistant varieties and certified seed, disinfect certain seeds, and use protective fungicides and insecticides.
7. Making supplementary water supplies available in midsummer at reasonable rates.

Hochbaum reported that victory gardeners last year raised 40 per cent of the total fresh vegetable production in the United States.

Wednesday sessions will be concerned chiefly with committee recommendations for this year's garden program.

A2392-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Producers, handlers and consumers of farm and garden produce should keep containers clean and use them over and over again while they last. That plea was made today by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist, who points out that the shortage of new containers is such that many food items will either be delivered in used container or not at all during 1944.

Retailers and the buying public have been inclined to discriminate against used containers, but the War Food Administration is now asking them to accept produce on its merits, irrespective of the packaging materials used.

WFA and WPB officials say that if yields are normal, wooden container materials will be short of the demand by 10 to 20 per cent. New wooden containers will be very scarce for shipment of fruits and vegetables. The outlook is dark, also, for egg cases of all kinds, meat packing boxes and similar containers.

The shortage of wooden containers stems from the general scarcity of commercial wood and lumber products. Principal reasons for the present shortage are the heavy military demands for containers, a more than 300 per cent increase over pre-war use of lumber for packing and shipping, the manufacture of war goods and a serious falling off in lumber and pulpwood production.

A2393-JB

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

Immediate release

Farmers unable to buy spreading equipment for fertilizer this year can overcome this obstacle on many farms where phosphate fertilizer is to be applied. Phosphate can easily be applied at the same time as barnyard manure, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Phosphate and manure make a better balanced plant food for most soils. Phosphate used in this way will prevent loss of nitrogen and retard rapid fermentation.

Rate of application of phosphate can be adjusted according to the number of loads of manure per acre. For example, a farmer who plans to spread eight loads of manure per acre and wants to apply 200 pounds of phosphate per acre can spread 25 pounds or one milk pail full of phosphate over each load of manure.

A2394-TH

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

To all counties

Figuring depreciation on farm machinery and buildings for income tax purposes sounds complicated to many people, but it is really very simple, says S. B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm. It will pay to understand it because depreciation of farm buildings, machinery and purchased draft or breeding livestock is a legitimate deduction in computing net farm profit for income tax purposes.

The best way to calculate depreciation is to divide the purchase price by the estimated years of life to determine the annual charge. For example, if a farmer buys a tractor for \$1000 and figures that it will last 10 years, he should claim \$100 of the purchase price as a deduction each year for 10 years. If the tractor should happen to last 11 or 12 years, no additional depreciation could be claimed for those extra years.

Depreciation should be claimed at a constant rate from year to year until the original cost has been recovered, a major repair is made, or until permission is received from the Collector of Internal Revenue to make a change. Items purchased second-hand are depreciated from the second-hand price. The same holds true for depreciation on farm buildings.

Depreciation dates from the time the present owner acquired the item, not from the date it was built or bought new. For example, the farmer who bought a \$1000 tractor three years ago but did not start claiming depreciation until this year cannot claim deductions for those past three years. Failure to claim depreciation on an item in prior years because a return was not filed or because it was neglected does not entitle individuals to claim prior depreciation during the present year.

On farm buildings depreciation is figured from the date the farm is bought, not from the date when they were built. The purchase price is broken up into a certain amount for the land, and an amount for each building or other improvement so that these amounts all add up to the total paid for the farm. The remaining years that each building will last is then estimated and the cost of that building is spread over those years.

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, Minn.
February 17, 1944

Special

Garden leaders from three states laid down recommendations for both victory gardeners and those who supply them with information and materials at the close of a two-day conference held in St. Paul February 15 and 16. New responsibilities for keeping this country supplied with food during wartime were laid on the shoulders of victory gardeners from Minnesota, North and South Dakota.. The conference was sponsored by the interdepartmental committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Delegates represented civic organizations, garden clubs, industry, university and government agencies.

Garden leaders expressed their enthusiasm by urging a continuation of organized interest in gardening even after the emergency wartime activity, for reasons of better family morale and better living.

The committee on needs and goals for 1944, headed by Nora M. Hott, South Dakota home demonstration leader, endorsed the national 1944 goal of 22 million gardens, called for an increase of 10 per cent for the three-state area, but an increase of at least 35 per cent in town and city gardens. This group also suggested that gardeners can now afford to give some time to desserts in the garden menu and plant such small fruits as strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb and currants.

The committee on organization, headed by M. D. Gorman, county agent leader from Fargo, N. D., strongly urged all government agencies and civic organizations to get together on a united plan for promoting garden interest and information. The committee recommended a state steering committee, but urged that the leadership of all
(more)

groups be utilized to the utmost.

"Don't plant what you won't eat" was the advice of the committee on improving farm and city gardens, headed by Harry A. Graves, extension horticulturist from Fargo. Profit by the experiences of the first year and eliminate crops that don't yield enough to justify growing in the small garden, the committee urged. Corn and potatoes were cited as crops best reserved for the wide open spaces where there is plenty of room. More fertilizer and more attention to cultivation and watering were named as the means of getting more produce from small gardens. Greater interest in fruits was also recommended by this committee.

Many families can produce nearly 100 per cent of their fruits and vegetable needs if they have access to a good-sized piece of ground, in the opinion of the committee on preservation and storage, headed by Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, St. Paul. This committee advised victory gardeners to set their food goals high, plan a budget of home-grown foods, and get reliable information on how to preserve and store foods so there would be no spoilage.

Local plans for community canning and sharing surpluses were endorsed. Miss Rowe's committee went on record as urging a statewide conference once a year to secure agreement as to what methods of preservation are safe and should be recommended. Persons who sell food preservation equipment can be of great help in the educational work if posted on approved methods, the group reported, in urging added training for sales and professional people.

Seedsmen who supply gardeners ought to have as correct and up-to-date information on the packages as possible, said a committee headed by Richard Burn, seedsman from Mitchell, S. D. The group went on record as favoring support by seedsmen of agricultural college literature and more general agreement on suitable varieties. It was pointed out that those who sell insecticides should be better posted on their use. Members of the seed trade asked gardeners to line up their equipment early and to buy plants, rather than seeds, of crops in which there is a seed shortage. These crops include cabbage, eggplant, peppers, and tomatoes.

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

To all counties

Inoculation of alfalfa, red clover and other legumes before seeding this spring will insure better established, more vigorous growing plants, according to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist. Burson urges _____ county farmers to inoculate the higher priced legume seeds because of limited supplies.

Inoculation insures the presence of efficient strains of bacteria which take nitrogen from the air. Since the amount of nitrogen in the seeds is small, the young seedling is dependent either on soil nitrogen or on nitrogen taken from the air. Usually the legume is sown with a more vigorous growing companion crop of small grain which will utilize the available soil nitrogen and throw the young seedling on its own resources, forcing it to compete with the companion crop. In greenhouse studies inoculated legumes showed an improvement in growth over uninoculated legumes in five to ten days after germination.

Commercial inoculants may be purchased from seed houses and have been found satisfactory if the directions are carefully followed. Satisfactory inoculation may also be brought about by mixing moistened legume seed with three or four times its bulk of sifted soil from a field that has produced well-inoculated plants the previous year. Where inoculated alfalfa or sweet clover has been grown within two or three years, the soil is usually well inoculated.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 8, 1944

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

The grocer who never orders new supplies until his shelves are entirely empty is about as wise as the farmer who waits until spring before he thinks about getting his summer work done. Delay in planting cuts yields and sets the whole summer schedule off kilter. The manager who gets behind with his work is always driving up hill instead of on the level. The few who are keen enough to be ready and waiting for the job they see coming seem to coast on a down grade.

March is a busy month, even though there is little hint of balmy breezes and wild flowers. There are all the odds and ends to attend to before spring work really starts. Tractors and machinery should have been overhauled before this--but perhaps they haven't been taken care of. Harness must be cleaned, oiled and mended. Horses (we still use them) should have their feet trimmed; the colts should be hitched and educated; whipple trees, neckyokes, single trees, clevices and tongues should be checked for needed repairs and spares prepared for emergencies.

The drill should be cleaned, greased and set--all ready to start when the ground is fit. Looking further ahead, the corn planter can be tuned up and seed checked with various plates, to be sure of the right size for an accurate drop. It takes longer to get things these days, so twine should be ordered and hay slings checked to be sure there will be a couple of spares in case an end pulls off just when the hay is ready.

Speaking of hay reminds us of the hay loader. Does it need some new slats, ropes or repairs? Do we have good sickles for the mower, with extra sections and rivets for the inevitable breakage? Is the sickle bar properly lined up, are ledger

Wednesday, March 8, 1944

plates level and sharp, is the divider board O.K. for another run in tangled alfalfa

Of course, we have our plans all made for just what to plant on each field and the seed is ready, treated, tested and waiting. We'll take time to check the stock of bolts, washers, cotter pins, nails and pick up another wrench and a pair of pliers if we can find them anywhere. There isn't much we can do to patch our poor tires, but we can wonder what we'll do if they blow out when we get a load on them.

In addition to all these minor items, most of us will have lambs or little pigs to care for. Farrowing pens will be scrubbed with boiling water and lye and we'll have to run over to the hog house or the sheep barn every now and then to see how the babies are coming or to welcome some newcomers. It all adds up and it all takes time.

It not only takes time, it takes a certain amount of skill and know-how to look ahead, see what needs to be done and how to do it. Of course, anyone too dumb for any other job can be a farmer—but he won't be one long in these days. Green labor doesn't fit into the picture very well when such a variety of jobs has to be accomplished. A blacksmith, machinist, carpenter, agronomist and veterinarian are all needed, and usually one man must try to do all of these things at the same time. He doesn't have much leisure for instruction or supervision.

Like the other eleven months, March is a busy time on the farm. Spring is just around the corner and there's a tough job waiting to be done. It will tax the patience, skill, ingenuity, strength and fortitude of every available man, woman and child if we are to raise the needed food in 1944. We'll do it—some way—but it seems impossible just now. At least we can be prepared to head for the field with everything ready to go, just as soon as the frost is out and the surface is dry. We'll win our battles at home and the boys will win theirs overseas.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 1, 1944

:	:	
:	BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS	:
:	:	:
:	By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent	:
:	Southeast Experiment Station	:
:	Waseca Minnesota	:
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Can We Pass Our Tests

Sweat beaded the little boy's forehead as he struggled to coordinate mind and fingers sufficiently to tie a bowline knot. It was a hard thing for a twelve-year-old to memorize and master, but he did it and eight other knots as well, learning their uses and special adaptations. After the knots, reciting all the information he had learned from the book was easy.

The next boy found the knots simple. His fingers were skillful and the rope just seemed to make the right loops of its own accord. Reading and remembering what he had read was his hardest task. Both of these boys were passing the necessary tests to become Tenderfeet in the great boys' organization common to all the free countries of the world, The Boy Scouts.

After mastering the requirements for tenderfoot, ambitious boys want to tackle something more difficult, and they begin learning the arts and skills of a second-class scout. Some find it easy and natural to use an axe, hatchet and knife, but have a terrible time trying to follow a compass course or remembering the things to do for elementary first aid. Others just can't seem to make shavings which will ignite without using more than two matches but like to cook over the fire once it is started.

As a second-class scout, the tenderfoot tests look easy--"Just stuff for little kids," but first-class tests are really hard. And so it goes, clear up to the top rank of Eagle Scout. There is always something easy behind and something hard just ahead--a new experience to try and to master. The tests are expertly planned to fit the growing boy and in every step there is something hard and something relatively

easy for each type of lad. Something will fit his personal aptitudes and experience, while other requirements will be different, unknown and therefore tough. Through it all, he learns by doing.

A boy who puts himself through this course of self training gains the habit of meeting new tests as a challenge to his ingenuity and ability rather than something to be afraid of. He gets the habit of passing tests, and it's a fine habit for any young man to have who expects to make his way in this world of opportunity.

For over 20 years I have watched youngsters struggle their way up the rocky path of Scout advancement. Each year there have been new recruits, sweating over knots and fires, learning nature's secrets and useful crafts. Seventy-two out of several hundred have gone clear to the top--Eagle rank. Watching them has been a grand experience. It combines the thrills of watching a flower unfold, setting an intricate machine into useful motion, showing fine stock at a fair, and the pride of a teacher who sees an apt pupil excel in his work. In addition, there are the close friendships, the pleasant memories of camp fires, the unusual experiences and the satisfaction of watching little boys grow into useful men.

About 120 of these boys who mastered their scout tests in this troop are now mastering the use of guns, grenades, planes, ships and tanks. With them are millions of boys who met their early tests elsewhere. We didn't train these boys to be soldiers, but how thankful we can be that when the need arose, they were prepared. They will finish this task as they have finished the others and then come home ready to put our own house in order.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 15, 1944

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

"Blessed is the man who hath an abundance of pasture planted and waiting to take care of his stock." That's a quotation from Sampson II - 6--or it might be. At any rate, it's true, but sometimes plans miscarry, as Bobbie Burns pointed out, and we find we're up against it. Most of us figure on a piece of rye or winter wheat for early May, alfalfa and brome for May 20 or blue grass for June 1.

I know a lot of cattle will go out on blue grass pastures before June, but that's no sign that the pasture will be ready or that any abundance of feed will be available. About all they can do will be to smell the green which would have been grass if it had had a chance. It takes green leaves to grow roots and roots to make more green leaves, so a little head start in the spring helps the grass a lot.

But suppose we don't have any pastures coming on? Then we'll have to plant something as soon as the land will let us. Any kind of small grain will make feed from May 15 to June 15 if it's planted early. For hogs or sheep we can mix in a little rape--4 to 6 pounds per acre, which will make the pasture last longer and add to the tonnage. Then sudan grass planted June 1 will pull us through the hot dry months.

We have had good luck seeding alfalfa with small grain very early in the spring and pasturing the grain as soon as it was big enough. It sounds crazy, but it has worked. When the grain was eaten down we took off the stock until a new growth was up and then grazed it again. An electric fence made it easy to move the stock from one patch to the other. In an emergency I wouldn't hesitate to seed alfalfa or alfalfa and brome grass this way.

"Rotation" grazing has always given us more feed than letting the stock have the run of the whole field. We have found that if the grass or clover was 8 inches high before turning in, an acre yielded half again as much during the season as grazing at 4 inches. Letting it get 12 inches high made twice as much feed as the 4-inch, but the cows didn't like it as well.

Alfalfa or alfalfa and brome has given us the highest yields and has been the best pasture we have found. It is certainly ideal for hogs and we have had no trouble with bloat--so far, at least--with the grass-legume combination for cattle. We think sheep might need watching pretty carefully until they became accustomed to it. On drier land crested wheat grass has been better than brome, but it isn't as good on our well watered heavy clay.

Rape is good for hogs, sheep or calves if they have other feed along with it, or if used only for a short time. We have had calves go all to pieces on rape alone for 6 weeks. Even hogs get tired of it exclusively. Last year we seeded half of the hog lots to rape and half to sudan grass. That gave them variety, and when some of the sudan got tall and thick it made good shade. Eventually they ate up all their shade, but it had served its purpose.

Sometimes rape and sudan are seeded as a mixture. In a hot dry summer, the sudan does best, and if it's cool and wet the rape gets the upper hand. We liked it better in strips. Of course, with white hogs there is danger of blistering in wet rape. Chester White fanciers had better stick to grain, grass, alfalfa or clover for hog pasture. Cows will eat rape, but the milk is likely to be tainted.

Good pasture for good stock makes about the highest acre return of any farm crop. When the advantages of labor saving, land saving, machinery and gas saving are added up, one can hardly understand why acreage is skimped and fields overgrazed.

"An abundance of good pasture saveth many a headache and fatteneth the purse."

Sampson III-1.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 22, 1944

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

Tucked away in envelopes, sacks and bins are millions of seeds, each patiently waiting for kind hands to assist them in setting up housekeeping in some rich, moist soil. Each tiny seed holds a miracle. They look a great deal alike, but when moisture presses the button to start the machinery, all kinds of changes take place. The more closely we study this mystery of regeneration, the more intricate it becomes.

Two seeds may look exactly alike, but one is alive and one is dead. Who can describe the difference? A big fat lima bean will grow into a little bush, easily stepped on and killed by the first frost. Another seed the size of a pin head is capable of producing a mighty pine tree which may live 200 years, stand the hardest storms and then furnish lumber to build a house which will last 200 years more. What makes the difference?

We have 3 bulbs which look exactly alike to me. If they lost their tags, who could tell that one would grow a great pink flower, another deep red, and the third white? Yet they keep their identity. They don't make mistakes. They follow rigid rules which the small minds of gardeners can only dimly comprehend. Radish seed has never produced cabbages nor have cucumbers grown from egg plants.

And yet, one of the rigid rules is variation. No two cabbages are exactly alike. We take advantage of this and raise early cabbage, late cabbage, green, white and red cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts and a dozen varieties of each. We can't grow oak trees from lettuce seed, but we can grow an infinite number of different kinds of lettuce. We have a chance to make things more useful or decorative if we develop the skill, the patience and the understanding to take advantage of our opportunities.

This lends interest to gardening and each year's experience stimulates us to try a little harder, investigate some new possibility, experiment with something new, dig a little deeper into Nature's secrets and match our wits with weather, soil, insects, predatory animals, diseases and weeds. Who will have the first ripe tomato this year? How soon can we pick some slicing cucumbers? What new color schemes can we arrange with flowers and plants?

Many of us have spent hours poring over the elaborate, intriguing illustrations in garden catalogues. Now it is time for action. Garden plans should be perfected, seed ordered and everything prepared for the coming campaign. Just as the generals arrange for their spring offensive, gardeners must map their objectives and tactics, scanning the intended operations, step by step, so that costly mistakes will be avoided, time schedules coordinated and supplies ready when and where they are needed.

We have never been able to duplicate the advertisements in the catalogues, but sometimes the results give us a big thrill of accomplishment, and certainly the plunder from a well planned garden is ample reward for the effort involved. Now there is the added incentive of helping with the war effort, of raising the rationed food it is hard to buy, of supplying our own subsistence so as to leave a greater surplus for those who have suffered so much and so long.

But utility and beauty from a garden are not the only rewards. Working with plants promotes a friendliness with other workers, a comradeship of mutual interest and understanding. It helps us to understand and appreciate our neighbors and our environment and brings us closer to the great power that directs each growing leaf to its specific duty in a changing world. Gardens are a connecting link between man and the Infinite.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 29, 1944

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

We all run and rush hither and yon, like ants in a broken nest, perhaps accomplishing little and yet each convinced that the welfare of the world rests on our individual shoulders. We're so busy with our own loves and lives that we don't stop to see what it's all about or ponder our place and position in all this seeming chaos. Once in a while we should stop, look and listen.

My difficulty is to do anything else. There are so many things to see and to watch, that it's more fun stopping than starting again. The farm provides constant entertainment for me which makes it unnecessary to seek excitement elsewhere. Romance, tragedy and comedy are there which make the flickers look tame. When we wean a calf, the mother provides music more continuous and potent than the radio crooners who cause all the gals to scream and swoon with delight.

Spring is a busy time, but always a few minutes can be stolen to play with the lambs. Sometimes in the evening while waiting for the arrival of a late pair of twins, the older babies will come up to investigate this stranger who has invaded their happy home. They nibble at my overalls, paw at my boots and dodge between my feet in their games of tag. A sudden movement, and they scatter like chaff, seeking safety behind their placid, cud chewing mothers.

A bale of straw and an inverted box always provide a playground. A big husky young buck mounts the bale and announces that he is King of the hill. That is a challenge for all and sundry to come and deflate his ego. They attack from all sides and the rear, so that soon the top of the bale is crowded, and everybody comes tumbling down. The expression on the defeated dictator is comical, but he soon

Feb 19

Farmer Tips---

Special

Farm gardeners can well take a tip from vegetable gardeners who put 30 to 40 tons of manure on an acre of land. A heavy application of well-rotted manure on the garden plot will certainly pay in yields, #### especially on the farm where manure is easy to get.

--A. H. Alderman.

If you have been #### unable to ^{commercial} purchase/fertilizer spreading equipment, phosphate can be spread with a manure spreader along with barnyard manure. The rate of application can be adjusted according to the number of loads of manure per acre. For example, eight loads of manure and 200 pounds of phosphate to the acre would call for 25 pounds of phosphate, or about one milk pail full, spread over each load of manure.--

Paul M. Burson.

Grubs which work under the hide in the backs of cattle should be destroyed during the next few weeks. The rotenone powder which is the most effective control measure can be purchased from most dealers in insecticides. If in doubt about methods of treatment, ask your county agent.--W. E. Morris.

Even if you have had good success with alfalfa and other legume seedings without inoculation, it will usually pay well to inoculate such seeds before planting. Treatment will insure the presence of efficient strains of bacteria which take nitrogen out of the air and make it available to the young plants. Presence of these bacterial means more vigorous plants and consequently better stands.--Paul M. Burson.

Figuring depreciation of machinery and buildings for income tax purposes need not be as complicated as first glance may seem. Divide the purchase price by the estimated years of life to determine the charge. For example, if you buy a tractor for \$1,000 and estimate that it will last 10 years, you can claim \$100 of the purchase price as a deduction each year. After the total amount has been deducted, no additional depreciation can be claimed.--S. B. Cleland.

Close attention should be ~~###~~ given to choice of varieties in selection fruit trees, shrubs and other small fruits for planting in a northern climate. Recommendations of your nearest agricultural experiment station is a good guide. If you are making plantings investigate the possibilities of recently developed varieties. --E. M. Hunt.

Tests in feeding lambs at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, revealed no appreciable difference in palatability and feeding value of ~~###~~ oil meal prepared by the three common process, the hydraulic or old process, the mechanical screw process, or the newer solvent process.--W. H. Peters.

Potatoes for seed "run out" under normal growing conditions because they accumulate disease handicaps which cut down their quality and yield. Certified seed has been raised under conditions which insure freedom from these handicaps. That is why it pays to get certified seed even for the small potato patch.--R. C. Rose.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
February 21, 1944

Immediate release

District winners in the second annual 4-H radio public speaking contest will compete for state honors this week at University Farm, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Thirteen 4-H club boys and girls from all parts of the state will speak on the subject "What Being a Good Neighbor Means to Me." State finals will be held in the Agronomy building, University Farm, at 10:15 a.m. Saturday. Two winners will be selected to appear on a statewide network broadcast at 4:30 Saturday afternoon.

4-H club members who have won local, county and district contests and who will compete for the state championship this coming Saturday are: Harriet Tews, Hutchinson; Georgia Ronan, Lewiston; Alice Steele, Conger; Marie Johnson, St. James; Mary Muus, Chisago City; Beva Lee DeGriselles, Pipestone; Geneva Stegner, Ortonville; Lester Milbrath, Bertha; Martin Haley, Chisholm; Paul Anderson, Grand Rapids; James Radig, Breckenridge; Vernon Hoppe, Crookston; Joyce Anderson Lura, Hawley.

State champion will receive a \$200 scholarship or war bond. Reserve champion will receive \$100 in the form of a scholarship or war bond. Delegates will be feted at a banquet and theater party following the statewide broadcast.

Co-sponsors of the annual event are the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Jewish Council.

A2396-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 21, 1944

Immediate release

Six 4-H champion lamb feeders were named during the 1944 Western Lamb feeding shows just concluded in southern Minnesota. The shows this year were the best in 4-H club history, with 220 older 4-H boys producing more than 600,000 pounds of meat in the lamb feeding project, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Winners of the county and district lamb feeding shows were James Lewis, Adrian; Marland Austin, Fairmont; Carl Egge, Jackson; Reuben Ebeling, Owatonna; Roland Nagel, Arlington; and Ellsworth Pietz, Westbrook.

Fifty-six hundred lambs, purchased last fall and fattened by club members, were exhibited, graded and sold at these events. Nobles county boasted the highest percentage of AA lambs with Cottonwood county a close second. Death losses registered in the feeding project were less than three per cent.

Highest bid on the champion pens of lambs at these shows went to the 30 individuals exhibited by James Lewis of Nobles county. James received 50¢ a pound for his efforts. More than 1700, the largest number of animals exhibited at these events, were at the Jackson county show.

As a special educational feature, each exhibitor had an opportunity to select and show the best individual lamb in his pen. Grading contests were also conducted, with each member grading 10 lambs as choice, good, commercial and utility.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 24 1944

To all counties

_____ county farmers can be sure of getting a better potato crop by using certified seed instead of local stocks that may have "run out," says R. C. Rose, plant pathologist at University Farm.

Virus diseases such as spindle tuber, mosaic, yellow dwarf and leaf roll are often present in table stock or garden crops. Seed which is used from a bin of these potatoes may carry enough infection to reduce the vigor of the crop the second year. This is what is known as "running out" in seed potatoes.

Potato growers who use certified seed are not taking any chances with infection or reduced yield because of poor seed. Certified seed growers are required to pull out all infected plants early in the season. Their fields, which are inspected by state representatives to see that all diseases are kept under control, must meet the health requirements set up by the State Department of Agriculture.

Lists of growers who sell certified potato seed may be obtained by writing A. G. Tolaas, Seed Potato Certification, University Farm, St. Paul. Because northern Minnesota is better adapted to seed production, most table stock growers prefer northern grown seed.

Calling attention to recent statements by military and lend-lease officials that pork products will be badly needed to meet wartime food demands in late 1944 and 1945, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, appealed today to hog raisers to keep their pork producing plants in good shape in spite of the handicaps they have been up against in recent months. While a reduction of around 11 per cent in 1944 is suggested in state goals to keep the livestock feed situation in better balance, it would be a serious setback to the war food program to have too many efficient Minnesota producers go out of the hog business this year, Miller declared. Recent surveys indicate intentions to reduce considerably more than 11 per cent.

Already steps have been taken by the Minnesota Pork Producers' association to petition the government for changes which may correct the most troublesome inequalities that have plagued the hog industry this past winter. Swine raisers have asked that support prices in the future cover a wider range of weights and give more protection against reduced prices during heavy marketing periods. They have also asked for seasonal differentials in support prices to put a premium on early marketings and thereby avoid as far as possible the winter glut.

While awaiting action on these recommendations, the swine grower would be wise to keep his plant working as efficiently as possible and protect his investment by taking these steps suggested by livestock specialists at University Farm:

(1) Get the most from spring farrowings by using fenders, brooders and other devices to save pigs.

(2) Get pigs off to a good start so as to insure cheaper gains and readiness for early market.

(3) Keep down disease losses that wipe out margins of profit.

(4) Save feed, not by starving pigs, but by supplying an abundance of pasture and cheaper feed crops.

Pork production now ranks near the top among sources of farm income in Minnesota. Growers in this state are among the most efficient in the country and best fitted for the job of turning out a maximum of pork with a minimum of feed. In wartime hogs are preferred among meat animals because they contribute meat and fats, both much in demand.

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
February 24 1944

To all counties

Using improved varieties of farm crops adapted to _____ county growing conditions is one of the cheapest methods of increasing crop yields, says _____ county agent. Farmers can learn which spring-planted varieties are recommended for this area by consulting Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops."

According to H. K. Hayes, agronomy and plant genetics chief at University Farm, all recommended varieties of spring wheat are resistant to stem and leaf rusts. Rival, recommended for southern, north central and northeastern Minnesota, is more scab and blight resistant than other varieties available. Regent, a Canadian variety, is the best available general purpose wheat for the Red River Valley.

Wisconsin 38 barley remains the best variety available for planting this spring. While many farmers registered disappointing barley yields in 1943 seed treatment to control seedling blights should not be overlooked this spring as a means of improving stands. Recent work in seed treatment of small grains and corn give some very convincing results regarding the value of seed treatment.

Vicland and Tama oats continue to dominate the field because of their resistance to disease and their high yielding ability. Several new varieties of flax are in the offing but no great amount of seed of Koto and Crystal will be available this year to growers.

Farmers wishing to obtain varieties that are best suited to their section of the state should consult Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops." Copies may be had by writing Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, or by asking for them at the county extension office. The list of recommended varieties for Minnesota has the joint approval of agronomists, plant breeders, plant pathologists and cereal technologists who make their recommendations based on three-year performance in competitive trials with standard varieties.

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, Minn.
February 24, 1944

Immediate release

One of the quickest ways to increase grain yields to meet wartime needs is to treat seed with disinfectants before planting to destroy organisms that prey on the sprouting seed and seedling. M. B. Moore of the division of plant pathology at University Farm says that farmers who had disappointing barley yields last year can go a long way toward reading off similar trouble in 1944 by noting results of University experiments.

Treated seed came up sooner and made a heavier stand, but results in final yields were most startling. In the barley tests last year the treated plots averaged 4 bushels per acre more than the untreated plots. In tests running over a period of years, increases in flax amounted to about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, in wheat and barley $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and the increase in oats averaged about 4 bushels per acre.

Approximately the same benefits resulted from treating corn, average increases amounting to around 8 per cent. Last summer one experimental seed lot produced 41 per cent more corn on the treated plots than on the untreated plots. Average yield from untreated plots was 61 bushels to the acre, while treated plots yielded 85 bushels to the acre. In 12 different seed lots of corn, treatment increased yields all the way from 0 to 41 per cent, the average being 14 per cent.

Recommended materials for seed treatment are $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of New Improved Ceresan per bushel of wheat, oats, barley and flax, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of either Semesan Jr. or Barbak per bushel of corn.

Directions for making a seed grain treater as well as for treating seed are given in Extension Folder 118, "The Minnesota Seed Grain Treater." Copies of the folder may be obtained at county extension offices or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2398-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
February 24, 1944

Immediate release

Vegetable gardeners who want to brush up on their peas and squash for the important victory garden activity this spring have been invited by the general extension division of the University of Minnesota to take a special course at University Farm. The first session will be held Tuesday, March 7.

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

Sessions will be held at 7:30 p.m. every Tuesday for eight weeks in Room 102, Horticulture building, University Farm. T. M. Currence, associate professor of horticulture, will teach the course.

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

A2399-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
February 24, 1944

Immediate release

Figuring depreciation for income tax purposes may be a headache to many farm people, but it will pay to take time out to understand it, says S. B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm. Depreciation of farm buildings, machinery and purchased draft or breeding livestock is a legitimate deduction in computing net farm profit for income tax purposes.

The best way to calculate depreciation is to divide the purchase price by the estimated years of life to determine the annual charge. For example, if a farmer buys a tractor for \$1000 and figures that it will last 10 years, he should claim \$100 of the purchase price as a deduction each year for 10 years. If the tractor should happen to last 11 or 12 years, no additional depreciation could be claimed for those extra years.

Depreciation should be claimed at a constant rate from year to year until the original cost has been recovered, a major repair is made, or until permission is received from the Collector of Internal Revenue to make a change. Items purchased second-hand are depreciated from the second-hand price. The same holds true for depreciation on farm buildings.

Depreciation dates from the time the present owner acquired the item, not from the date it was built or bought new. For example, the farmer who bought a \$1000 tractor three years ago but did not start claiming depreciation until this year cannot claim deductions for those past three years. Failure to claim depreciation on an item in prior years because a return was not filed or because it was neglected does not entitle individuals to claim prior depreciation during the present year.

On farm buildings depreciation is figured from the date the farm is bought, not from the date when they were built. The purchase price is broken up into a certain amount for the land, and an amount for each building or other improvement so that these amounts will add up to the total paid for the farm. The remaining years that each building will last is then estimated and the cost of that building is spread over those years.

A2400-TH

forgets his humiliation in a vigorous attempt to tip the next defender.

Meanwhile, a troop of youngsters have found the box and discovered that hard hoofs can make it sound like a drum. Madly they race across the barn, each in turn jumping on the box until it sounds like gun fire on the western front. What excitement and enthusiasm! Their long tails flop and fly, their clumsy furry legs seem to go in all directions at once as they dash back and forth, up and over.

The old ewes keep a watchful eye on the mad scramble, probably laughing at little Algernon as he gets his legs tangled and takes a tumble, or proud of big Peter as he successfully defends his hill. Nothing can express more peace and contentment than a big ewe lying in clean straw, chewing her cud with a methodical and rhythmic motion, her eyes half closed to the world about her.

As if on a signal, the ewe stands up and stretches. A low sound, and two obedient sons forget the hill, forget the game and race for their dinner bucket. Viciously they attack, with big bunts and skillful foot work. Then they find the brimming nipple, drop to their knees, close their eyes and devote full attention to absorbing every available drop of warm rich milk. Only the shaking tail indicates that this quiet pose actually covers a most effective effort to put the meal where it will do the most good.

Meanwhile, the whole flock has decided that lunch is a good idea. Most of the ewes rise invitingly, but some have to be pushed, bunted and pawed amid bawls of frustrated discomfiture, before they will stand and do their duty. One lazy little fellow doesn't even ask his mother to stand. He finds what he seeks and lies beside her, only his tail, eagerly wiggling, indicating his complete satisfaction.

One, two, three at a time, the lambs finish, and too full for more activity, drop down beside their mothers, comical replicas of her peaceful indifference. Calm settles on the sheep barn.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 24, 1944

Immediate release

Conversion of wartime gardening to a permanent postwar gardening program will be emphasized at the University of Minnesota's twenty-third annual short course in horticulture to be conducted for amateur and veteran gardeners at University Farm, St. Paul, March 22, 23 and 24,

Because of the increased interest in gardening, J. O. Christian-son, director of agricultural short courses, expects a record attendance this year. Last year more than 700 victory gardeners attended the horticulture short course at University Farm.

Tips on victory gardening will be given at the first day's sessions. Ornamentals and fruit growing will be discussed in two separate sessions on the second day, and the third day will be devoted to preservation and use of garden products. Members of the University staff will give demonstrations of the newest methods in canning, drying and freezing.

Members of the University Farm horticultural staff in charge of arrangements are J. D. Winter, general chairman; T. S. Weir, exhibits; L. E. Longley, T. M. Currence, A. E. Hutchins and F. A. Krantz, program.

A2401-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 28, 1944

Daily papers
Immediate release

Spurred on by a challenge from President Roosevelt that 4-H members become a key division of the shock troops on the food production front, Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will set out next week to recruit their home front army to full strength for the production task ahead. National 4-H mobilization week, March 4 to 12, will find Minnesota 4-H'ers putting the finishing touches on a membership campaign which opened in November last fall, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader. While the 4-H activities continue throughout the year, the spring mobilization marks the launching of the garden and crops projects which make up an important part of the food production effort of 4-H members.

As state 4-H'ers squared off to attack 1944 food goals that are even greater than those of 1943, Uncle Sam singled out the Minnesota division for a special honor in recognition of their magnificent record for past year. In the Kaiser shipyards at Richmond, California, Tuesday a Minnesota 4-H girl christened a Liberty cargo ship the Willet M. Hays in honor of one of the state's pioneer agricultural leaders. State 4-H'ers demonstrated last year their ability to load a cargo ship by producing more than 15,000,000 pounds of meat, together with large amounts of eggs, dairy products, crops and vegetables to feed America's fighters.

In his message to the home front 4-H army President Roosevelt said:

"Today our country relies on the determination and courage of its youth to see us through to victory. In the years to follow we shall look likewise to our youth for leadership in building a world of peace. Through 4-H Club work you have demonstrated that you are a powerful influence in this direction.

"In being ever mindful of your responsibilities as each of you pledge your head, heart, hands and health to the service of your club, community and country, you are furthering your own wholesome development and that of your own family and community. Moreover, through assuming such responsibilities you are helping materially in building a world of progress, justice and mutual understanding.

"I trust that rural boys and girls everywhere will respond to the roll call of 4-H Mobilization Week, March 4 to 12. For this year more than ever, members of the 4-H Clubs will be among the shock troops on the food production front to give that extra impetus to the war effort so essential to ultimate victory."

A2404-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 28, 1944

Daily papers.
Release Tuesday p.m.
(Note to papers with wirephoto:
AP may carry picture)

A Minnesota 4-H girl, speaking for this state's 50,000 4-H members and 8,000 leaders, today (Tuesday, February 29) christened a Liberty cargo ship which slid down the ways in the Kaiser shipyards at Richmond, California. The ship was named the Willet M. Hays after one of Minnesota's pioneer leaders in agricultural education and research, a member of the University of Minnesota staff and from 1905 to 1913 assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

The girl who represented Minnesota in the launching is Edith Johnson Ek of Parkville in St. Louis county, herself an active 4-H'er for 11 years and later 4-H club agent in Cass and Itasca counties. She graduated from the University of Minnesota in March, 1943. In addition to her own part in food production by 4-H members, Edith has a special reason for sending more ships to carry war cargoes. She was recently married to a former 4-H boy, Machinist's Mate John R. Ek of Virginia, Minnesota, who is serving in the South Pacific. Ek is one of the survivors of the cruiser Helena, sunk in a naval engagement in the Solomon's last year.

Minnesota 4-H'ers were given the honor of naming a Liberty ship as a reward for their magnificent record of food production in 1943, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader. More than 15 million pounds of meat were produced in the livestock projects of Minnesota 4-H members last year, in addition to large amounts of eggs and dairy products, garden and farm crops.

The late Willet M. Hays, for whom the ship was named, died in 1928 after a long career in public service. He was at the University of Minnesota from 1888 to 1892 and again from 1894 to 1904 when he was called to Washington to become assistant secretary of agriculture. At Minnesota, he championed the cause of agricultural education and was one of the founders of the state's system of agricultural experiment stations and schools of agriculture. He contributed leadership and writings in several phases of agricultural research, notably in the field of farm management.

A2405-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 1 1944

To all counties

Farmers who plan to have a family orchard would do better to plant ten or a dozen trees near the house rather than forty or fifty trees, according to W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division at University Farm. "More of our farm homes should grow their own family fruit supply," Alderman said, but at the same time he warned farmers against the mistake of setting out too many fruit trees. An orchard of forty to fifty trees, besides producing more fruit than the family could use, is too large for the average farmer to take care of and too small for a commercial planting to make any money.

A few trees given reasonable care will produce more fruit than a larger number of trees which are neglected, Alderman says. Since the busy farmer has little time in spring to devote to caring for an orchard, he should keep it small with as simple a set-up as possible. Spraying at the proper time is necessary for good fruit. On ten or a dozen trees, the work can be done in half an hour with a wheelbarrow sprayer or a small barrel sprayer, whereas the larger orchard would require a half day's work. An investment of \$15 or \$20 is sufficient to buy all the necessary equipment for a small planting.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 1 1944

To all counties

Minnesota farmers growing soybeans for the first time in 1943 have reported sufficient increases in yields of inoculated beans over those uninoculated to feel that inoculation is well worth the small cost, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Assuming that sufficient bacteria will live over in the soil to bring out proper nodulation, some farmers do not reinoculate soybean seed if they know that beans have been grown on the field previously. Burson, however, advises reinoculation, since soybean nodule bacteria are not very vigorous when free-living in the soil and may die out.

Inoculation of soybean seed has increased yields per acre as much as 25 to 30 per cent, results of experiments at several Midwest experiment stations show. Protein content of the beans increased about 10 per cent while total protein yield per acre increased from 40 to 45 per cent at a cost of about 10 cents per acre for inoculation.

Commercial inoculants on the market are of two types: jelly, in which the bacteria are grown; humus or powder. For the latter type, the bacteria are grown first in a liquid and the liquid is then absorbed by mixing with finely ground peat.

Failure to obtain satisfactory nodulation may be due to lack of care in handling the inoculant or the inoculated seed rather than to a poor inoculant. Drying out must be avoided. The inoculant should not be partly used, left open on a shelf and then used later when dried up. After seed has been inoculated, it should be planted reasonably soon and not left in the drill or planter out in the field over the week-end or put back in the sack for later use without reinoculation.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will join with other 4-H members throughout the nation in devoting the week of March 4 to 12 in recruiting new members for the greater production job ahead. 60,000 has been set as the membership goal for Minnesota for 1944, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

In a message to 4-H club members in the nation from the Office of the Quartermaster General, Major General E. B. Gregory said:

"It is a pleasure to extend a greeting and best wishes to the 1,700,000 members of the 4-H Clubs of America on the observance of National 4-H Mobilization Week. It affords an opportunity to express to you on behalf of the Army, our appreciation for your aid to our country and its servicemen during 1943. Agricultural products are ammunition to destroy the Axis.

"We of the Quartermaster Corps do not evaluate a contribution such as yours on a dollars and cents basis nor in terms of pounds or bushels. Our yardstick is the number of soldiers clothed, fed and equipped by the product of your toil and sweat. Your goal for last year as expressed in your motto, 'Feed a Fighter in 1943,' was a praiseworthy one and we commend its continuation for 1944 as well."

Most recent contribution of Minnesota 4-H members was the production of more than 600,000 pounds of meat in the lamb feeding project. 5,600 lambs were fattened by club members in this project and sold at Western lamb feeding shows for \$100,000.

A2402-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Alumni of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold their annual reunions on March 12 and 13 at University Farm.

Special reunions of the classes of 1894, 1904, 1914, 1919, 1924 and 1934 will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 12. In the evening alumni will attend Baccalaureate services of the School of Agriculture Program activities for Monday include the 54th business meeting of the alumni association, a banquet at 5:30 p.m. in the St. Anthony Park Congregational church and the alumni ball at 9 p.m. in the gymnasium.

Arrangements for the alumni events are being made by W. H. Dankers, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni association and T. R. Nodland, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

A2403-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Andrew Boss, widely known leader in northwest agriculture for half a century, has come out of retirement to take over some of the duties of associate director at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm. F. R. Immer, present associate director, is on leave for special duty with the U. S. army air forces in England.

Dr. Boss retired in 1936 after serving the college and experiment station for more than 45 years. He entered the employment of the University Department of Agriculture in 1891 and had been, until his retirement, in continuous service since that date, acting successively as assistant agriculturist, chief in the division of agriculture and animal husbandry, chief in the division of agronomy and farm management, and as vice director of the experiment station.

Dr. Boss is widely recognized as an authority in farm organization and operation, having been active in the development of much of the subject matter and research in this field. He is also an authority on farm crops and cultural practices in the Northwest. In recognition of his outstanding achievements in farm management and in the field of general agricultural research the Kansas State Agricultural College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1927.

During his retirement Dr. Boss has remained active in related agricultural fields, particularly farm credit and farm management. Dr. Boss was recently reappointed to a three-year term as director of the seventh district Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul.

A2406-TH

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A spring stallion show, featuring Belgian, Percheron and Morocco Spotted breeds, will be held at Morrystown on March 25, according to an announcement by A. L. Harvey, secretary of the Minnesota Stallion Registry board. The show will bring together outstanding stallions to be offered for public service and for sale this year.

This is the first time a state-wide show has been held in Minnesota for the Morocco Spotted breed. The event is being sponsored by the State Horse Breeders' association.

Premiums amounting to \$500 will be awarded for Belgian, Percheron and Morocco Spotted stallions.

A2\$07-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 3 1944

Immediate release

A Liberty cargo ship named by Minnesota 4-H club members was launched this month at Richmond, California. Representing the 4-H clubs in the state, a Minnesota 4-H girl, Edith Johnson Ek of Parkville in St. Louis county, christened the ship the Willet M. Hays in honor of one of the state's pioneer agricultural leaders.

Minnesota 4-H'ers were given the honor of naming a Liberty ship as a reward for their magnificent record of food production in 1943, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader. More than 15 million pounds of meat were produced in the livestock projects by Minnesota 4-H members last year, in addition to large amounts of eggs and dairy products, garden and farm crops.

The late Willet M. Hays, for whom the ship was named, died in 1928 after a long career in public service. He was a member of the University of Minnesota staff and from 1905 to 1913 served as assistant secretary of agriculture in Washington, D. C. Hays championed the cause of agricultural education and was one of the founders of Minnesota's system of agricultural experiment stations and schools of agriculture.

Honor of naming the ship came as Minnesota 4-H'ers were preparing for national 4-H mobilization week, March 4-12, when they will set out to recruit their home front army to full strength for the food production job ahead.

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
March 4, 1944

Special to the FARMER

Dairymen will have to continue to depend next fall and winter on good hay for protein. If your alfalfa or clover has gone bad, it is still possible to do something this spring to insure a 1944 supply of protein hay. You can get pretty good results from soybeans for hay, or oats and peas in the north. Sweet clover seeded alone early in the spring can also produce a high quality hay crop.--H. R. Searles.

If you are having trouble with mastitis in the dairy herd, it's a good idea to see your veterinarian about some of the newer treatments that are proving helpful. He can not only give you some immediate help with medicinal treatment, but he can outline a preventive program that will pay dividends in the long run.--W. L. Boyd.

Selection of varieties that will mature on time is essential in growing soybeans for seed production. Here are Minnesota station recommendations based on the standard corn zones: southern--Habaro, Minnesota grown Manchu, Wisconsin No. 3 Manchu, Richland for soils that mature crops early; south central--Habaro; central--Habaro for southern part, Mandarin, ~~Minsoy~~ for northern part; north central--Wisconsin 507 Mandarin, Minsoy; northern--Minsoy, Wisconsin Black. The Mandarin Wisconsin 507 can be obtained by writing the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison.--A. C. Arny.

If you are troubled by gully washing during the spring thaws, why not protect your fields with cow-manure dams. Dump loads of cow manure across the gullies, forming the dams so that the water will spill over the center ~~the~~ rather than around the edges. The obstructions will reduce washing, encourage filling in of gullies, and stimulate growth of protective grass because of the improved fertility.--M. A. Thorfinnson.

In planning a family orchard it is better to plant ten or a dozen trees near the house rather than 40 or 50 trees in a larger plot. An orchard of 40 to 50 trees, besides producing more fruit than the family can use, is too large for the average farmer to take care of and too small for a profitable commercial planting.--W. H. Alderman.

A sunporch with wirefloor and screen platforms for fountains will help a lot in controlling chick diseases. Both serve the purpose of keeping the chicks away from breeding places for coccidiosis and worms, those chick enemies that require only droppings, moisture, and warmth to do a thriving business.--Cora Cooke.

For every ton of phosphate fertilizer used on alfalfa seedings Minnesota farmers may expect an increase in yield of around 11 tons of hay, according to most recent test results. At a rate of application of about 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate per acre, one ton of fertilizer will cover 10 acres.--Paul M. Burson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 6, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release

Donald W. Doll, Lakefield, a freshman in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota, has been recommended by the college scholarship committee for a Sears Roebuck freshman scholarship of \$100 for the winter and spring quarters, according to an announcement by Dean Henry Schmitz. The scholarship is awarded to Minnesota farm boys of promising ability, who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to go into agriculture.

A2408-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 6, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Inoculation of alfalfa, red clover and other legumes before seeding this spring will insure better established, more vigorous growing plants, according to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Actually inoculation will save seed during the present scarcity by bringing seedlings through in better shape.

Inoculation insures the presence of efficient strains of bacteria which take nitrogen from the air. Since the amount of nitrogen in the seeds is small, the young seedling is dependent either on soil nitrogen or on nitrogen taken from the air. Usually the legume is sown with a more vigorous growing companion crop of small grain which will utilize the available soil nitrogen and throw the young seedling on its own resources, forcing it to compete with the companion crop. In greenhouse studies inoculated legumes showed an improvement in growth over uninoculated legumes in five to ten days after germination.

Commercial inoculants may be purchased from seed houses and have been found satisfactory if the directions are carefully followed.

A2409-JB

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

To all counties

Better than a ton to the acre increase in alfalfa yields may be expected when phosphate fertilizer is used, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Use of phosphate fertilizer also increases the feeding value of the hay. Analysis of alfalfa hay by the division of soils at University Farm showed an increase in phosphorus content of about one-third when phosphate fertilizer had been applied. Effects of the fertilizer on alfalfa may be expected to last several years, according to Burson.

Average yields of T.V.A. fertilizer demonstrations, conducted over a period of two years, showed an increase of 11 tons of hay for every ton of phosphate fertilizer used on alfalfa seedings. Average yield increase per acre amounted to 1.1 ton. At the average rate of application of about 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate per acre, one ton of fertilizer would cover ten acres.

Red clover showed an increase of one-half ton of hay per acre, on the basis of one cutting of hay per season and with the same rate of phosphate application as used for alfalfa. For each ton of phosphate fertilizer used there was an increase of 5 tons of red clover hay. Where two cuttings of red clover hay were harvested during the two-year period, the yield increase was about .8 ton per acre, or an increase of 8 tons of red clover hay for each ton of superphosphate applied.

Demonstrations were conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1942 and 1943.

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

To all counties
Use if suitable

_____ county farmers who expect to grow soybeans for beans should select a variety that will mature about the middle of September under ordinary conditions, says A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist. Maturity is a significant factor because mature beans have a higher oil content than immature beans. Maturity by the middle of September is important in order that the crop may be harvested when the weather is favorable.

The standard maturity zones for corn are used to indicate the areas of the state for which the recommended varieties of soybeans are adapted. The following varieties are recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station for bean as well as hay production:

1. For the southern corn zone: Habaro, Minnesota grown Manchu, Manchu Wis. No. 3. Richland is recommended only for soils on which crops mature early.
2. For the south central corn zone: Habaro.
3. For the central corn zone: Habaro for the southern one-third of the zone, Mandarin for the northern two-thirds of the zone.
4. For the north central corn zone: Mandarin Wis. 507, Minsoy.
5. For the northern corn zone: Minsoy and Wisconsin Black.

A list of growers of the recommended varieties may be obtained from Minnesota Crop Improvement association at University Farm. Seed of Mandarin Wis. 507 may be obtained from growers in the east central part of Wisconsin. Write the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin, for a list of growers of this variety.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

To help save the wool crop and relieve flocks this spring, schools are being set up in the state to teach sheep shearing during April. Schools are sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the State Department of Education. They are open to anyone who wants to learn how to shear the home flock but who also will be able to help out in the emergency by doing some custom shearing for neighbors.

Instruction during the two-day period will be given by a professional shearer. Training will stress grinding cutters, adjusting equipment, as well as learning the shearing operation.

Schools have been scheduled as follows: East Ottertail county and Meeker county, April 3-4; Red Lake, Big Stone, April 5-6; Roseau, Yellow Medicine, April 10-11; Lake of the Woods, Nobles, April 12-13; North St. Louis, Faribault, April 14-15; South St. Louis, Goodhue, April 17-18.

Registration for the schools may be made with the county agent or the nearest agricultural instructor.

A2410-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Louis Sando, 71, acting secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota State Horticultural society and for 29 years a member of the staff at University Farm, died Thursday morning in Red Wing. He had given a talk before the Goodhue county Horticultural society on Wednesday evening in Red Wing.

Born in Liskeard, Cornwall, England, July 6, 1872, Sando received professional training in horticulture and greenhouse work in England. He was a member of the British Gardeners' association.

After several years in Boston, Sando came to Minnesota where he was employed by several greenhouse concerns. He began work at University Farm on October 1, 1912, where he served as gardener and as a teacher in the School of Agriculture until his retirement on June 30, 1941.

For long and notable service in promoting the art, science and industry of floriculture in Minnesota, the Minnesota State Horticultural society awarded him a bronze medal in January, 1941. He had previously been elected honorary life member of the society. For several years Sando was president of the State Florists' association and was in charge of the florist show at the State Fair over a period of many years. He was a regular contributor to the Florist Review. After serving as assistant secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural society for over a year, he was named acting secretary-treasurer on July 1, 1943, and up to the time of his death had been devoting a good part of his time to that work.

Surviving are his widow, who lives at 1027-17th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, and a son Herschel, radio technician, 2nd class, with the U. S. Navy.

A2411-JB

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

SPECIAL

Death came Wednesday (March 8) to Leroy S. Palmer, 56, eminent dairy scientist and chief in the division of agricultural biochemistry of the Department of Agriculture at University of Minnesota. Dr. Palmer was stricken while at work February 25 and taken to the University Hospital where death occurred 12 days later from a coronary occlusion. Funeral services will be conducted Saturday (March 11) at Sunset Memorial Chapel, Minneapolis, with burial in Sunset Memorial Park.

Dr. Palmer had been at the University of Minnesota since 1919 and became head of the division at University Farm just a year ago, succeeding the late Dr. Ross A. Gortner. More than 30 years of research and teaching at the Universities of Missouri and Minnesota had earned for him worldwide recognition as a chemist, especially in the field of dairy science and nutrition. Dr. Palmer was singled out in 1939 to be the first recipient of the Borden Award for outstanding research in the chemistry of milk. He had served for many years as associate editor of the Journal of Dairy Science.

While Dr. Palmer's investigations carried him into many of the broad phases of nutrition and vitamin values, his principal interest was in such fields as the pigments of milk and butter, cause of butter defects and storage troubles, the physical and colloid chemistry of milk and the churning process. He carried out extensive research in animal nutrition, with stress on the mineral needs of dairy cattle and the relation of feeding to dairy production and quality. At Minnesota he directed the research of 19 students receiving the M.S. degree and 45 students receiving the Ph.D.

A great many scientific publications embody the findings of Dr. Palmer and his students. He wrote or made important contributions to seven books. In addition he authored or collaborated in the author-

ship of a great many articles in scientific journals.

Dr. Palmer's scientific achievements led to membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Nutrition, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemical Society, Minnesota Academy of Science, Institute of Food Technologists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Genetic association, American Dairy Science association, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, Phi Mu Alpha, Alpha Chi Sigma, Tau Beta Pi.

Besides his service on the staff of the Journal of Dairy Science, he acted in the capacity of councillor for the American Chemical Society and chairman of its Minnesota section; vice-president of the World's Dairy Congress (1923); president of the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi; consultant to the American Medical Association; collaborator, U. S. Pharmacopoea assay study of vitamins (1935).

Leroy S. Palmer was born March 23, 1887, at Rushville, Illinois. He received his B. S., M. S., and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Missouri and served on the teaching and research staffs there from 1911 to 1919, where he established a research partnership with the late Dr. C. H. Eckles which carried over into many years of fruitful dairy research at Minnesota.

Surviving Dr. Palmer are his widow, who lives at 2262 Carter Avenue, St. Paul; one daughter, Mrs. A. N. Justus, 145 Ashley Road, Interlachen Park, Hopkins; two sons, Leroy Palmer, a captain in the Ferry Command, and James S. Palmer, private in the Army Reserve.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

President Walter C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota will deliver the address at Commencement exercises for the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture on Friday evening, March 17, at 8 p.m. at University Farm. Dean C. H. Bailey of the University Department of Agriculture will present the diplomas to the seniors.

Seniors and their parents will be guests of Superintendent and Mrs. J. O. Christianson and Dean and Mrs. Bailey at a reception at 4:30 Friday afternoon in the Fireplace Room of the Home Economics building. Commencement activities began on Saturday, with the presentation of the senior class play. Alumni reunions were held on Sunday and Monday.

A2413-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate re

More Minnesota farm homes should grow their own family fruit supply, W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division at University Farm, said today.

While Minnesota is one of the top-notch raspberry growing states in the nation, only one out of 20 farm homes has raspberries. Only one out of 12 farm homes grows strawberries for their own use; one in nine has plums; and one in 34 has grapes. One farm in five has apple trees but many of these trees have outlived their usefulness.

Alderman warned farmers against the mistake of setting out too many fruit trees. Farmers who plan to have a family orchard would do better to plant ten or a dozen trees near the house rather than forty or fifty trees, he said. An orchard of forty to fifty trees, besides producing more fruit than the family could use, is too large for the average farmer to take care of and too small for a commercial planting to make any money.

A few trees given reasonable care will produce more fruit than a larger number of trees which are neglected, according to Alderman. Spraying at the proper time is necessary for good fruit. On ten or a dozen trees, the work can be done in half an hour with a wheelbarrow sprayer or a small barrel sprayer, while the larger orchard would require a half day's work. An investment of \$15 or \$20 is sufficient to buy all the necessary equipment for a small planting.

A2414-JB

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

To all counties

The great demand for Tama and Vicland oats in the face of limited supply has created a situation which should be watched carefully by seed buyers, says C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. There are appearing on the market mixtures of these desirable varieties with other kinds of oats of the same appearance which have different ancestry and lower yielding ability.

"The Minnesota seed law requires the label attached to the seed container to state the commonly accepted name of that kind of seed," says Schrader. "If the variety name is given, it must be the true variety name. There is nothing in the law providing for use of the word 'type' with the variety name. The word 'type' would imply that the seed is a mixture and contains varieties other than that named on the label. Such lots of seed under our law should be labeled 'Mixture' and the name and percentage of each variety present in excess of 5% must be given on the label. Such mixtures may also be labeled seed oats without a variety designation."

Purchasers of Tama and Vicland seed oats are urged to insist on correct labeling as to variety of the oats which they purchase.

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

To all counties

There may still be cold, raw days during the pig farrowing season when a little extra heat will save many newborn pigs, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. A simple device for saving pigs is the electric brooder which can be built at home and installed in the farrowing pens on any farm where there is electricity.

Such a brooder consists merely of a hover built in the corner of the pen and heated with a good-sized electric bulb. Complete plans may be found in Extension Bulletin 236, or a farmer may design his own very easily. Electric companies also have excellent plans to be had for the asking. In any case, the warmth of the brooder may be just the difference needed to bring a litter of pigs through the critical first days without loss.

A recent publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the pig brooder is believed to have been invented by a Minnesota farmer, but is unable to report the name of the inventor. County Agent _____ would be much interested in knowing if any _____ county farmer can claim this honor. When was the first pig brooder used in this county?

The electric brooder now ranks with the pig "fender" as an important device for saving little pigs. The fender is a protective rail along the sides of the farrowing pen about a foot above the floor which prevents the sow from crushing the small pig against the sides of the pen.

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

To all counties

Plans for pepping up permanent pastures this spring should be made now, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, who adds that because of neglect many permanent pastures are not producing the feed they should.

The area to be renovated should be limited in size so that the seedbed may be prepared thoroughly at an early date. No more should be attempted than can be done during the short season in the spring before the regular field work begins. Work can begin when the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to prepare a seedbed.

After plans have been made, Burson suggests the following steps in pasture renovation:

1. Apply lime or marl on acid soil, according to the soil test.
2. Apply 20 per cent superphosphate or the same per cent of phosphate with potash at 250 to 300# per acre before preparing the seedbed.
3. Disk or springtooth until the soil is black, working on the contour if the land is rolling.
4. Seed mixtures of inoculated legumes, including sweet clover.
5. Either drill or broadcast the seed.
6. Harrow several times, or roll if a cultipacker is available.
7. Keep livestock off newly seeded area until mid-summer and avoid grazing too close.
8. Do not allow grazing after mid-September.

The pasture renovation program should cover at least a two-year period in order to provide sufficient pasture for the livestock until the renovated area is ready to be grazed, and to lay the plan for alternate grazing during the years of renovation.

For further details, Extension Folder 115, "Pasture Renovation," may be obtained from the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

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

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

To all counties

Clean seed of recommended variety, clean fields and early planting were recommended today by M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, as important steps to success in growing flax. Flax remains a leading war crop because of its contribution of oil and fiber, as well as protein for livestock, and a large share of the supply must be grown in Minnesota.

Best yields, Armour says, may be expected from flax seeded early in the spring in a firm seedbed. This crop can be safely seeded as early as wheat since the plants can stand moderate frosts. Fall plowing should be disked only lightly or harrowed so as to leave the bed as firm as possible. Spring plowing for flax should be worked down so as to firm the soil and take out air pockets.

It is important to select fields for flax that do not have an accumulation of weed seeds. Fall plowed sod or tilled crop land which has been kept clean in preceding years is suitable.

If flax is to be kept free of weeds it is necessary to have the seed well cleaned in the first place. To get good yields and high quality a suitable variety should be selected. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station now recommends Crystal, Biwing and Koto for all sections of Minnesota. Redwing yields well for southern and central Minnesota, while Buda may do well in the Red River Valley.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 18, 1944

Special for the FARMER

Dairymen in areas covered by an artificial breeding association might well take advantage of this service now. You can keep an extra cow for milk production in place of the bull, and chances are that you will have better calves by using superior bulls kept by the association.--H. R. Searles.

The next few weeks are critical ones in dairy production because there is a tendency to ease up too quickly on care and feeding. It pays to keep up the production of the fall-fresh cow immediately before grass, because the higher her production when she is turned out the better she will do on grass. By all means keep the cows in until pasture is adequate.--H. R. Searles.

Taking the time to get a few saw longs to the mill before the rush of spring work is an excellent way to avoid embarrassing pinches later on. With the lumber shortage, it is handy to have some stock of ash, elm, white or burr oak for use in replacing eveners, tongues and other farm items. If you're planning to build a sweep rake, all the more reason for cutting some straight-grained stock 3x6 and at least 12 feet long. These pieces can be ripped diagonally to make good strong teeth.--Norton Ives.

Best yields may be expected from flax seeded early in the spring in a firm seedbed. This crop can be safely seeded as early as wheat since the plants can stand moderate frosts. Fall plowing should be disked only lightly or harrowed so as to leave the bed as firm as possible. Spring plowing for flax should be worked down so as to firm the soil and take out air pockets.--M. L. Armour.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommends Crystal, Biwing and Koto flax for all sections of Minnesota. Redwing yields well for southern and central Minnesota, while Buda may do well in the Red River Valley.--A. C. Arny.

An area of permanent pasture to be renovated should be limited in size so that the seedbed may be prepared thoroughly early in the spring. No more should be attempted than can be done during the short season before the regular field work begins. Work can begin when the frost is out of the ground.--Paul M. Burson.

Although late blight in potatoes may come from planting blighted seed or from distant infected fields, dump piles have been shown to be especially important as sources of blight epidemics. These should be destroyed so the sprouts will not develop and become blighted.--R. C. Rgse.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 20, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Belgian, Percheron and Morocco Spotted breeds will be featured at the statewide spring stallion show to be held at Morrystown on Saturday, March 25, according to an announcement by A. L. Harvey, secretary of the Minnesota Stallion Registry board. Premiums amounting to \$500 will be awarded.

The show, which is being sponsored by the State Horse Breeders' association, will bring together outstanding stallions to be offered for public service and for sale this year. This is the first time a statewide show has been held in Minnesota for the Morocco Spotted breed.

Special features of the day include a parade, horse harnessing contests, a musical chair race for stallions, and a cooking school conducted by Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Cecil F. Rooks, fieldman for the Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' association, will put on a colt breaking demonstration.

A2415-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 20, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Victory garden planning and preservation of garden products will feature the twenty-third annual horticulture short course to be held at University Farm on March 22, 23 and 24. A record attendance of amateur and experienced gardeners is expected at the programs, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Last year more than 700 attended.

Sessions will begin at 9:30 each morning in the administration building and continue throughout the morning and afternoon. Wednesday morning's program will include talks on potatoes in the small garden, the vegetable seed supply, gardening for health and gardening experiences. A question and answer period on vegetable growing will conclude the morning's sessions.

The victory gardening program in Ramsey and Hennepin counties will be discussed on Wednesday afternoon by County Agents R. M. Freeman and Harold C. Pederson. J. D. Winter of the horticulture division will speak on growing berries in the home garden, and Dean C. H. Bailey will discuss food-producing efficiency of different crops. Members of the plant pathology, entomology and horticulture staffs will conduct a symposium on control of garden pests.

Thursday's program will be divided into sections on ornamental horticulture and fruit growing. Sessions on ornamental horticulture will be given over largely to discussions on flowers and tree fruits in the home garden. Speakers for the fruit growing section will be Frank Farnsworth of Frank Farnsworth Fruit Farm, Waterville, Ohio; Walter Auer, Gamble-Robinson company, Minneapolis; E. A. Gaumnitz, Office of Price Administration, St. Paul; A. P. Bremer, Hiawatha Valley Fruit Farm, Lake City; Henry Luhman, Henry Luhman Fruit Farm, Howard Lake; and A. C. Hodson, W. G. Brierley and W. H. Alderman, University Farm. Members of the Minnesota Fruit Growers association will meet at 6 in the party dining room of University Farm cafeteria.

Demonstrations of home canning, dehydration and freezing storage and pointers on the use of the vegetable storage cellar will highlight Friday's program on preservation and use of garden products.

All meetings are open to the public, and no fees are charged.

A2416-JB

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

To all counties

To insure a better corn crop in 1944, _____ county farmers should plant corn on fertilized fields previously used for alfalfa or other legumes which have passed their peak in production. There is still a good chance that the fertilizer will give a response on the corn, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, who adds that many farmers wanting commercial fertilizer to use on corn this spring will be unable to get it.

Indications that farmers may benefit from the residual effects of fertilizer applied several seasons ago are revealed in approximately 100 field demonstrations conducted by the Extension Service and T.V.A. Corn yielded 6.6 more bushels per acre on the phosphated than on the untreated areas. The fields were seeded to grain and legumes the first year, used for hay and pasture the second year and for corn the third year. On fields phosphated in 1940 and 1941, used for hay and pasture and then put into corn in 1943, the increase in yield was 6.9 bushels per acre. Not only was there an increase in yield three years after application, but the phosphated corn ripened as much as a week earlier and was of better quality.

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

To all counties

_____ county farmers who select good corn or alfalfa land for this year's soybean seed production and then disk early and often to destroy weed seedlings before planting time will be getting this important wartime crop off to a good start, says County Agent _____.

Planting time usually follows a few days after corn in order to provide another chance to cultivate the soybean land to kill additional weeds, says _____, who points out that it is easier to destroy weed seedlings before than after the soybeans are planted.

Additional tips on soybean culture are given this week by A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist.

Plant soybeans with a grain drill which has cups stopped up to give the desired row spacing, or use a corn planter which has a soybean attachment. Drill 60 to 75 pounds of seed per acre in rows of the width the cultivator can be adjusted to. Farmers who have best seeders and cultivators can plant in rows 24 inches apart. Rows 42 inches apart are rather wide for best results, but planting double rows six inches apart every 42 inches is a method worth trying, says Army. In the eastern part of Minnesota soybeans may be drilled solid at the rate of two bushels per acre for hay production, if the land is fairly free of weed seeds.

Weed seedlings which show up in the drill rows may be destroyed by throwing enough soil toward the bean plants to cover up the weeds. They must be destroyed before they are too tall to cover up readily. When good bean stands are obtained, the harrow may be used across the rows on sunny afternoons to destroy weed seedlings. The harrow or weeder may be used effectively in soybeans which have been drilled solid.

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
March 22 1944

To all counties

1944 gardens will produce better yields of high quality vegetable crops if their fertility is built up, says County Agent _____. Application of organic matter will improve gardens which have been used year after year, as well as plots where the soil is not the best for gardening.

Best source of organic matter and one of the best forms of garden fertilizer is manure. It should be spread before the soil is spaded or plowed in spring or fall, at the rate of 15 to 20 tons per acre, or 1 pound per square foot. Well-rotted manure is best for use in spring because it can be worked into the soil easily.

When manure is not available, a victory garden fertilizer can be spread on the garden right after the seedbed is prepared and then worked into the soil before the seeds are planted. An alternative method is to apply half of it before the ground is plowed or spaded and the other half afterward. Broadcast in this way, the fertilizer should be used in amounts of 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet, or 2.5 pounds per 100 square feet. Another way of using fertilizer is to apply it at the time of planting in trenches 2 inches to each side of the seed row and deep enough to allow for placing the fertilizer 1 to 1½ inches below the planted seed. Fertilizer may injure or kill the seed if it comes into contact with it.

Further information on fertilizing victory gardens may be obtained in Extension Pamphlet 132, "Improving Victory Garden Fertility." Get a copy at the extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

Victory gardeners attending the 23rd annual horticulture short course at University Farm Wednesday and Thursday were urged to try growing fruits in the home garden.

Strawberries, red raspberries, Nanking and Korean cherries were recommended for Minnesota gardens by J. D. Winter, assistant professor of horticulture and chairman in charge of arrangements for the short course. Winter stressed the importance of getting healthy, inspected raspberry plants. For success in raising strawberries, he advised using narrow rows and avoiding crowding of plants.

Speaking on tree fruits, W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture, listed Erickson, Duchess, Minjon, Wedge and Haralson as varieties of apples which can be depended upon to produce under Minnesota conditions and which are relatively free from plant diseases and insect pests. He recommended planting two or more varieties of each tree fruit in order to make cross pollination possible. Spraying is necessary in order to grow clean fruit, he said.

Thursday's short course program was divided into sections on fruit growing and ornamental horticulture. Planting flowers in the victory garden as a succession crop to early maturing vegetables was suggested by L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture.

Final sessions on Friday will be devoted to preservation and use of garden products, with demonstrations on freezing, drying, storage and canning.

A2417-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Electric power is being utilized as a definite aid in food production, according to a survey just completed by the Lyon-Lincoln Electric Cooperative among the 745 farms and 52 other rural consumers it serves in Lyon and Lincoln counties.

Members of the R.E.A. financed Cooperative now use electric power to pump water, separate milk and perform many other farm chores, while before the war use of electricity on the farms served was limited primarily to operation of lights, irons, refrigerators, washing machines and small household appliances.

Twice as many electric chick and pig brooders are now being used by farmers on the Cooperative's lines as before the war, and double the number of electric poultry water warmers, fences and small motors. Three in every five farms served by the Cooperative now use electric separators, two farms in five pump water with electricity, one in five has an electric fence, one in six an electric poultry water warmer and one in seven an electric milking machine and an electric chick brooder. Every other farm has electric lights in the poultry house and every two farms have one small electric motor. Electric pig brooders are used on one farm in every sixteen.

A2418-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

While this year's farm needs for machinery will not be fully met, American farmers will be able to purchase about twice as much new machinery in 1944 as they could in 1943. Manufacturers this year are having less difficulty in obtaining authorized materials, and expect that all machines allotted to them for the year which ends June 30 will be completed by that time.

The present slight lag in the rate at which the machines are being produced is due entirely to the shortage of a few but important items such as bearings, radiators, malleable castings, forgings and rubber tires, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief of agricultural engineering at University Farm. Airplanes, landing craft and military trucks are the principal competitors with agricultural machinery for bearings, radiators and other critical parts. Every effort is being made by the War Production Board and farm machinery manufacturers to complete production on schedule. However, manufacturers are effecting partial assemblies of many machines so that very little time will be required to complete the assembly when the critical part becomes available. In most cases such assemblies can be completed up to 90 or 95 per cent before hand.

Among critical items needed for tractor production are rubber tires and malleable castings. Farm machines rank third in order of preference for rubber tires, airplanes and trucks being given first and second preference. Tires made available for farm machines are allocated to manufacturers on the basis of the need for them.

A2419-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 24 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 5, 1944

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

The Minnesota Massacre

Convolvulus arvensis yawned and stretched in her cold wet bed. "Oh me! It's nearly time to wake up and go to work. Are you awake over there, *Avena fatua*? I suppose we'll soon be competing for air and sunshine, but our interests are the same, so we might as well be neighborly while we can."

"I'm tired of sleeping and can't contain myself much longer in this dark hole," spoke up *Chenopodium album* who was resting near them. "Won't it be fun to get up into the warm sunshine and stretch every which way. When will it be time to start, Miss *Convolvulus*?"

"Oh, pretty soon now," replied her talkative companion. "As soon as it dries up a little, some farmer will come along and stir the soil. Then it will warm up fast and we'll all try to get ahead of your cousins, Miss *Avena*. You see he thinks a lot of them and goes to a lot of expense storing them safely through the winter and putting them out in the spring. They're just bloated aristocrats if you ask me. We have all the tough going and yet we can start quicker and grow faster than the farmer's pets!"

"Don't make so much noise. We can't sleep," came from a dozen places nearby.

"Who wants to sleep? It's spring. Wake up! I'm getting green already," boasted *Carduus arvensis*, waving a very small leaf left over from the fall before. "Just because there are so many of you *Setaria Viridis* people, you think you can sleep until hot weather and then crowd us all out. We'll show you. What do you say, neighbor?"

"Oh, what's the rush and what's the argument?" inquired *Ambrosia trifida* from the fence corner. "I don't start so early as some of you, but everyone will look up to us before the season is over. You're all slow pokes when it comes to growing."

"I'll race you to see who can first take over this quarter section of land," chuckled *Agropyron repens*. "I just get a good start last summer, but watch me spread

this year! It's a joke, too. The farmer kept my mother all winter in a nice dry bin and planted her here with his *Triticum Vulgare* a year ago last spring. He doesn't know I'm here, but he will by next fall."

"What's the use of squabbling and fighting among ourselves? I'm not irritated," spoke up *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*. "Let's all organize and fight together this summer. If *Avena sativa* is our enemy, let's all unite and crowd her out."

Rumex crispus had been awakened by all this chatter. "Perhaps you're not irritated, but you irritate everyone else. The only thing I know of that's worse is *Rhus toxicodendron* and she can't live under competition the way we can. One plowing and she'll give up and go back to the woods. I know you *Polygonum pennsylvanicum* and I know what you're called. Probably you'd want to be president or something if we did organize."

"It seems like a smart suggestion to me," put in *Bursa bursa-pastoris*. "I say let's organize and I think *Taraxacum* would make a dandy li---I mean leader."

"Of course, I don't want to interfere," said *Xanthium canadense*, "but I have a reputation for sticking to the subject, and ---"

"You big bully! Just because you're tall ---" screamed *Hordeum jubatum*.

And so it went. The field people could never agree on any program. All were selfish and each wanted to tell all the others just what to do. As a consequence, Farmer Jones planted his *Avena sativa*, massacred the field people and helped the war effort.

P. S. --- I had to look them up, too.

Cast of Characters--as Introduced.

Convolvulus arvensis - Wild morning glory.
Avena fatua - Wild oats.
Chenopodium album - Lamb's quarters.
Carduus arvensis - Canada thistle.
Setaria Viridis - Green foxtail - Pigeon grass.
Ambrosia trifida - Giant rag weed.
Agropyron repens - Quack grass.
Triticum vulgare - Common wheat.
Polygonum pennsylvanicum - Pennsylvania smartweed.
Avena sativa - Oats.
Rumex crispus - Curly dock.
Rhus toxicodendron - Poison ivy.
Taraxacum taraxacum - Dandelion.
Xanthium canadense - Cockle-bur.
Hordeum jubatum - Squirrel tail - Wild barley.

Here's hoping you don't have them all.

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

NOTE: If Bob Hodgson's column for February 23 has not gone on the press when you receive this, please make the following correction: The last word in the first sentence of paragraph 3 should be "yeaning" not "weaning."

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

Grandma's Ears

"That boy looks just like his Pa," but he may have his mother's hair, his uncle's nose, great-grandpa's disposition and his grandma's ears. Evidence is plentiful on all sides to indicate that physical characters are inherited. Size, features, even mannerisms are plainly handed from parents to children. Mental capacity, ability, and the robust health which wards off disease are also inherited, but they are often less striking because they are harder to measure.

Some characters are inherited simply. Others are so complex that even the most advanced students of genetics can only theorize and suppose. Inheritance has been following regular patterns for countless generations, and yet we are only beginning to understand a little about the mechanism.

If we cross Poland China hogs with Chester Whites, the progeny will be white. The black parent contributes a gene for black and the white parent furnishes the other half of the necessary pair. In this case, Nature has decided that the white is dominant so it will show, but the black character is there and may show up in a succeeding generation when another black gene happens to complete a black pair.

The roan color in Shorthorns is more difficult to explain. Red mated with white will often produce a roan, a mixture of the two colors, but that does not always happen. There are complications, not yet clearly understood. Certainly more than one gene or influence is involved.

Many characters in plants are inherited simply by pairs of genes which can be broken up by the plant breeder and united in other combinations almost at will. Corn can be made tall, short or dwarf. Barley can be made to have rough or smooth awns,

wheat can be changed from a spring to a winter variety by crossing and selection. Rust resistance can be added to a high yielding variety of oats without damage to the better parent, even if some inferior strain is used to get the desired character.

Such a problem would be easy if there were only one kind of rust, but over 150 different types of wheat stem rust have been identified. Certain varieties used as parents may be resistant to one, twenty or fifty types of stem rust, but to build up resistance to all rusts is a tedious, complicated problem, made even more difficult by the discovery of new types of rust from time to time. However, good progress is being made. The problem is fairly well understood, but the mechanics of growing and testing the required number of generations is a job requiring infinite patience and many years.

Scientific animal breeding is not so far advanced as plant breeding. Experiments with domestic animals require large populations and many generations which offer definite obstacles in the way of money, equipment, land and labor. The Regional Swine Laboratory is undertaking perhaps the most comprehensive research on this subject, by coordinating the efforts of 10 state universities through the U.S.D.A.

The possibilities of making our stock more efficient are limited only by our ability to see, to understand and to experiment. As our knowledge of the various modes of inheritances in animals grows and develops, we must also learn to use these tools effectively in producing more useful types or breeds. Proper feeding and sanitation, of course, come first, but hogs have been produced which are far more efficient than our standard purebreds.

Perhaps we're going at the problem wrong end to. We are studying and learning to use Nature's procedures in making plants and animals more useful. Some day we may get around to improving the human race. Perhaps if we could develop a strain of men who had superior brains, the job with plants and animals would be easier. Our descendants may laugh at our folly in breeding better hogs and letting men run wild.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 24 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 19, 1944

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

Brass Name Plates

A man who had been active in many worthwhile organizations recently passed away. Some of his friends seized the opportunity to pass around a subscription list asking all and sundry to contribute a little something toward a memorial. This memorial will depend on the sum realized, but it is hoped that a suitable bronze plaque can be erected in a prominent location, so that his name will be kept fresh in the memories of his associates and their descendants.

The last thing anyone could desire is to speak ill of one who has lived a useful life filled with good works. His friends will miss his good cheer, his fellowship and helpfulness. Neither is there in this dissertation any intended criticism of the action taken by his neighbors to remember him in a substantial form. Rather, it is the expression of another viewpoint on the general subject of memorials, their usefulness and the appeal they make or do not make to human beings who can never agree on simple procedures.

Some individuals are profoundly impressed by imposing stones set in prominent places, with names preserved forever in metal, granite or marble. I'll not quarrel for a moment over the subject, but agree with all the usual arguments for such means of honoring and remembering dear ones who have left us. We can't do enough for them -- after they're gone.

It's just a personal opinion contrary to custom, but a stone or metal memorial always seems cold, impersonal, forbidding -- unless we except some of the world's masterpieces like the Lincoln Memorial. I would prefer something alive, useful, growing, expressing the idea of being still an active part of the community instead

of just a name.

A park, a flower garden, a book in the library, a Memorial window, a loan fund to help some kids through school — there are so many ways of remembering which keep up the action, help constructive effort and serve a useful purpose. Why glorify the inanimate? Life goes on in a continuous stream. We swim our few yards and drop out, but those who have tried to help make the swimming better for others, should enjoy extending their help a little longer.

It's just an idea, and I'm not planning to quit working for several years yet, but when the time comes, if I should have a friend left, I'd like it best if he would plant a tree somewhere, anywhere, just as a final gesture of good will. Who can tell The seeds from that tree might be spread by wind or birds and some day become a forest. It might be the means of getting some boy interested in Nature and he'd become a great Conservationist!

At least that's my fancy. Other people have just as good arguments to the contrary, but shucks, if we all thought alike about everything, what fun would there be in talking or writing?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 24 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 12, 1944

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

Will We Hunt or Holler?

Years ago when Coco was a kitten, Bud taught her to sit up and beg like a dog. She even learned to catch bits of meat tossed in her general direction and all the family were proud of our educated cat. With Bud gone, she has continued to put on her act, but with ration points and all, the bits of meat are few and far between.

She has other ways of begging, too. She's a confirmed leg rubber and when she wants attention or a hand-out, does a fine job of "apple polishing" on whoever seems most likely to grant her requests. She can be so affectionate--when there's a good reason for it. When all her wants are satisfied, she ignores her family of poor ignorant humans in a most disdainful manner.

The meat shortage has been hard on dogs and cats, even on the farms. We're not leaving much meat on the bones these days, and fresh beef is too limited to satisfy Coco's ideas of a proper ration for feline aristocrats. She's fat and gets enough calories, but the medium sometimes lacks flavor and olfactory appeal. She finds war and its restrictions very annoying.

At first she put up as big a complaint as she could arrange. Good food was ignored while she asked for raw beef. She whined, she rubbed legs, she curried favor with the kitchen force and with the patrons of the dining table, she even took a long chance and tried her pet's appeal on Pop, but all to no avail. We explained to her that meat was rationed and just couldn't be handed out as freely as before. The family were staying within their ration points and it was up to patriotic cats to do likewise.

None of this had much effect on Coco. She didn't start the war, She didn't feel responsible for feeding Europe. She didn't appoint the ration board or agree

with the O.P.A. She wanted raw beef and she wanted it now!

She made such a fuss that she was put out of doors, where she howled awhile. But when that didn't do any good, she went out in the woods and dug up her own meat. She even brought some of her game to the back door, laying down a fat mouse or gopher as much as to say, "If you're so darn short of fresh meat, I'll donate some of my hard-earned catch, just to show I'm not a tightwad. There are no ration points on my meat!"

Watching Coco solve her problems was a little like reading the newspaper. How we do howl and whine when we can't have things we never knew were necessary until they were restricted! How we rant, rave and retch over regulations, inconveniences, extra work, shortages, taxes, quotas and pin-up girls! One might think we were all being strangled, the way we squall.

But it won't win a war. A complete list of woes, printed every day won't scare to death one single Jap and even expert political boondoggling won't chase the Nazis out of Italy. Fortunately, the big majority of our people reached this conclusion some time ago. They went out hunting, a few million with guns, planes and boats; many other millions with tractors, tools and factories. As usual the ones who are doing the most hunting make the least noise.

I'm wondering what will happen when the war is won, the "prosperity bubble" has burst again and we all have to get down to hard work and pay for the world-wide waste and destruction. Probably some will still be crying bitter tears of self pity. Some will be looking for a magic grease which will skid them into a soft spot with little personal effort or sacrifice. I'm still betting that there is enough good horse sense, whang leather and gumption in the people of the USA to do the job, one way or another. If we can't get fresh meat by acting pretty, we'll get it by hard work and hunting.

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

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

Special
Immediate Release
Daily papers.

As war brings back into the food spotlight one of the most complete and most perfectly packaged of nature's products, wheat, a University of Minnesota professor has culminated a life-long investigation of this grain by the publication of a new book which is destined to become a standard reference volume for worldwide food research and a handbook for the milling and baking industries. Just off the presses of the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York City, is "The Constituents of Wheat and Wheat Products," by Clyde H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

The new volume has been issued in the Monograph Series of the American Chemical Society, the second by Dr. Bailey to be included in this series. The first, "The Chemistry of Wheat Flour," was published in 1925.

Dr. Bailey's latest book concerns itself primarily with the descriptive chemistry of the wheat kernel, unfolding to the student the complete story of research and discovery and setting forth the knowledge accumulated up to the present. Although he is himself a cereal chemist whose work has earned for him recognition as the world's foremost authority on the chemistry of wheat flour, Dr. Bailey does not confine his book to the research findings of himself and his students. Rather, he has tracked down all known reports of investigations into the contents of the wheat kernel and integrated them into the first complete compendium of facts on this subject. His own experience in the field provided an unequalled background for scrutinizing more than a thousand articles that had significant bearing on the subject and for welding the information gleaned from these into a coherent presentation of all scientific data available. Prior to 1938 Bailey traveled widely on scientific missions and visited all the laboratories at home and abroad in which important wheat researches were being carried out.

(more)

The new volume will be of special interest in the laboratories of the milling and baking industries where there is an ever continuing search for better methods of separating the constituents of wheat flour and adding and subtracting to find new combinations that make possible pleasing variations in foods made largely from wheat. Here again Dr. Bailey is in the unique position of having worked closely over a period of years with millers and bakers in setting up laboratories and pointing their research toward improved wheat foods. In 1941 Dr. Bailey served as chairman of a committee of eminent technologists which was chosen to advise the national federation of millers in regard to the enrichment of flour.

Dr. Bailey was born within a stone's throw of Minneapolis' famous flour mills and has devoted a large measure of his efforts and skills to improving wheat and the processes of milling it and utilizing its products. He was the first director of the Minnesota State Experimental Flour mill. He became associate director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1938, having been connected with the division of agricultural biochemistry since 1911 when he joined the staff to head the newly created cereal technology laboratory. In 1942 he became dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, succeeding Walter C. Coffey who went to the presidency of the institution.

Dr. Bailey has been accorded many honors by the scientific world for his achievements in cereal chemistry and related fields. In 1932 he was awarded the Thomas Burr Osborne medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. He had been active in building this society and was the first editor of its scientific journal, Cereal Chemistry.

A2420-FCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Appointment of 26 county 4-H club leaders was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm. Because of increased enrollments and activity in 4-H clubs, club leaders will assist county extension agents with project instruction, especially in connection with food production, food preservation and clothing conservation. They will also help direct other wartime activities of 4-H clubs.

New county club leaders, appointed for periods of three to eight months, are Mrs. Elna Ward Andrews, Aitkin, Aitkin county; W. H. Turner, Detroit Lakes, Becker county; Mildred Nordeng, Montevideo, Chipewewa county; Ethel Chamberlin, Brainerd, Crow Wing county; Hazel Ankeny, Dodge Center, Dodge county; Marilyn Nelson, Cambridge, Isanti county; Mrs. Verda Kreisel, Mora, Kanabec county; Mrs. Marion Larson Beving, Willmar, Kandiyohi county; Theresa Rowan, International Falls, Koochiching county; Lucille Lerud, Mahanomen, Mahanomen county; Elvira F. Luehmann, Rochester, Olmsted county; Morris V. Engelstad, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; Mrs. Florence A. Jones, Sandstone, Pine county; Mrs. Louise Husby, McIntosh, East Polk county; Evelyn Harne., Crookston, West Polk county; Mrs. Blanche Remington, Glenwood, Pope county; Marion O. Larson, Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county; Wilma Wiechmann, Faribault, Rice county; Pearl Beckman, Roseau, Roseau county; Mrs. Edna Coulson, Jordan, Scott county; Mrs. Beryl Smith, Elk River, Sherburne county; Dolores A. Hunt, St. Cloud, Stearns county; Mrs. Emma Hultgren, Morris, Stevens county; Virginia Jolson, Stillwater, Washington county; Anita Tricker, Clarkfield, Yellow Medicine county; Alice Mae Barthelemy, Foley, Benton county.

A2421-JB

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

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

(With mat)

Thora Eglund, Minneapolis, has been appointed to the state 4-H club staff at University Farm, according to an announcement by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

A graduate in home economics from the University of Minnesota, Miss Eglund taught home economics for a year in the high school at Glenwood City, Wisconsin, and was home demonstration agent in Freeborn county for eight and a half years.

As a member of the state grand championship bread demonstration team, Miss Eglund won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in 1939. The same year she was given recognition for her 4-H club leadership activities.

A2422-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 29 1944

To all counties

Minnesota gardeners who are looking for permanent garden crops may well turn their attention to growing small fruits, says County Agent _____.

E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, suggests strawberries, raspberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries as the best fruits for home gardens.

The strawberry will bear fruit within a year. Gem or Wayzata, planted early in the spring, will produce by late August or September. The June-bearing Premier, Dunlap and Burgundy will bear the following spring. "Growing Strawberries in Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 72, will give information on raising this fruit.

Raspberries produce the third season after planting. Hunt recommends the red raspberry, Latham or Chief, for Minnesota gardens. Plants should be set $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the small garden. They should be carefully trained in hills and tied to a stout 4-foot stake the second year. The third year following planting they will bear about three pints per hill. Further information may be found in "Growing Raspberries," Extension Bulletin 206, available at the Extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

Because grapes can be trained on fences or trellises wherever there is plenty of sunshine and a little good soil for the roots, they require little ground space. The new hardy table grapes recently introduced by the University Fruit Breeding Farm, Red Amber, Moonbeam, Blue Jay and Bluebell, are especially adapted to fruit growing areas in the southern part of the state. By the third or fourth season they will bear about one-fourth to one-half bushel per vine. Eight feet of space should be allowed along the fence for each vine.

Currants and gooseberries are hardy and persistent and among the easiest fruits to grow. Red Lake currants and Como or Pixwell gooseberries are recommended varieties for Minnesota. A four-foot space should be allowed for each bush. For the average family, four plants of each will be ample. One or two simple spray applications will control the currant worm which attacks the foliage.

The Korean bush cherry (Minnesota selections No. 60 and No. 20) substitutes well for real cherries for use in jelly and pie. The bush is small and may be planted in any space suitable for a currant bush. The Nanking cherry is an ornamental but also produces good fruit for pie and jelly. Each bush yields 4 to 8 quarts after the third season. Two varieties of these cherries should be planted in order to insure the setting of fruit.

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
March 29 1944

To all counties

More than 26 million laying hens in Minnesota put in a busy month on the production line in February in spite of the break in prices which occurred in December and cut materially the financial returns available to poultrymen. Judging from the steady upward trends in production per hen, poultrymen have kept right on giving them good feed and care, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm.

U. S. Department of Agriculture reports show Minnesota egg production continuing strong and setting new marks month by month. During February poultrymen of this state have laying flocks 6.3 per cent larger than in 1943 and 13.3 per cent larger than in 1942.

Better feeding and care, as well as favorable weather, were indicated by the fact that number of eggs per hundred hens kept during February was nearly 12 per cent over the records for both 1942 and 1943. Production was more than 13 eggs per hen for the month.

The total egg production for Minnesota during January and February was 691 million, which represents an increase of 25.2 per cent over 1943 and an increase of 59.6 per cent over 1942. The increase in egg production for Minnesota is nearly double the increase for the United States as a whole.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 29 1944

To all counties

American farmers will be able to purchase about twice as much new machinery in 1944 as they could in 1943, though their needs will not be fully met. Manufacturers this year are having less difficulty in obtaining authorized materials, and expect that all machines allotted to them for the year which ends June 30 will be completed by that time.

The present slight lag in the rate at which the machines are being produced is due entirely to the shortage of a few but important items such as bearings, radiators, malleable castings, forgings and rubber tires, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief of agricultural engineering at University Farm. Airplanes, landing craft and military trucks are the principal competitors with agricultural machinery for bearings, radiators and other critical parts. Every effort is being made by the War Production Board and farm machinery manufacturers to complete production on schedule. However, manufacturers are partially assembling many machines so that very little time will be required to complete the assembly when the critical part becomes available. In most cases such assemblies can be completed up to 90 or 95 per cent beforehand.

Among critical items needed for tractor production are rubber tires and malleable castings. Farm machines rank third in order of preference for rubber tires, airplanes and trucks being given first and second preference. Tires made available for farm machines are allocated to manufacturers on the basis of the need for them.

April, 1942

Flax does well following corn in a crop rotation, especially if the corn was kept free of weeds. Flax also makes an excellent nurse crop for legume and grass seedings. These two facts make it a logical crop in between corn and hay.--M. L. Armour.

These days we want to be as saving of protein as is practical without skimping to the point where we are hurting gains and thereby wasting feed. Here is a safe schedule of protein amounts in the ration based on University tests: for pregnant sows, 14%; sows suckling pigs, 16%; pigs 10 to 40 pounds, 25%; 40 to 70 pounds, 20%; 70 to 125 pounds, 17%; 125 to 200 pounds, 15%; 200 to 240 pounds, 12 per cent.-- E. F. Ferrin.

Slim rations for chicks to save feed simply does not pay. Much better to have fewer chicks and keep all they want to eat of a well balanced ration in front of them all the time. You'll get more chicken for the feed in the long run with adequate feed.--Cora Cooke.

Grassed waterways are far better than unproductive, soil-wasting gullies. Whenever breaking up hayfields lift your plow as you cross a natural waterway and leave a strip of sod at least a rid and a half wide. The more ~~#####~~ melted snow and ~~##~~ rain the waterway must carry the wider it should be. Never plow a furrow along a grassed waterway. It is better to leave the furrows jagged and irregular along the edge so as to discourage water from gullyng. The sod will give you a hay crop, at the same time protecting the field from serious soil loss.
--M. A. Thorfinnson.

By setting aside a bit of alfalfa ground for chick range it is possible to save 10%, or more, of the feed cost that goes with bringing the chicks through to maturity. The alfalfa should never become so tall as to shade the young poultry. Usually the second crop will come through just in time to take care of the pullets.--Cora Cooke.

In wet years when grass hold up fairly well through the summer, we are likely to forget a quickly permanent pastures can quit during hot dry months. This is no year to have the dairy herd fall off sharply in production at midsummer. No matter how much milk we produce there won't be enough to meet wartime demands. Be sure to sow some Sudan grass or other emergency pasture, unless, of course, you will have plenty of second crop hayland to tide the milk cows over the lean months.--H. R. Searles.

If you haven't kept track of litter weights in order to use this valuable measure in picking gilts in the fall, start doing so this year. The system is simple enough: (1) earmatch each litter soon after farrowing and write down date of farrow, dam and sire and number of pigs of each sex; (2) weigh each litter at 56 days and put down the weights; (3) when you get ready to ~~select~~ select breeding stock for next year, keep only the old sows that made exceptional production records, and select gilts from the heaviest litters.--H. G. Zavoral.

If the new pig litters are indoors be sure to supply a little clean soil for them ~~inside~~ inside the pen. The soil will furnish certain ingredients necessary to prevent anemia

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Delegates and leaders from rural youth groups in ten counties will meet for a district conference in Faribault April 14 and 15, while rural youth representatives from nine counties will meet in Marshall April 17 and 18. Each county will be represented by from two to five delegates at the conference. The first of the three district rural youth conferences was held in Fergus Falls March 31-April 1.

Purpose of the conference is to plan a state rural youth program of work for 1944-45 and to provide opportunity for inter-group contacts and exchange of ideas. The program will include inspirational talks, discussions on problems and opportunities of members and groups, reports of group delegates and recreational events. Principal speaker at the Faribault meeting will be Reuben Brigham, assistant director of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The age range of rural youth members is 18 to 30. The members are largely 4-H people who organize to continue their community work after passing the 4-H age limit.

A2423-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Clean seed of recommended variety, clean fields and early planting were recommended today by M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, as important steps to success in growing flax. Flax remains a leading war crop because of its contribution of oil and fiber, as well as protein for livestock, and a large share of the supply must be grown in Minnesota.

Best yields, Armour says, may be expected from flax seeded early in the spring in a firm seedbed. This crop can be safely seeded as early as wheat since the plants can stand moderate frosts. Fall plowing should be disked only lightly or harrowed so as to leave the bed as firm as possible. Spring plowing for flax should be worked down so as to firm the soil and take out air pockets.

It is important to select fields for flax that do not have an accumulation of weed seeds. Fall plowed sod or tilled crop land which has been kept clean in preceding years is suitable.

If flax is to be kept free of weeds it is necessary to have the seed well cleaned in the first place. To get good yields and high quality a suitable variety should be selected. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station now recommends Crystal, Biwing and Koto for all sections of Minnesota. Redwing yields well for southern and central Minnesota, while Buda may do well in the Red River Valley.

A2424-PCJ:TJH:JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release.

The great demand for the new Tama and Vicland oats in the face of limited supply has created a situation which should be watched carefully by seed buyers, says C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. There are appearing on the market mixtures of these desirable varieties with other kinds of oats of the same appearance which have different ancestry and lower yielding ability.

"The Minnesota seed law requires the label attached to the seed container to state the commonly accepted name of that kind of seed," says Schrader. "If the variety name is given, it must be the true variety name. There is nothing in the law providing for use of the word 'type' with the variety name. The word 'type' would imply that the seed is a mixture and contains varieties other than that named on the label. Such lots of seed under our law should be labeled 'Mixture' and the name and percentage of each variety present in excess of 5% must be given on the label. Such mixtures may also be labeled seed oats without a variety designation."

Purchasers of new varieties of oats are urged to insist on correct labeling as to variety which they purchase.

A2425-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota gardeners who want to make victory gardening a permanent institution may well turn their attention to small fruits, says E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm. He suggests strawberries, raspberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries as the best fruits for home gardens.

The strawberry will bear fruit within a year. Gem or Wayzata, planted early in the spring, will produce by late August or September. The June-bearing Premier, Dunlap and Burgundy will bear the following spring. "Growing Strawberries in Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 72, will give information on raising this fruit.

Raspberries produce the third season after planting. Hunt recommends the red raspberries, Latham or Chief, for Minnesota gardens. Plants should be set $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the small garden. They should be carefully trained in hills and tied to a stout 4-foot stake the second year. The third year following planting they will bear about three pints per hill. Further information may be found in "Growing Raspberries," Extension Bulletin 206, available at the Extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

Because grapes can be trained on fences or trellises wherever there is plenty of sunshine and a little good soil for the roots, they require little ground space. The new hardy table grapes recently introduced by the University Fruit Breeding Farm, Red Amber, Moonbeam, Blue Jay and Bluebell, are especially adapted to fruit growing areas in the southern part of the state.

Currants and gooseberries are hardy and persistent and among the easiest fruits to grow. Red Lake currants and Como or Pixwell gooseberries are recommended varieties for Minnesota. A four-foot space should be allowed for each bush. For the average family, four plants of each will be ample. One or two simple spray applications will control the currant worm which attacks the foliage.

A2426-JB

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

To all counties

Higher feed costs and lower returns from eggs put a special premium on careful poultry management, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The poultryman who can cut down losses and wastes can keep up the needed margin of profit much longer than the operator whose losses are high.

In the laying flock wastes can be eliminated by spotting the hens that quit laying and disposing of them promptly without letting them run up a board bill.

It is a good point to remember that chicks which die at any time after the first feeding represent feed that is a total loss. Good chicks from blood-tested stock, raised in clean quarters without overcrowding and fed a full ration are most economical of feed, Miss Cooke says, because there is little or no waste.

One of the best ways of saving feed during the summer is to have plenty of green pasture for the growing pullets and cockerels. The saving can be 10 per cent or more if the pasture is kept green and never permitted to grow rank. The second crop of alfalfa usually comes along at about the right time to supply good range. If permitted to grow so tall that it shades the chicks the pasture becomes more of a hindrance than a help.

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

To All Counties

Keeping production records on sows is one way of increasing efficiency in hog raising to counteract price levels on feed, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. He points out that there is a big difference in the number of pigs raised per sow, and that this margin often means the difference between profit and loss.

By practising sow testing for a number of years, a farmer should be able to produce 100 pounds of pork on less feed and more pork per sow, says Zavoral, and offers this plan:

1. Ear-notch each litter of pigs shortly after farrowing.
2. Make a record for each litter of date of farrow, sire and dam, and number of pigs living of each sex.
3. Weigh the litters separately at 56 days of age.
4. Cull sows from the herd on the basis of weights of litters they produced.
5. Select gilts for breeding purposes from the heaviest litters.

The difference in weights of litters will surprise many a producer, says Zavoral. The strong, big pigs have a better chance of survival under this system, will be heavier at marketing time, and will produce 100 pounds of pork on less feed in a shorter time.

Free record blanks may be obtained from the local county agent, high school agriculture instructor, or from H. G. Zavoral, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 12 1944

To all counties

Cleaning up the garden now will help prevent plant diseases and save a lot of time and trouble later, says County Agent _____.

As a general safety measure, get rid of all the plant refuse, he advises. Many of the fungi and bacteria that cause plant diseases nest over winter in last season's plant refuse. Burning the debris is the surest way to kill these fungi and bacteria.

Refuse can also be disposed of by putting it on the compost pile, but, in order to avoid disease organisms from returning to the soil, it is best not to use it for several years, according to Carl J. Eide, plant pathologist at University Farm. When the compost is used, it should be turned under deep by spading or plowing.

Changing the location of crops in the garden as much as possible from year to year is another preventive against plant diseases. Some of the diseases of peas and cabbage, as well as anthracnose and bacterial blight of beans, prevalent last year, can be avoided by planting western grown seed instead of seed saved from last year's plants. Diseases can be carried by the seed if the plants on which they grew were infected. Proper fertilization will also help control some diseases.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 12 1944

To all counties

Five to 10 acres of Sudan grass, ready for the cows just as the bluegrass begins to fail along toward the middle of July, is just about the best insurance that the dairyman can have against a serious drop in his cream or milk check this summer, says County Agent _____ . Keeping up production through the summer months is also a patriotic responsibility this year when all dairy produce is required for the war.

In order to have the emergency pasture ready when needed, it is necessary to make plans for it during the spring planting. M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, suggests early June as the best time for planting. The Sudan grass would then be 14 to 18 inches high by the time it is needed for feed around July 10 to 15.

It is best to get seed early and prepare a seedbed as for corn. Sudan does not do well on swampy ground but will grow vigorously on most soils suited for farm crops. Thirty to 35 pounds per acre should be seeded. It is possible to plow up rye or sweet clover pasture and work it up in time for Sudan. Many farmers also use it on land that has been fallowed through the spring months for weed control.

Sudan rates very well as a year's crop when one considers the total number of digestible nutrients supplied per acre. However, the best feature of the crop is that it grows rapidly and provides an abundance of feed during the hot summer months when lack of feed ordinarily reduces dairy production drastically.

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
April 12 1944

To all counties

Borax has a definite place in the control of noxious weeds on uncultivated land this spring, according to H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist.

Good results have been secured with borax, used as a substitute for sodium chlorate in chemical treatment of weeds. Slightly higher in cost of application, borax has the advantage of being non-poisonous to livestock and non-explosive.

Borax has been tested for three years at the Lamberton station and for one year in other sections of the state, Wilson explains. While tests to determine the residual effects of borax on cropping results after treatment indicate no major difficulties, the use of borax is recommended only for small patches and for weed infestations on gullied or hilly land. On some soils heavy applications may render the soil sterile for indefinite periods.

He suggests that the same precautions be followed in using borax as have been recommended for chlorate. Applications of 10 pounds of borax to the square rod to kill leafy spurge and 20 pounds to kill field bindweed are recommended.

Advice concerning the purchase of borax and proper methods of application may be obtained from the county agent's office.

"Battling Weeds on Minnesota Farms," Station Bulletin 363, gives information on weed control.

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
April 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Prevention of plant diseases in the victory garden is worth more than a pound of cure, according to Carl J. Eide, plant pathologist at University Farm. Cleaning up the garden now - if it wasn't done last fall - will save a lot of time and trouble later, he says.

As a general safety measure, get rid of all the plant refuse, Eide advises. Many of the fungi and bacteria that cause plant diseases next over winter in the last season's plant refuse. Burning the debris is the surest way to kill this fungi and bacteria.

Refuse can also be disposed of by putting it on the compost pile, but, in order to avoid disease organisms from returning to the soil, it is best not to use it for several years. When the compost is used, it should be turned under deep by spading or plowing.

Changing the location of crops in the garden as much as possible from year to year is another preventive against plant diseases. Some of the diseases of peas and cabbage, as well as anthracnose and bacterial blight of beans, prevalent last year, can be avoided by planting Western grown seed instead of seed saved from last year's plants. Diseases are carried by the seed if the plants on which they grew were infected. Proper soil fertilization will also help control a few diseases.

A2427-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 13, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Results of a study of custom rates on Minnesota farms have been published in pamphlet form as a guide to those hiring or doing custom work this spring, summer and fall.

Rates given in Pamphlet 134, "Custom Rates for Farm Operations," by George A. Pond, University Farm economist, cover not only the use of the implement involved but also the type of power used and the manpower furnished when work is done on this basis.

Wartime shortages of machinery and manpower have resulted in a large increase in the amount of custom work done in Minnesota, says Pond. Further increases of 5 to 10 per cent in custom rates prevailing last year may be anticipated for this year, he says, to cover increased labor costs.

Custom rates are given for planting, cultivating, harvesting and threshing the important grain, hay and seed crops. Copies may be obtained from the county agricultural agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2428-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 13, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Edwin A. Hanson, 51, who has been a leader in Minnesota dairy improvement programs for more than 20 years, died Thursday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Carl Sondegard of Albert Lea. Hanson had been active in his work until last fall when illness forced him to take a leave of absence from his duties as assistant professor and extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

Funeral service will be held Saturday at 3 p.m. from the Trinity Lutheran Church at Albert Lea and interment will be in the church cemetery there.

Hanson was widely known among dairymen of Minnesota and adjoining states. He pioneered in the organization of cow testing and dairy herd improvement associations and was frequently called on to judge dairy cattle at agricultural fairs. As specialist with the Agricultural Extension Service he also had an important part in teaching dairy improvement to 4-H members. His travels in behalf of dairy programs took him into every community in Minnesota. He was one of the authors of "Feeding the Dairy Herd," most widely used handbook of dairy management in this state.

Edwin A. Hanson was born at Hayward, Minnesota, March 29, 1893. He attended the college of agriculture at University Farm and received his B.S. degree in 1919. After a short period as manager of a creamery at Austin, he became teacher of agriculture at Lewiston. He joined the extension staff as dairyman in 1922 and spent 22 years working in that capacity.

A2429-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 18, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release

Students of vocational agriculture from Minnesota high schools will meet for their annual congress on May 4, 5 and 6 at University Farm, St. Paul. Last year more than 500 students attended.

Keynote address of the congress will be given on Thursday evening by Dr. F. L. Eversull, president of North Dakota Agricultural college. He will speak on "Rural Living," the theme of the congress. Speakers at the Friday and Saturday sessions include President Walter C. Coffey, president of the University of Minnesota; E. G. Williamson, University dean of students and professor of psychology; C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture; A. J. Schwantes, chief in agricultural engineering; J. B. Fitch, chief in dairy husbandry; and Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology. The Rev. Roy Olson, Minneapolis clergyman, will speak on "Meaningful Living" on Saturday morning. Campus tours, moving pictures and demonstrations will be other features of the three-day program.

Activities on Friday and Saturday will include the annual state convention of the Future Farmers of America, with Jack Soderlund, Cotton, acting state president, in charge. F.F.A. public speaking contests will be held on Friday afternoon, when winners from each of seven districts will compete for a gold medal. Chapters will compete in the parliamentary procedure contest scheduled for the same afternoon.

A2430-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 18, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The biggest flood of eggs in the history of this country is due in part at least to the fact that the little red hen has quit housekeeping and chick raising and is now putting in full time on the egg assembly line. Instead of taking time out to raise the next year's crop of layers the hen now keeps right on working for Uncle Sam and turns over all maternal responsibilities to huge 50,000 egg incubators and electrically heated brooding contraptions.

The city kid who thinks that milk comes only in bottles may soon have a cousin in the country kid who thinks that baby chicks originate in a city factory known as a hatchery. Maybe the hen herself will forget after a while.

The completeness of the transformation from nature's way to mechanical hatching and brooding was revealed today by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. Minnesota, now second among all the states in egg production, is leading the way in mechanization. Whereas 25 years ago most chicks were hatched under hens, the number hatched the old way has now dwindled to 3 per cent, as against 10 per cent for the country as a whole. Whereas in 1934 20 per cent of the mechanically hatched chicks were hatched in small incubators on farms, now that percentage has dwindled to 1. At present no less than 96 per cent of the chickens in Minnesota poultry enterprises now come from commercially operated hatcheries.

A2431-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 18, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Better vegetables and more of 'em, even if your garden plot is no bigger than last year's. That's the goal every victory gardener should strive for, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

In the opinion of Burson, most garden soils are not producing as big yields as they should of high-quality vegetable crops. The reason is the poor selection of garden soil and the continuous use of the same garden areas without proper attention to good fertility practices.

Burson recommends using manure as the best source of organic matter as well as one of the best forms of garden fertilizer. It should be spread at the rate of 1 pound to a square foot or 3 to 4 bushels per 100 square feet, before the soil is plowed or spaded in the spring or fall. If the manure is spread after the garden is plowed it should be worked into the soil thoroughly. Well-rotted manure with a small amount of straw is more desirable for use in the spring because it can be worked into the soil easily.

Victory garden fertilizer can be used when manure is not available and to reinforce light applications of manure. Commercial fertilizer, however, will not take the place of essential organic matter. This fertilizer may be broadcast at the rate of 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet or 2.5 pounds per 100 square feet after the seedbed is prepared and worked into the soil, or half may be applied before the soil is spaded or plowed and the remaining half immediately after and worked into the surface.

If the fertilizer is applied along the row after the seed is planted, it should be scattered in trenches 2 inches to each side of the seed row and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the seed. Some seeds are very easily injured or killed by contact with fertilizer. For most vegetable crops apply 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 100 foot of row.

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

To All Counties

Use if local conditions warrant

Unless the shrinkage in alfalfa and clover acreages is halted and some way is found to build up the potential supply of hay and pasture, Minnesota farmers may face a much more serious feed problem than the present one attributed largely to shortages of grain and protein, says _____ (county agent). In spite of two good pasture years, a favorable fall and an open winter, supplies of legume hay have been disappearing at an alarming rate.

To make matters worse, state-wide reports indicate that the acreage of legumes is in danger of being reduced even further this year. In spite of the scarcity of legume seeds, there are indications now that the reduced demand will not make full use of available seeds.

J. B. McNulty, farm management specialist at University Farm, says that alfalfa, clover or recommended hay and pasture mixtures ought to get first call on acres to be used for growing feed. High cost of seed is counteracted by the fact that good legume hay and pasture are still the cheapest feeds that can be grown on the farm. He urges farmers, especially those who have dairy herds, to keep up their legume plantings even at relatively high cost. Since a good pasture and hay program must be planned one to three years in advance, it is very important that there be no interruption in seedings.

Farm management records show that hay crops are not only labor saving but they deliver a lot of good feed per acre at low cost. Reports from the farm accounting route in Nicollet county during 1942 reveal that sweet clover pasture delivered 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients at a cost of 31 cents, alfalfa and brome grass pasture at a cost of 29 cents, Sudan grass pasture 63 cents, alfalfa hay 64 cents, corn 78 cents and oats \$1.38. Low cost feed crops such as hay and pasture give the livestock producer a better margin to work on whether prices are high or low. For that reason it is always good farm management to take the long-time view in keeping up legume acreages.

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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
April 19 1944

To All Counties

Use only if adapted.

Shrinking acreages of alfalfa and clover in _____ county may mean a serious shortage of high protein hay unless steps are taken to substitute an emergency legume crop, says County Agent _____. Soybeans raised for hay are the best bet for the dairyman who hasn't enough of the regular hay legumes. Properly handled soybean hay will yield well and furnish a forage feed almost as good as alfalfa.

The beans should be put in immediately after the corn in a well-prepared seed-bed. Seeding in rows about one inch apart and cultivating like corn is a popular method. On weed-free ground it is also satisfactory to drill the beans in solid and thereby save the labor of cultivating. Row planting will take about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, while drilling in will take about two bushels. Manchu and Mukden are good varieties to choose, although other kinds will also do for hay purposes if seed is scarce.

Any dairyman who must depend on soybeans for most of his legume hay needs should have about an acre for each cow.



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

To All Counties

Good pasture for growing pigs gives the swine grower two advantages that are especially important this year, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. In the first place, it encourages sanitation, getting the pigs out of the filthy hog lots onto clean ground where they will have a better chance to avoid disease. In the second place, pasture can save a lot of the grain and protein feeds which are so scarce this year.

"An acre of good legume pasture such as alfalfa can save 2,000 pounds of grain and 500 pounds of protein supplement," Zavoral declares. "Figure it out for yourself how much an acre of hog pasture will pay you."

A good plan is to set aside a portion of a good-stand alfalfa or clover field for the pigs. Brome and timothy mixtures with legumes are also excellent. Where no established pasture is available, rape seeded alone will supply the green feed that can do so much to cut down the feed cost of growing out the spring pig crop.

The best plan of all is to make provisions a year ahead for hog pasture so that a good legume stand will be available in a convenient place where the pigs have not run for several years.

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

NOTE TO AGENT: Agents in blister rust control area should not use this story without taking into consideration permit regulations. See map in Extension Folder 123.

Currants and gooseberries are hardy and productive and among the easiest fruits to grow in Minnesota, according to County Agent _____. Plants usually bear a considerable crop the third year after planting and if given reasonable care continue to bear indefinitely.

Though currants and gooseberries will produce some fruit on almost any soil, best yields are obtained on fertile, heavy loam or clay loam containing enough organic matter to retain moisture well and cultivate easily. The soil should be prepared in the fall or early spring and planting done in the spring as soon as the soil can be put in workable condition. Plants should be spaced four or five feet apart. Three to six plants of each fruit are ample for the ordinary family's needs.

The plants may be placed along the edge of the home garden, next to a fence or building, provided they receive direct sunlight most of the day and are so situated that they can be cultivated. A northeastern exposure with protection from hot, dry winds is best.

Cultivate currants and gooseberries immediately after planting, and frequently enough after that to keep the soil loose and free of weeds and sod until mid-August, advises E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Avoid deep cultivation near the plants, as the roots are easily injured.

Among recommended varieties for Minnesota are Red Lake and Cascade currants and Como, Pixwell and Carrie gooseberries.

Further information on raising this fruit may be obtained from Extension Folder 123, "Growing Currants and Gooseberries in Minnesota," available at the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 21 1944

To Southern Counties

Convincing evidence that treating cattle for grubs in the back pays tenfold for the insecticide and the trouble comes from a packing company in Iowa which has just completed an experiment with two lots of feeding cattle.

The John Morrell Packing Company selected two test lots of 50 feeders in December, just before they went into the fattening pens. The one group was given the standard rotenone dusting treatment and the second group was left untreated. The steers then went into the same feed lot and had identical care during the fattening period. At the end of 30 days the treated steers had gained a total of 4,360 pounds, or 8.1 per cent. The untreated steers lagged behind with a total gain of 4,035 pounds or 7.2 per cent.

At the end of a 63-day feeding period the treated lot had stepped-up its total gain to 8,035 pounds or 14.9 per cent, while the infected steers were still behind with a total gain of 7,285 pounds, or 13.1 per cent. On a per head basis, the treated steers gained 2.55 pounds per head per day, while the infected steers made 2.31 pounds per day.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, points out that treating the one lot of 50 steers meant a net gain of 750 pounds of animal weight, plus extra finish and greater value of hides which meant a better grade on the market. The comparatively simple treatment would pay big dividends both for beef and dairy cattle if the herd is infected, because the irritations of grub infestation undoubtedly reduce productiveness and slow down gains.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Univ. 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.

Investigations by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that corn growers should pay more attention to securing good stands. It has been shown that as high as 50 per cent of the variation in yield may be due to variation in stand. If the seed bed is well prepared and the land is fertile and not too sandy, four viable kernels per hill, with hills 3 feet 6 inches apart, is a satisfactory rate of planting.--H. K. Hayes

Have the potatoes grown in your home garden "run out" and grown less productive from year to year? That's the experience of most people because they do not realize that even the small garden potato patch must have good seed and proper handling to be successful. Recognizing the problem of the small grower, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has just issued Extension Folder 125, just off the press. It may be had at county extension offices in Minnesota or by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

Some farmers are building ponds to provide a cheap supply of water for livestock where it is desirable to pasture fields some distance from the farm well. Such a pond can be constructed in any suitable waterway with tractor and scraper or bulldozer, and should be provided with an adequate grassed spillway for overflow. The water is delivered by a pipe from the pond to a stock tank located below the dam and the flow is controlled by an automatic float valve in the tank. To keep the water clean and free from silt the pond should be fenced and the area just above it should be maintained in permanent pasture.--M. A. Thorfinnson.

In the early spring there may be a lack of pollen in the beehives, especially if the early sources of pollen are destroyed by frost. In this case soybean flour mixed with dry skim milk in the proportion of 4 to 1 can be given to the bees with good results. Dried egg yolk or dried powdered brewer's yeast may be used instead of dry skim milk in the proportion of 1 part of either of them to 9 parts of soybean flour. Write for directions to Dr. M. C. Tanquary, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

Soybeans make a high-protein hay, nearly as good as alfalfa. If you don't have enough clover or alfalfa, insure milk production for next winter by growing an acre of soybean hay for each cow. Use Manchu if seed is available, though any adapted variety will make good hay. Inoculation will increase yields and quality.--H.R. Searles.

If sows are continually rubbing themselves, chances are that they have lice or mange, or both. These can be controlled by spraying them thoroughly with a solution of 1 gallon liquid lime sulphur to 14 gallons of warm water. Repeat at 10-day intervals until the itch has disappeared. Oiling the sows occasionally will prevent further outbreaks of the same trouble.--H. G. Zavoral.

County dairy industry committees are recommending that creameries have forms for concrete cooling tanks made up for loan to their patrons. Looks like a good idea. Why not ask your local creamery manager about it. A large proportion of dairy farms still have inadequate equipment for cooling.--H. R. Searles.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Funeral services will be conducted at Rochester Thursday for George F. Howard, 85, whose association with Minnesota rural schools and leadership in rural youth movements extended over 65 years. Death came to Mr. Howard Sunday in a hospital at Mason City, Iowa, after he had become suddenly ill on a train while returning from his winter vacation at El Paso, Texas. Services will be at 2:30 Thursday in the Methodist church at Rochester.

Mr. Howard's interest in Minnesota rural education goes back to the time when he began teaching an Olmsted country school in 1879. As county superintendent in 1902 he began carrying seed corn around in his buggy when visiting schools and giving 100 kernels to each boy. He outlined sewing projects for the girls and soon had the beginnings of a practical boys' and girls' education program which became one of the forerunners of the state 4-H movement. He was so successful in developing such activity that he was in 1909 selected as the first rural school specialist at the School of Agriculture, University Farm. He worked closely with T. A. Erickson in founding and developing the 4-H movement and became assistant state 4-H leader in 1914, which position he held until his retirement from the University staff in 1928.

Mr. Howard's ceaseless activity on behalf of rural education included a great many accomplishments in addition to his influence in the 4-H movement. He pioneered in the development of county exhibits of boys' and girls' work and became superintendent of the rural school department of the Minnesota State Fair, which activity he expanded until it became one of the attractions of the fair. In this connection he started the state rural school spelling contest. He served as a member of the state high school board for five years. After his retirement from the University he devoted himself to writing, publishing and distributing teachers' helps in civil government which have been considered an outstanding educational achievement.

George Franklin Howard was born June 20, 1858, at Fulton, New York. In 1868 he came to Minnesota with his parents and they settled near Viola in Olmsted county. In 1882 he was married to Annette Palmer of Haverhill. To them were born six children, three of whom preceded their father in death, two sons, Charles and Elbert, and a daughter, Mrs. Mark J. Thompson of Duluth. Mrs. Howard died in 1924.

In 1929 Mr. Howard married Emma Henning and they moved to Mapleton which has been the family home since. Surviving Mr. Howard are Mrs. Howard; three daughters, Mrs. Archie Lang of El Paso, Texas, Mrs. Leslie E. Turner of St. Paul, and Mrs. Robert Morris of Portland, Oregon; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

A2433-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Unless the shrinkage in alfalfa and clover acreages is halted and some way is found to build up the potential supply of hay and pasture, Minnesota farmers may face a much more serious feed problem than the present one attributed largely to shortages of grain and protein, according to J. B. McNulty, farm management specialist at University Farm. In spite of two good pasture years, a favorable fall and an open winter, supplies of legume hay have been disappearing at an alarming rate.

To make matters worse, state-wide reports indicate that the acreage of legumes is in danger of being reduced even further this year. In spite of the scarcity of legume seeds, there are indications now that the reduced demand will not make full use of available seeds.

McNulty says that alfalfa, clover or recommended hay and pasture mixtures ought to get first call on acres to be used for growing feed. High cost of seed is counteracted by the fact that good legume hay and pasture are still the cheapest feeds that can be grown on the farm. He urges farmers, especially those who have dairy herds, to keep up their legume plantings even at relatively high cost. Since a good pasture and hay program must be planned one to three years in advance, it is very important that there be no interruption in seedings.

Farm management records show that hay crops are not only labor saving but they deliver a lot of good feed per acre at low cost. Reports from the farm accounting route in Nicollet county during 1942 reveal that sweet clover pasture delivered 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients at a cost of 31 cents, alfalfa and brome grass pasture at a cost of 29 cents, Sudan grass pasture 63 cents, alfalfa hay 64 cents, corn 78 cents and oats \$1.38. Low cost feed crops such as hay and pasture give the livestock producer a better margin to work on whether prices are high or low. For that reason it is always good farm management to take the long-time view in keeping up legume acreages.

A2434-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 24, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Appointment of Jeanette Goldthorpe to the position of executive secretary of the state nutrition committee with offices at University Farm, was announced today by Eva Donelson, chairman of the committee and associate professor of home economics of the University of Minnesota.

Miss Goldthorpe's activities will center in helping to make the "Food Fights for Freedom" program effective in Minnesota. After May 1 she will travel throughout the state, helping local nutrition committees, at their request, to plan and execute community-wide programs.

Since her graduation from the University of Minnesota, she has been dietician at General hospital, Minneapolis, and during the last few years has been with the Farm Security administration in Minnesota. Miss Goldthorpe has been an active member of nutrition committees, including the Brainerd committee and the Crow Wing and Aitkin County committees.

A2435-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The second annual short course for beekeepers will be held at University Farm May 11-13, according to an announcement today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Speakers will include L. T. Floyd, provincial apiarist, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg; J. K. Hambleton, senior apiculturist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; and T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, A. G. Ruggles, professor emeritus of the division of entomology and economic zoology, M. H. Haydak, assistant professor of entomology and economic zoology and M. C. Tanquary, professor of apiculture, University Farm.

Spring work in the apiary, swarm control, wintering of bees, nutrition of the honey bee, and bee diseases are among subjects to be discussed. The program will also include demonstrations in the University Farm apiary on installing package bees and standard practices of handling bees and equipment.

A2436-JB

Potatoes are an important wartime food which many people will want to raise this year, says County Agent _____. More popular than any other vegetable in the American home, potatoes can be grown on any soil suitable for general garden crops.

Recommended for garden planting in all parts of Minnesota are the early varieties Warba and Cobbler. Midseason varieties such as Chippewa and Pontiac are generally satisfactory, though not as high in quality. Late varieties are not recommended for the home garden except that Sebago may be useful where late blight disease is a serious problem.

Certified seed should be used, says E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm. The added expense is more than justified by the higher yield and better quality of crop.

Plow or spade the soil and fertilize it in the usual way for the garden. Plant as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil is dry enough for good seedbed preparation. Cut potatoes into blocky, uniform pieces about the size of a hen's egg, being sure that each piece has at least one eye. To prevent rotting, plant the seed immediately after cutting.

Seed pieces should be planted 4 to 5 inches deep, spacing 14 inches apart. The distance between rows will depend on the method of cultivation to be used. Hand-cultivated rows may be spaced as close as 24 to 30 inches, while horse- or tractor-cultivated rows are usually spaced 30 to 36 inches. A 100-foot row of potatoes, planted with 8 pounds of seed, should yield 1 to 2 bushels.

"Growing Potatoes in the Home Garden," Extension Folder 125, is the answer to the problem of how to raise potatoes successfully in small plots. Get your copy at the county extension office, or write to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

Proper temperature in the brooder house is of utmost importance in raising healthy, well feathered, productive birds, says County Agent _____.

Too many poultrymen consider baby chicks quite frail and consequently overheat them in brooding. Overheating tends to produce anemic, listless chicks with faulty elimination. Probably more troubles have been caused by keeping the chicks too hot than any other one thing.

When chicks are first put in the brooder they need a temperature of about 90 degrees at the edge of the hover. After two or three days drop the temperature one degree a day. This brings the temperature under the hover down to about 70 degrees when the chicks are three weeks old.

Instead of heating the entire house to a uniform temperature, fix some sort of a curtain around the outer edge of the hover, and provide a variety of temperatures, thus making it possible for chicks to get away from the heat. Also allow them to run outdoors by the time they are ten days to two weeks old. It doesn't pay to pamper chicks after the first week or ten days. If they can get from the warm brooder to the colder part of the house, and in turn outdoors, they are much more active, feather better, grow better, and have greater appetites.

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

To County Agents

Use if suitable in your county

Increased yields for contour farming show an average of 10 bushels per acre more corn where the rows were planted and cultivated on the contour in comparison with corn planted up-and-down the hill, according to a report by C. O. Rost, chief in the division of soils, University Farm, and O. E. Hays, superintendent of the Soil Conservation Experiment Station at La Crosse, Wis. The field trials were conducted on farms located in soil conservation districts in southeastern Minnesota.

Field tests were also conducted to determine the effect of erosion on yield of oats. It was found that where oats were grown on an uneroded soil with 10 or more inches of surface soil present, the yield was 13.4 bushels per acre more than oats grown on a severely eroded soil which had 5 or less inches of surface soil remaining. On a moderately eroded soil which had 5 to 10 inches of surface soil remaining, the yield was 6.1 bushels per acre less than on the uneroded soil.

To determine the effect of contour planting on yield, the farm operator planted a part of the field up-and-down the hill and the rest of the field on the contour. The average yield of corn on the 12 farms participating in the trials was 82 bushels per acre for the contour planting and 72 bushels per acre from the fields planted up-and-down hill, or an increase of 14 per cent for the corn planted on the contour.

A severely eroded soil is low in organic matter and nitrogen content and loses more rainfall by runoff than a soil which has an adequate supply of these soil elements. Runoff data from the La Crosse, Wis. experiment station show that during the growing season there is about twice as much runoff on the severely eroded soil planted to grain as from the moderately eroded soil, and when planted to corn the runoff is 1.3 times as much from the severely eroded as from the moderately eroded soil.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 3, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Guzzling Green Grass

All over the country, tractors are roaring their song of power as they drag protesting implements back and forth over black acres. It's monotonous, dirty work, because dust, stirred by the wind and grease, distributed about the tractor, have a close affinity for clothes and hide.

With everything operating smoothly, the driver needs some diversion. Chunie, the pup, is about a dozen years old, a bit thick in the wrong places, like the old man, and not too anxious for unnecessary activity. Still she feels it her duty to follow me to the field and supervise whatever operations are required. She follows the disk about one round and then takes her post near the center of the field where she can see both turns without tiresome travel over the loose soil.

One morning the tractor scared up a young jack rabbit which hopped near enough to the dozing dog to disturb her. In her younger days, the pup was able to have frequent feasts on cottontails, and conscientiously chased jacks, giving them a good run for half a mile. Now her nature demanded that she teach this young upstart to beware of dogs, so she lumbered to her feet and set off in pursuit.

The jack was young and the loose ground seemed to bother him. He was willing, but the old dog worked up considerable speed for a short while and soon closed the gap. The jack dodged and his ancient rival had to brake down and begin again from a standing start. Again and again this was repeated but the rabbit was tiring. So was the dog, but she persisted.

Her tongue lolling, gasping for air, she forced her aching muscles to stop and turn, start and stop again until it seemed that both dog and rabbit were not traveling much faster than a walk. The slower pace gave the dog the advantage, and in a

few minutes it was all over. Chunie had hot, fresh meat, without points, and the satisfaction of killing her own game!

My sympathies were all with the little jack until afternoon when the old dog moved just as I would after similar exertion. She fairly squeaked, but she would follow faithfully to the field again, proud of doing her duty as she saw it, even under dire difficulties. Nature has decreed that her meat eaters must catch and kill, but we lazy humans grow our meat in pens and yards so we won't have to do so much chasing.

It was rather a relief after this display of savage instinct to come home past a patch of fall rye where the ewes and lambs were noisily gulping the juicy green feed. How they were enjoying the first taste of spring vitamins after the long winter on dry, monotonous rations!

Apparently even the old ladies had not been cautioned about talking with a full mouth. Their manners would never have suited Emily Post and she would have pointed them out as a horrible example of what shouldn't be done, but their keen pleasure and excitement was as satisfying to them as the hot, fresh/^{meat} had been to the dog. Both were meeting Nature's demands in their own way.

Soon it was my turn, and while I tried to be more polite according to custom and usage, I managed to enjoy my meat, potatoes, bread and honey as much as the other animals. We all satisfied an important need. It is such a simple thing, and yet when we multiply that need by the number of individuals, including birds, insects, fish, aligators and people, it becomes exceedingly complicated. War, transportation, human endeavor, life and death, all come back to the fundamental. It isn't how do we do it. The important thing is, when and what do we eat?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 10, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Miracle Crop

Three lonesome little kernels of corn lay in the dark, moist ground. Not another kernel was within calling distance. A farmer had plowed, disked, dragged and cultipacked the whole field just so it would be clean and ready for these three simple kernels. What a lot of work for such a little seed!

On a whole acre, 160 square rods, 43,560 square feet, the farmer put only seven pounds of seed, just about a square meal for one cow or horse. Then he expects to harvest 5,600 pounds of corn in less than four months. That's an 800 per cent increase. Wow! I wish I had planted that dollar I once had!

If that isn't a miracle, then you tell one! Just soil, air, water and sunshine to change seven pounds of seed into 100 bushels of feed. That's enough to fatten four steers, make 1,400 pounds of pig or furnish grain for a couple of cows all winter. On top of that, we will have two loads of corn cobs and a lot of stalks if we can make use of them.

Someone may insinuate that my sights are set a trifle high. They may argue that not every acre yields 100 bushels of dry, sound corn and even hint that our fields didn't do that well last year or the year before. It will be necessary to admit the latter. We didn't hit 100 bushels by any means last year, but who said we couldn't do it in 1944?

That's one nice thing about farming. We can count chickens, pigs and corn crops before they are hatched and live in rosy hopes of the financial emolument accruing from well planned, accurately directed effort. Usually, something turns up to make our mightiest machinations backfire and the actual results fall far short of our promised tally, but we just charge it off to hard luck and start figuring that next year we'll do everything just right and make a record.

(More)

It's nice to have plenty of alibis handy when returns fall short of expectations. Bugs, disease, the other fellow's ignorance, all can be blamed for our failures--and last but not least, the weather is a scape goat, even if all others fail. I know right now that if our corn doesn't yield 100 bushels, it will be because: 1. The weather was unfavorable. 2. The seed we bought was no good. 3. The hired man plowed out too many hills. 4. The neighbors' cows got in and tramped down a lot of it.

If you are polite, you will not mention the fact that we had more weeds than corn, that we didn't prepare the soil properly, or that the planter was out of kilter and the plates were the wrong size. Please don't mention the fact that the land had not been well managed, the plowing had been cut and cover, the disking skimpy and that insects had been encouraged by destroying all bird cover.

Corn is a miracle crop, but even the best hybrid seed will not produce if left on a concrete floor. It takes a heap of helping from farmers who just can't see how they are going to get everything done. All we can do is to keep our hopes high, try to save back time by using head effort, give the job all we have and pray for good weather.

Dad used to say, "Any fool can farm if the weather is just right," so perhaps, if things go just perfect, we'll get into the 100 bushel class this year.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 17, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Pity the Poor Pup

Women are strange in many ways as any married man will admit, but one of their least understandable characteristics is a rash, a fever, a mental aberration or seasonal instinct which seems highly contagious among housekeepers. I had to ask Webster how he spelled aberration and noted that he gave as one definition, "An apparent displacement of a heavenly body." He must have been a married man.

Sometimes there are warnings of impending disaster and on other occasions it breaks like a flood from a dynamited dam. The virus has never been identified or isolated and the period of incubation is unknown. Mother may have a strange glitter in her eye at breakfast, or it may not reach a serious stage until the middle of the afternoon.

Usually, Pa's first warning is to enter the house and find the rooms flooded with light. The curtains have been taken down and the windows are used as they were intended--to let in light and let us see out. Next, he notices that the furniture, rugs, etc., etc., have all been moved out or from room to room. This change is especially noticeable if Ma gets him by the ear and, as a mahout directs his elephant, commands him to "Put it here, put it there, put it back where it was,"--or someplace else.

Lunch, during the period of the epidemic, is a sketchy affair, usually eaten standing, or at the kitchen sink. Some bread and milk, possibly a fried egg, a hastily opened can of something--Pa gulps in haste and silence, leaving quickly before Ma comes back to earth and thinks up some more muscular exercises to waste the very important time he should spend relaxing somewhere else.

(More)

The disease is seldom fatal, and in general, recovery begins after a day or so of excitement and turmoil, during which time Pa and the pup (if experienced) will hump their backs, say nothing, keep strictly out from underfoot and spend as much time as possible in the dog house or its equivalent. During these outbursts it is wise to refrain from practical jokes on Ma, and even sly innuendo or the latest yarn heard at the Lion's Club had better be saved for a few days.

As suddenly as it began, the tempest subsides, so that "Peace and calm" reigns again. Pa and the pup "sigh a heave of relief" and make for their accustomed corners. If Pa is wise, he'll make some conciliatory remark, such as, "It's certainly nice and clean in here," or "It looks a lot better since you changed things around." He can do that while he's locating his easy chair and noting that the radio can't be reached without crossing the room.

Pa incautiously takes a quick step to turn it on, a rug goes skidding in one direction and Pa staggers in the other, knocking over the floor lamp, banging his elbow and turning his temper bottom side up.

"The floors were just waxed," Ma states by way of explanation--as if that fact hadn't been verified by unquestionable evidence.

Ma is still a bit touchy, eyeing the pup's dirty feet and Pa's heavy boots with ill concealed displeasure. Pa mumbles something about its being, "O.K. to break my neck so she can be skid happy." The pup feels that nobody, not even Pa, loves her, and she slinks alone and wretched to her cellar couch. Armed neutrality prevails in the living room, but at least, housecleaning is over for another spring.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 24, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Garden Visitors

It is flattering to have neighbors or friends come to see the garden and make complimentary remarks as some of them kindly do. They are always welcome and stimulate the morale of the gardener. But there are visitors of another kind who have just the opposite effect, and it is of their presence I wish to complain.

They fall into several classes, the first and worst of which is weeds. We have tried for years to prevent the pollution of our garden soil by seeds from unwelcome visitors but our efforts seem futile. Do they blow in, rain in, are they carried by birds or is it Nature's way of impressing us with the fact that her soil must be kept green and that we can't raise corn and tomatoes without labor?

Weeds are cheerful and optimistic, at any rate. We hoe out our rows, leaving them spic and span, but before we ^{can} get over the whole garden on our mission of destruction, the persistent pigweed, lamb's quarter and pigeon grass are growing again as though we had specially prepared the soil for their comfort and well being. If we could only learn to like the plants Nature provides so plentifully, what a saving it would be!

Another class of visitors we detest is bugs. Here again it may be Nature's intent to provide us with protein, but our tastes have become perverted and we prefer ham and cabbage to pigweed and cabbage worms. So we spray and sprinkle, dust and destroy the pests which seem intent only on forcing us back to the cave man's menu. If we don't like things as they are, we have to bend our backs to make them different.

(More)

Then there are other visitors whose value varies from that of a first aid unit to an unmitigated nuisance. Chippy the sparrow, Rosy the robin, Matt the martin, Kitty the catbird and their host of friends and relatives are more than welcome at this time of the year. Later in the season they may irritate us at times because they can pick berries faster and earlier than we do. Still it's about an even toss-up. They pay for their vegetables and throw in a concert while we fight the bugs and weeds.

I wonder whether birds could be trained to pick the rows clean as they go? Pheasants do a good job on the potato bugs. Could we educate a wren to get the currant aphids in a systematic manner? No, there he goes over into a tree after a May fly. His appetite seems to be perverted, too, and he's always hunting for a mixed diet. He can't be content to stay here and pick in an orderly manner. He zips about, wasting half his energy on this and that, while I lean on a hoe and worry about cutworms.

The visitors who have no welcome whatever are the rabbits, the chickens, the sheep and sundry other marauders who have no compunction about breaking all rules and regulations but their own. It's a tough scramble to grow anything tasty or pretty in the face of such odds.

Of course, we could do like Peter Tumbledown and let Nature take its course, but memories of fruit, melons, fresh vegetables and rows of canned stuff in the cellar make us sharpen the hoe, patch up the sprayer and keep up the fight for a productive and useful Victory Garden.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 31, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

No More Lessons

"Wish I didn't have to go to school. It must be nice to be all through like you and Mother. No lessons to learn, no classes to attend, no teachers to argue with, no marks to bring home, no cares or responsibilities! We're through for this year, but there's another whole year of high school and then a long stretch at college ahead of me. It seems as though I'll never be free."

So says Shorty--no longer short--as she ponders the philosophy of a world in which her cosmos is largely ego. It's a common experience with young people. When Peggy was about a sophomore in college she expressed somewhat the same idea. "Mother, how did you and Dad ever get through college? It must have been a lot easier in those days."

Of course, each individual sees most clearly the bumps in the road directly before him. Further away the land looks more level, the pasture an even lush green and the roads followed by his fellow travelers seem to be paved with velvet. Sometimes age and experience teach us to see more clearly and sometimes even to appreciate how well our companions are doing under the handicaps they face, but age and experience are bumps which high school students still have before them.

We had a good laugh over Shorty's outburst. It's nothing new. Mark Twain expressed the same idea, but it is still interesting. Probably most students look forward to the time when they can "quit learning" and most older people look back with longing to those easy, carefree school days when they were learning the easy way.

(More)

Years ago one of the daily papers carried an endless story which was intended to relate the daily doings of one Thomas Aristides. After considerable difficulty, first with his teacher and then with his parents, he made the profound discovery, "It is easier to get my lessons than to explain why I didn't do them." After that, his scholastic road was much more pleasant.

Human nature is a most interesting study. We are such queer creatures and do so many funny things! In general, those with the least cause for complaint do the most squawking and vice versa. Some people are always looking for the pleasant things--and finding them abundant. Others wear a chip on each shoulder and spend energy freely, balancing them, putting them back in place and properly punishing those who knock them off.

Income, station in life, type of work, hardships, misfortune or even a silver spoon seems to have no relation to happiness and contentment. Some people seem to find pleasure wherever they are or whatever happens. They feel their lot is good and they have much for which to be thankful. Others can hear only a harsh noise in the evening song of a Brown Thrasher.

An old man of my acquaintance has seen about as much hard luck as anyone. He isn't wealthy, he has no favors to hand out, but he is welcome wherever he goes because he's always cheerful and stimulates that feeling in others. Men always flock around him because he makes them laugh. He's a chronic cure for the blues.

Some day some scientist may discover what makes us the way we are, and then we will be free once and for all from the sour puss who sees only the clods and misses the flowers and sunshine.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Wareca

Victory gardeners who proved they could produce topnotch vegetables last year, can now afford to give some attention to raising pleasing desserts to go with the vegetables, say University of Minnesota horticulturists, who are urging the planting of small fruits.

Currants and gooseberries are among the easiest fruits to grow in Minnesota gardens, according to E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Hardy and productive, these fruits are seldom seriously injured by disease and insect pests.

Three to six plants of each fruit will produce enough fruit for all the currant jelly, gooseberry jam and gooseberry pie that an average family will eat. Plants usually bear a considerable crop the third year after planting and if given reasonable care continue to bear indefinitely. Among recommended varieties for Minnesota are Red Lake and Cascade currants and Como, Pixwell and Carrie gooseberries.

In a limited area in Minnesota where white pine blister rust is a menace, it is unlawful to plant currants and gooseberries without first obtaining a permit from the Department of Conservation. A map of the restricted area is shown in Extension Folder 123, "Growing Currants and Gooseberries in Minnesota."

Though currants and gooseberries will produce some fruit on almost any soil, best yields are obtained on fertile, heavy loam or clay loam containing enough organic matter to retain moisture well and cultivate easily. The planting should be done in early spring as soon as the soil can be put in workable condition. Plants should be spaced four or five feet apart.

Plants may be placed along the edge of the home garden, next to a fence or building, provided they receive direct sunlight most of the day and are so situated that they can be cultivated. A north-eastern exposure with protection from hot, dry winds is best.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 28, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release

Good pasture for growing pigs gives the swine grower two advantages that are especially important this year, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. In the first place, it encourages sanitation, getting the pigs out of the filthy hog lots onto clean ground where they will have a better chance to avoid disease. In the second place, pasture can save a lot of the grain and protein feeds which are so scarce this year.

"An acre of good legume pasture such as alfalfa can save 2,000 pounds of corn and 500 pounds of protein supplement," Zavoral declares. "Figure it out for yourself how much an acre of hog pasture will pay you."

A good plan is to set aside a portion of a good-stand alfalfa or clover field for the pigs. Brome and timothy mixtures with legumes are also excellent. Where no established pasture is available, rape seeded alone will supply the green feed that can do so much to cut down the feed cost of growing out the spring pig crop.

The best plan of all is to make provisions a year ahead for hog pasture so that a good legume stand will be available in a convenient place where the pigs have not run for several years.

A2438-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 28, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota's march toward prominence as a commercial fruit producing state received another boost this week with the publication at University Farm of a commercial spray schedule tailored especially for this state. Extension Bulletin 242, just off the press, not only outlines an orchard sanitation and management program for apples and other tree fruits but also provides a carefully timed spray schedule.

The authors are E. G. Sharvelle and A. C. Hodson of the University Farm staff who last year conducted spray demonstrations in the Minnetonka apple growing area and worked closely with growers in their effort to secure clean fruit. As a result a number of orchards were able to market good crops of near-perfect fruit at premium prices.

Latest findings in research on spraying apple trees under Minnesota conditions are included in the new bulletin which may be had without cost from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2439-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 28, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The buzzing the bees are doing these days is high powered industry geared to the war effort. That's one of the facts that will be stressed as beekeepers from Minnesota and adjoining states meet for a short course at University Farm May 11, 12 and 13.

Because of the vital part bees are playing in the war program, government war agencies and the United States Department of Agriculture have made repeated requests for increasing production of bees and bee products. In addition to producing honey, bees are responsible for increasing yields of seed by pollinating alfalfa, clover and other farm and garden crops. And when bees buzz around those apple and plum trees they're merely seeing to it that your trees yield the maximum amount of fruit. The beeswax they produce is an essential item in airplane and ammunition factories. It is used in protective coverings for fighting planes and as waterproofing and protective coatings for shells, belts, coils and machinery, especially when these are shipped into warm climates where ordinary grease would run off. Large quantities of beeswax are used in medicines, pharmaceuticals and in chemical warfare.

According to M. C. Tanquary, professor of apiculture at University Farm and chairman of the committee on arrangements for the short course, the three-day session is open to anyone interested in beekeeping. The short course is also being given as a part of the University of Minnesota correspondence course in beekeeping in which 86 students are registered from 21 states and Canada.

A2451-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Good potatoes can be raised successfully in the small garden if the same precautions are taken as in commercial growing, says E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm and author of a new bulletin which tells the gardener how to avoid the failures so common with the small operator. The new publication is Extension Folder 125, available without charge from Bulletin Room, University Farm.

Recommended for garden planting in all parts of Minnesota are the early varieties Warba and Cobbler. Midseason varieties such as Chippewa and Pontiac are generally satisfactory, though not as high in quality. Late varieties are not recommended for the home garden except that Sebago may be useful where late blight disease is a serious problem.

Certified seed should be used, advises Hunt, since the added expense is more than justified by the higher yield and better quality of crop.

Plow or spade the soil and fertilize it in the usual way for the garden. Plant as soon as the soil is dry enough for good seed-bed preparation. Cut potatoes into blocky, uniform pieces about the size of a hen's egg, being sure that each piece has at least one eye. To prevent rotting, plant the seed immediately after cutting.

Seed pieces should be planted 4 to 5 inches deep, spacing 14 inches apart. The distance between rows will depend on the method of cultivation to be used. Handcultivated rows may be spaced as close as 24 to 30 inches, while horse- or tractor-cultivated rows are usually spaced 30 to 36 inches. A 100-foot row of potatoes, planted with 8 pounds of seed, should yield 1 to 2 bushels.

A2441-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Increased yields for contour farming show an average of 10 bushels per acre more corn where the rows were planted and cultivated on the contour in comparison with corn planted up-and-down the hill, according to a report by C. O. Rose, chief in the division of soils, University Farm, and O. E. Hays, superintendent of the Soil Conservation Experiment Station at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. The field trials were conducted on farms located in soil conservation districts in southeastern Minnesota.

Field tests were also conducted to determine the effect of erosion on yield of oats. It was found that where oats were grown on an uneroded soil with 10 or more inches of surface soil present, the yield was 13.4 bushels per acre more than oats grown on a severely eroded soil which had 5 or less inches of surface soil remaining. On a moderately eroded soil which had 5 to 10 inches of surface soil remaining, the yield was 6.1 bushels per acre less than on the uneroded soil.

To determine the effect of contour planting on yield, the farm operator planted a part of the field up-and-down the hill and the rest of the field on the contour. The average yield of corn on the 12 farms participating in the trials was 82 bushels per acre for the contour planting and 72 bushels per acre from the fields planted up-and-down hill, or an increase of 14 per cent for the corn planted on the contour.

A severely eroded soil is low in organic matter and nitrogen content and loses more rainfall by runoff than a soil which has an adequate supply of these soil elements. Runoff data from the La Crosse, Wis., experiment station show that during the growing season there is about twice as much runoff on the severely eroded soil planted to grain as from the moderately eroded soil, and when planted to corn the runoff is 1.3 times as much from the severely eroded as from the moderately eroded soil.

A2442-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

There's still time to prune shrubs without injuring them, if it's done now, says T. S. Weir, horticulturist at University Farm. Shrubs should be pruned, Weir says, to encourage flowering and to preserve their natural form.

Removing one or two of the stems or branches from the trunk of honeysuckle and similar flowering shrubs each year, so that new stems will take the place of the old, will keep the shrubs young looking. Even if this kind of pruning is done in spring, the shrub will still bloom.

"Leggy" hedges which are bare near the base can be improved by cutting back to the ground and allowing them to start over again, Weir says. Foliage near the bottom of the hedge can be encouraged by trimming the hedge narrower at the top than the bottom so the lower part will not be shaded out.

Hedges should not be trimmed, however, until after spring growth is completed. Trimming should be done just a little outside of where the shearing was done the previous year.

A2443-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 2 1944

To All Counties

The time to think about controlling coccidiosis is before the disease shows up in the chicks or poults, says Dr. R. Fenstermacher of the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm. Although older birds are susceptible, this disease generally affects birds from 2 to 12 weeks of age.

He points out that the disease is caused by an animal parasite so small as to be invisible to the unaided eye. Since these parasites are very resistant to the action of drugs, it is doubtful whether any drug will cure coccidiosis. The problem of control is further complicated by the fact that the organisms producing the disease may live in infested soil from one year to the next.

The disease is readily transmitted in any one of several ways, such as on the shoes of attendants and visitors, on feed sacks, in coops and crates, and in any droppings from infected birds. The soil around water containers often contains large numbers of the parasite.

Early diagnosis is an important aid to control, says Fenstermacher, in recommending that a veterinarian be called upon in case of trouble in the flock. Every attempt must be made to prevent birds from picking up the parasites. This may be done by putting birds on $3/4$ to 1 inch mesh wire raised about a foot above the floor, or by using deep litter, 2 to 3 inches deep, and changing it at least every third day. When the litter is changed the floor should be washed with hot water containing lye.

that
If skim milk or buttermilk is available, provide all/the birds will consume along with their regular mash. If the above is not available, use a mash that contains 40% powdered milk or buttermilk for not more than 8 or 10 days.

Carcasses of all dead birds should be burned or buried and covered with at least three feet of earth.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 2 1944

To All Counties

This is a season of the year in which _____ county farmers need to guard against off-flavors in milk, says S. T. Coulter, associate professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm. Rejection of milk or cream because of objectionable flavors constitutes a source of loss which the dairy farmer wants to avoid. Such losses are particularly serious at present because they bring about further decreases in the already short supply of dairy products.

There are a number of causes of off-flavors in milk, but most frequently they can be traced to certain feeds which the cows have eaten, says Coulter. Objectionable flavors commonly result when care is not used in first turning cows on pasture in the spring. Milk from cows that have gorged themselves on fresh pasture may have a characteristic pungent flavor. This difficulty may be avoided by turning the cows on pasture for a few hours at a time only for the first 3 or 4 days in the new pasture season. No change in flavor will be noticed if cows are taken off pasture 3 or 4 hours before milking in the early part of the season.

A timely caution is added by County Agent _____ who points out that farmers should not be too anxious to turn cows out on pasture. He warns that midsummer pasture performance is definitely influenced by early-spring treatment. Turning cows on pasture before it has had a chance to build up a reserve not only cuts down on the total seasonal production, but also weakens the plants. Permanent pastures should be allowed to make a growth of about 4 inches and rotational pastures 6 to 8 inches before being pastured.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 3 1944

To All Counties

Pasture for pullets may save 10 to 20 per cent of the feed needed to grow a flock, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, who urges plenty of good green grass to help make up the 12 per cent shortage in feed expected this year.

While pasture should be regarded only as a supplement to mixed feed, pullets on young green grass get three scarce food elements - protein and vitamins A and D, thus making an appreciable saving where it will count the most.

Alfalfa is satisfactory for pasture if used when young and succulent, but a grass like broms, seeded with alfalfa, will give more feed, keep the soil better covered and will grow throughout the summer. Oats and rape or Sudan grass will also make good pasture. Sudan can be seeded late.

An acre of good range, says Miss Cooke, will take care of about 500 birds and be worth \$100 for the season, in addition to saving labor.

In order to avoid spoiling the stand, the brooder house or range shelter should be left in one spot and the feeders and waterers moved farther out every few days. When the shelter is moved, the one bare spot can be reached.

To provide green feed for the chickens the year round, Miss Cooke suggests putting up early cut hay, especially for the poultry, and feeding it to them in racks when they are confined to the house.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 3 1944

To All Counties

Tomatoes are the best home-grown source of vitamin C, an essential in every good diet, says County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____. He (she) urges _____ county gardeners to provide abundantly for tomatoes to take the place of citrus fruits which may become expensive and hard to get next fall and winter.

Varieties recommended for Minnesota by the division of horticulture at University Farm are: early - Red River, Sparks Earliana, Victory, Bounty, Fire-steel; midseason - Break O' Day, John Baer, Pritchard, Bonny Best, Stokesdale; late - Rutgers, Marglobe, Oxheart, Ponderosa; yellow - Mingold, Golden Ponderosa, Jubilee.

Transplant tomatoes into the garden as soon as danger of frost is past. Set out plants in the late afternoon or on a cloudy day, if possible, being sure to water plants well before and after transplanting. Keep a ball of dirt around the roots or keep them in muddy water until plants are set out. If the soil is dry, fill the holes with water before setting out the plants. Pack soil firmly around the roots.

Usual spacing for plants in the row is 3 to 4 feet. Wide rows for horse or tractor cultivation will save hoeing.

To prevent cutworm damage, broadcast around the plants in the evening a mixture of 1 quart bran, 1 teaspoonful Paris green, 1/4 cup molasses and just enough water to moisten. Or, when transplanting, place a ring of the mixture around the plant, about one inch from it. Another effective measure is to wrap stems in newspaper, from roots to the first leaves, when transplanting.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota cabbage growers were warned this week to take precautions against a wet-season cabbage disease which might ruin the 1944 crop. R. C. Rose, plant pathologist at University Farm, says that a repetition of last year's losses from blackleg of cabbage may easily occur unless preventive measures are taken during the planting season.

Blackleg attacks the tap root and fibrous feeding roots of the cabbage plant, killing the young plant outright or causing an older plant to topple over for lack of root anchorage. The disease may be carried over on the seed or it may live in infected soil for at least two seasons. It spreads very rapidly in wet weather.

Rose makes the following recommendations for control:

1. Secure seed that is known to have been grown in a dry region where blackleg does not occur, or treat the seed by the common hot water method. County agents can give full directions.

2. Raise the young plants on soil that has not been in contact with cabbage or related crops for 5 or 10 years. Related crops subject also to blackleg are cauliflower, kohlrabi, rape, kali, rutabaga, turnip, radish, sweet alyssum or other crops of the mustard family.

3. Grow the cabbage in the field with a rotation which places at least three years between cabbage crops or related crops.

4. Avoid seed beds or fields where surface water will run down from infected fields or where cabbage refuse can be deposited by winds.

These same precautions, Rose says, will also be effective in controlling blackrot, a bacterial disease second to blackleg in destructiveness.

Farmer 2

right on the farm

Good pasture/will do a lot to tide the livestock over the period of feed shortage, but even pastures can go to pieces in a hurry if the summer should be dry. As soon as it becomes clear that there won't be feed enough in sight to carry present numbers of livestock next fall and winter, it will be a good idea to cull herds and flocks. Do this before animals have a chance to lose weight on poor midsummer pasture.
--S. B. Cleland.

Tests conducted at the West Central Experiment Station at Morris indicate that there was no significant effect on rate of gain when feeding lambs were sheared in the fall with a view to marketing shearling pelts. Shorn lambs and woolled lambs made similar gains and brought similar returns.--W. H. Peters.

A farm drainage system, like a barn or house, should be completely planned before construction begins. To design properly a drainage system requires engineering training and experience. It is good economy to hire the best drainage engineer available.--Philip W. Manson.

This is certainly one year when sheep growers will want to market their lambs without resorting to grain feeding to get a good finish. Lambs can be marketed right off grass only if emergency pasture is supplied in late summer and early fall when flocks frequently lose weight because of poor feed. Sudan grass or Dwarf Essex rape seeded now will do the job best.--
W. E. Morris.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The higher OPA ceilings on market poultry during May, combined with the current feed shortage, gives the poultryman added reason to cull loafers and early quitters out of the laying flock immediately, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. New Ceiling prices permit an increase of 2.2 cents a pound over old levels during May and one cent a pound in June. After that the old ceilings once more apply.

Miss Cooke points out that it now costs around 20 cents a month to feed a hen, and each month gained in getting culls to market saves 5 cents a pound on a 4-pound hen.

"To hold idle hens in the hope they will return to laying is a poor gamble," she says. "It is one of the first rules of poultrydom that the earlier a hen stops laying in the summer the longer time she will take off before laying her next egg. Why feed a poor layer through five to six months of idleness in order to get her small production next winter when a much better producer will get back to work after a rest of only two to three months?"

A2448-PCJ

Overheating the brooder house results in anemic and listless chicks. The warmth should be kept under and right around the hover, not all over the brooderhouse. It is also a good idea to let the chicks run outdoors part of the time as soon as the weather is favorable. A good guide is to have the temperature at the edge of the hover 90 degrees to begin with. After the first few days, drop the temperature a degree a day until it is down to 70 when the chicks are three weeks old.--Cora Cooke.

High protein hay is the key to good dairy production. Even in a busy season it will pay to take special pains to cut hay on the green side and put it up in good shape. By increasing the protein content of hay several per cent through early cutting, you can harvest the equivalent of a ton of oil meal in extra protein from an average 10-acre alfalfa field.--H. R. Searles.

Culling the laying flock to eliminate loafers and early quitters might well be done in May this year. The higher ceiling on live market poultry gives an added advantage to May sales. Every bit of feed that can be taken away from idle hens and diverted to growing out the new pullets is that much gained this year.--Cora Cooke.

The following is a good guide for cutting hay to get the maximum yield of protein: alfalfa, one-tenth to $\frac{1}{2}$ bloom; clovers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bloom; sweet clover, just before the blossom branches shoot; timothy, after heading but before blooming; brome and Reed canary, just after the panicles appear.--K. L. Armour.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1944

Special

Minnesota loggers and sawmill operators, up against the biggest job of lumber production since the early days of large scale logging, will get together at the University of Minnesota forest experiment station at Cloquet May 17-20 to wrestle with the problems that have grown out of the urgent wartime demand for construction and crating lumber. The short course is the first of its kind ever conducted here, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm. It is geared to meet two problems that hamper the work of operators in their war job, first, training of 1944 model Paul Bunyans to take over logging and milling responsibilities; and secondly, introduction of new labor saving ideas as well as maintenance of present equipment.

A feature of the course will be a display of new devices, with loggers and mill operators invited to bring in their own ideas and gadgets that have helped to get out more lumber under wartime conditions.

The part of the program having to do with the training of new workers will be presented by the Training Within Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission. Job instructor training will begin Wednesday at 1 p.m. and continue through Friday, with Gordon E. Allen and H. H. Huseby of Cloquet in charge.

Operations which will be studied include sawmill handling, power saws and saw maintenance, truck loading devices, truck and tractor maintenance, and piling for more rapid seasoning. Those attending will also have a chance to look over the forestry experiments being carried out at the Cloquet station under the supervision of T. Schantz-Hansen.

The problems of securing and maintaining equipment and making available needed transportation will be discussed for the group by representatives of WPB and ODT.

Since the course is planned to deal with all kinds of logging and milling operations, registration is expected from all of Minnesota's counties where there is some lumbering activity. Operators who supervise their own logging and milling jobs, as well as foremen and subcontractors on larger jobs, will find much useful training at the course, according the committee in charge, which besides Dr. Christianson and Dr. Schantz-Hansen, includes Henry Schmitz, chief in the forestry division at University Farm, and R. N. Cunningham, forest economist with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

Advance registration should be made with J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2449-PCJ

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

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

A summary of reports from 182 Minnesota farmers showed today that under a streamline soil conservation system they had increased grain and hay production one-fourth and total milk output more than one-third.

Herbert A. Flueck, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service who released the summary, said that the farmers interviewed had used contouring, terracing, pasture improvement, and other features of a complete erosion control and production program for at least 2 years.

Men assigned to the 17 soil conservation district offices in the state made the survey which disclosed that the farmers estimated their corn yields are now 16 bushels per acre higher than they were when they check-rowed their crop up and down hill. This is a 40 per cent increase.

Wheat and oat yields increased 2.2 and 4.3 bushels per acre, respectively. Clover-timothy hay yields per acre increased 18.7 per cent and alfalfa 8 per cent.

Total milk production on the farms surveyed increased 37.7 per cent, while the average production per cow went up 8.5 per cent. The dairy herds were 26.9 per cent larger.

The extra feed resulting from the soil conservation system enabled the farmers to keep 42 per cent more brood sows than they formerly did and raise 46 per cent more pigs.

A2445-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota's Star Farmer for 1944 is Albert Wiens, 19-year-old farm boy from Mountain Lake. Wiens was selected as the outstanding candidate for the State Farmer degree which is being awarded to 80 Future Farmers of America by the state association at its fifteenth annual convention being held at University Farm.

Selected for this award because of his achievements in farming activities and in the field of rural leadership, Wiens, who is a senior in the Mountain Lake high school, has an investment of \$2,709.00 in farming. He owns 64 head of hogs, 5 head of beef cattle, and manages 60 acres of corn, 70 acres of oats, and 12 acres of flax. His record also shows a number of activities which have brought about improvement of his home and of the farm business. He has taken an active interest in a number of school and community activities. Now in his second year as president of his local F.F.A. chapter, he has also worked on the school paper staff. Wiens was the winner of the 1943 state public speaking contest conducted by the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America.

The Star Farmer award is made by "The Farmer", St. Paul farm publication. Wiens, who is the fourth F.F.A. member to receive this honor, will be given a trip to the national F.F.A. convention at Kansas City next fall.

Winners of other events being held in connection with the F.F.A. convention and vocational agriculture students' congress include the selection of Paul Anderson of Grand Rapids as the champion public speaker who will later represent Minnesota in a regional contest. Awards of \$100 each by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. were made to Curtis Nelson, Hutchinson; Earl Lenz, Renville; Donald Janssen, Barnsville and Edward Januschka, Little Falls for superior achievements in F.F.A. work. The team representing Harmony high school was named winner in the chapter procedure contest.

A2246-EZ

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

Daily papers

Immediate release.

A logging and sawmilling short course will be given at the University Forest Experiment Station in Cloquet, May 17-20, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today.

The course, which is being given with the cooperation of the Training Within Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission, is designed especially for the small operator who supervises his own logging or milling and for the foreman or subcontractor on the larger job. It will be directed at meeting wartime needs for maximum output, conservation and best use of equipment as well as training of extra workers.

Problems on which the program will focus include breaking in green help and new ideas in labor saving devices. Attention will also be given to the practical aspects of maintaining sawmill, logging and motor equipment.

In charge of making arrangements for the short course are T. Schantz-Hansen, director of Forest Experiment Station, Cloquet; Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University Farm; R. N. Cunningham, senior forest economist, Lake States Forest Experimental Station, U. S. Forest Service; and Christianson.

A244²-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota will be honored at the first of a series of spring events when the annual Recognition Assembly is held Wednesday evening, May 10, at 7:45 in the auditorium of the administration building, University Farm. The Recognition Assembly will follow an informal dinner for members of the senior class and the faculty in the party dining room of the University Farm cafeteria. At 9 o'clock Thursday morning the annual tree planting ceremony will be held at University Farm preceding Cap and Gown Day exercises.

Following a musical program, E. G. Williamson, dean of students and professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, will speak on scholarship and personal development at the assembly. Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will announce scholarships and award the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership. Open house will be held in the Union at University Farm after the assembly.

Seniors in charge of tree planting ceremonies Thursday morning are Aileen Shannon, St. Paul; William Aldworth, Garden City, N. Y.; and Donald Pierce, St. Paul.

A2450-JB

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

To All Counties

The higher OPA ceilings on market poultry during May, combined with the current feed shortage, give the poultryman added reason to cull loafers and early quitters out of the laying flock immediately, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. New ceiling prices permit an increase of 2.2 cents a pound over old levels during May and one cent a pound in June. After that the old ceilings once more apply.

Miss Cooke points out that it now costs around 20 cents a month to feed a hen, and each month gained in getting culls to market saves 5 cents a pound on a 4-pound hen.

"To hold idle hens in the hope they will return to laying is a poor gamble," she says. "It is one of the first rules of poultrydom that the earlier a hen stops laying in the summer, the longer time she will take off before laying her next egg. Why feed a poor layer through five to six months of idleness in order to get her small production next winter when a much better producer will get back to work after a rest of only two to three months?"

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

To All Counties

Farmers who expect to market their lambs off grass without dipping into the dwindling grain supplies need to plan now for midsummer supplementary pastures, says W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. He recommends Sudan grass and Dwarf Essex rape as being best for this purpose.

During July and August, when pastures usually get short, lambs fail to make the gains which are necessary for producing a good finish. Although lambs can be kept gaining during this period by feeding grain, Morris points out that the same thing can be accomplished at a saving by using supplementary pastures. He warns that it is also costly to allow lambs to slow up their gains or actually lose weight during seasons of short pasture.

Land used for summer lamb pasture will pay good returns, according to Morris. On farms where spring seeding of the usual farm crops has been delayed, it may be convenient and profitable to have Sudan or rape in abundance for pasturing lambs and other livestock. A good stand of rape or Sudan grass should carry 20 to 25 lambs per acre for the midsummer period.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

J. K. Hambleton, senior apiculturist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and L. T. Floyd, provincial apiarist, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Canada, will be among the speakers featured at the second annual short course for beekeepers to be given at University Farm May 11-13. Both men are well known in the beekeeping field.

Hambleton will discuss the importance of beekeeping to the war effort and the recent studies made in the breeding of bees to improve stock. He will also tell how the research program of the Department of Agriculture is helping to solve the problems of beekeeping. Floyd will talk on bee diseases as well as on harvesting the crop and preparing honey and wax for market.

Spring work in the apiary, building strong colonies, wintering of bees and nutrition of the honey bee will be discussed by M. C. Tanquary, professor of apiculture, and M. H. Haydak, assistant professor of entomology and economic zoology, University Farm. T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, will explain the relation of the state entomologist's office to Minnesota beekeeping and A. G. Ruggles, secretary of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, will speak on the work of the association.

Highlighting Thursday afternoon's program is a demonstration in the University Farm apiary on the installing of package bees and standard practices of handling bees and equipment.

The short course is open to anyone interested in beekeeping, according to Tanquary, who is in charge of arrangements.

A2451-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Marie C. Sterner, New Germany, home economics senior at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership at the Recognition Assembly held Wednesday night at University Farm for students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. The award was made by Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, who also announced scholarship winners.

The Dean Freeman medal is awarded each spring to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the University Farm campus. Miss Sterner has served as president of the Agricultural Students' council, has been a member of the Agricultural Union Board of Governors and the Honor Case commission; and chairman for various campus events. She has participated in numerous all-University activities and has served on the Presidents' cabinet on the all-University Student council. She has also maintained a high scholarship average.

Scholarship awards announced at the Recognition Assembly were the Home Economics Association scholarship of \$50 to Frances J. Peters, Brownston; the Phi Upsilon Omicron Alumnae scholarship in home economics of \$50 to Jean Illsley, Faribault; the Mary L. Bull scholarship of \$50 to Merme Bonnell, Minneapolis.

Caleb Dorr prizes for scholarship went to Mary E. Carlson, Willmar; Jean Gordon, Pine Island; Alice J. Gunn, Pine City; Margaret M. Jacobson, New York Mills; Ruth Klonoski, Virginia; Dorothy M. Kutz, Bloomington; Janet O. Laws, Allie Hurley Coyner, and Jean Legler, Minneapolis; Virginia Wildung, Luverne; Elizabeth Schmidt, Anoka; Helen Truog, Swanville; Leonard Larson, Duluth; Lynn Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wisconsin.

Students receiving Caleb Dorr awards in extempore speaking were Edna Marie Burrill, Northfield, first prize of \$15; Lois Julsrud, Minneapolis, second prize of \$10; and Norma Nelson, Benson, third prize of \$5.

Presentation of additional awards to students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics was made at Cap and Gown Day exercises on Thursday morning. Elizabeth Schmidt, Anoka, and Russell Stenberg, Cass Lake, were awarded the Caleb Dorr senior gold medals. Caleb Dorr scholarships of \$100 went to Jean Legler, Minneapolis, and Owen Hallberg, Spooner, sophomores; and Alice J. Gunn, Pine City, junior. Margaret M. Jacobson, New York Mills, and Leonard Larson, Duluth, received the Caleb Dorr \$50 freshman scholarships.

A2452-JB

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

Daily papers.

. Immediate release.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, who recently returned from a wartime forestry assignment in South America, will be a featured speaker at the logging and sawmilling short course to be given May 17-20 at the University Forest Experiment Station, Cloquet. Anderson will speak on logging in Ecuador and on his work in finding new sources of quinine in South American jungles.

He has just returned after seven months spent in exploration in South America for the Foreign Economic Administration in search of new supplies of cinchona trees from which quinine is secured.

A2453-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Victory gardeners should go right ahead with their plans and not be tempted by the relaxing of ration points to quit raising their own food, Jeanette R. Goldthorpe, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Nutrition committee, warned today. She urged the planting of even more and larger gardens this year than last to augment the food supply for the coming year.

While the United States has had unusually high crop yields since 1937 and food supplies have been ample, a short crop in 1940 or prolonging of the war may change the situation quickly, she said. Because of delay in spring plantings and shortage of farm help, victory gardens will be a more important source of food supplies this year than ever before, Miss Goldthorpe believes.

At a recent meeting of the state committee fear was expressed that present appearance of surplus might lead city people to abandon gardening plans. Actually, the food situation is no better than it has been and a reserve of home canned foods will be essential next fall and winter for adequate nutrition, Miss Goldthorpe said. Present relaxation of food rationing is to relieve storage facilities and move perishable foods into consumer channels at the present time. As soon as invasion gets under way the demand for food for war will be enormous.

A2454-JB-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 10 1944

To Home Demonstration Counties

Millions of dollars can be saved each year in this country by preventing moth damage, says Home Demonstration Agent _____, and adds that with the wool supply limited, it is now more important than ever to keep wool clothing free of moths.

Before storing woolens, dry clean or wash them in soap and water to kill any moth larvae. Grease spots attract moths.

Allow 1 pound of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals to each 6 to 10 cubic feet of storage space, advises Eves Whitfield, clothing specialist at University Farm. Sprinkle the flakes liberally between the folds of material and seal the container immediately. Cardboard boxes are satisfactory for storage when tightly sealed with gummed paper tape. Be sure there are no holes in the box. Clothing packed in this way in sealed cartons will be protected from moths as long as the seal is unbroken.

When using a paper bag for storing clothes, put the moth preventive in pockets of the garments and in a thin cloth sack tied to the hanger. Give special care to sealing the bag perfectly, particularly around the hanger.

Paradichlorobenzene crystals are often recommended for short periods of storage and naphthalene flakes for longer periods. For further information on moth control, get a copy of Extension Folder 89, "Clothes Moths and Carpet Beetles," from 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
May 10 1944

To All Counties

Fresh crisp greens to pep up jaded appetites can be had for the asking by picking them in fields and woods, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She warns, however, that wild plants should not be used unless they are known to be edible.

Among edible wild plants which can be used are watercress, found in springs and along streams all year. Pleasing in salad, it also makes a good sandwich filling and potherb. Field garlic or wild onion add pungency to salads and creamed potatoes. Young, tender dandelion leaves are good in salads or cooked as greens, as are young leaves of the sow thistle. The latter are bitter and tough except when young, and are best with other greens.

Young shoots of the common milkweed may be prepared like asparagus, and the young, tender leaves, growing tips of stalks and young green flower buds used as greens. Wild mustard may be combined with milder-flavored potherbs and salad greens. Leaves and stems of the marsh marigold are good if used before flowering.

To make greens attractive and to maintain flavor and color, greens should be washed carefully to remove all sand, says Miss Hobart. If greens are to be boiled, do not add any additional water unless leaves are thick; cover for a minute or two until the greens shrink; then uncover and cook rapidly for 10 or 15 minutes. Cooking without the cover improves color and flavor. Adding soda to greens will destroy vitamins. Quick serving is important to prevent the flavor from getting strong.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Tomatoes are the best home-grown source of vitamin C, an essential in every good diet, says A. E. Hutchins, University Farm horticulturist. He urges gardeners to provide abundantly for tomatoes to take the place of citrus fruits which may become expensive and hard to get next fall and winter.

Varieties recommended for Minnesota are: early - Red River, Sparks Earliana, Victory, Bounty, Firesteel; midseason - Break O'Day, John Baer, Pritchard, Bonny Best, Stokesdale; late - Rutgers, Marglobe, Oxheart, Ponderosa; yellow - Mingold, Golden Ponderosa, Jubilee.

Transplant tomatoes into the garden as soon as danger of frost is past. Set out plants in the late afternoon or on a cloudy day, if possible, being sure to water plants well before and after transplanting. Keep a ball of dirt around the roots or keep them in muddy water until plants are set out. If the soil is dry, fill the holes with water before setting out the plants. Pack soil firmly around the roots.

Usual spacing for plants in the row is 3 to 4 feet. Wide rows for horse or tractor cultivation will save hoeing.

To prevent cutworm damage, broadcast around the plants in the evening a mixture of 1 quart bran, 1 teaspoonful Paris green, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses and just enough water to moisten. Or, when transplanting, place a ring of the mixture around the plant, about one inch from it. Another effective measure is to wrap stems in newspaper, from roots to the first leaves, when transplanting.

A2455-JB

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

SPECIAL

Immediate release.

Veterans returning from World War II with the hope of getting started in farming will find a welcoming committee of experienced farm people in every Minnesota county, according to a plan announced today by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The plan for this state is much like that being set up on a nationwide scale under an executive order by the War Food Administrator and Secretary Claude R. Wickard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who have asked directors of the state extension services to arrange counsel on agricultural matters for service men.

Director Miller will appoint county committees of farmers who will work with the county agricultural agent in giving veterans whatever advisory assistance is needed for a successful entry into farming.

The first contact the service man will make when he is mustered out is with the reemployment committeeman of his Selective Service Board. If he is interested in becoming a farm operator he will be referred to the agricultural committee. Committee members will inform him about the types of farming best suited to various parts of the county, safe margins of indebtedness, sources of credit both public and private, amount of capital needed for different types of farming, local leasing arrangements, good farming practices, and the size of farm needed for a satisfactory living standard. It is believed that in many cases the committee will be able to go as far as to find farms for individual applicants. Services of agencies that can offer financial and other aid will be fully utilized.

"We believe that the best advice and help that a returning veteran can get is that which comes from his own neighbors who know farming and have gone through wartime adjustments in agriculture," says Director Miller. "On these farmer committees will be veterans of

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World War I who have themselves had the experience of returning from military service and establishing themselves in civilian life, and more particularly in agriculture."

"While government agencies will stand by to give every possible assistance in re-establishing the veteran on the land, the most effective welcome is the one which he will receive from a community with both the organization and the will to re-enlist him in local enterprises and help him get started on the right track," said Miller. He pointed out that local farmers are in the best position to guard the veteran against unwise investments and other pitfalls which are common in any postwar period.

The county farmer committees will also be in a good position to coordinate the efforts toward placing veterans on farms with the re-employment work carried on by Selective Service and the USES, as well as bringing their work into step with the over-all service men's programs of local communities and veteran's organizations.

Investigations conducted by the Governor's sub-committee on post-war employment possibilities in agriculture, of which Director Miller is chairman, indicate that there may be an important movement of returned veterans toward farming after the war.

"We know that many farmers are remaining active far beyond the usual retirement age," Miller said. "They are putting in full time in the fields because of the shortage of help to keep up food production. A large proportion of them are in the sixties and many have kept on working into the seventies. When these farmers can return to their well-earned retirement, thousands of openings will be created for workers, tenants and new owners of farms. This can be a very healthy movement for Minnesota agriculture if we take pains to see to it that the right people find the right places," Miller declared.

The advisory service being set up by the Extension Service will
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be open to others besides veterans who want to return to farming. It is expected that many former farmers may wish to return from defense industries and that there will be considerable migration from state to state. Local committees are in a position to look after the needs of the home boys first, but they can also give help to others who may be interested in coming to the county to live.

Committees will be enlisted in counties during the next few weeks, Miller said, with county agricultural agents in charge of the preliminary organization. At University Farm, S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist, has been appointed by Miller to supervise planning and general organization. Cleland is preparing publications to help service men in their size-up of Minnesota's agricultural future and he is outlining methods by which local committees can collect the information they will need to make the service effective.

A2456-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 12 1944

To All Counties

Did you put your hired man on a diet of lettuce and water with the approach of the spring work season? You wouldn't think of such a thing if you expected him to do much work for you, but that's the kind of treatment you've given your dairy cows if you have suddenly taken them off dry feeds and put them on skimpy early spring pasture.

It takes a large amount of fresh green grass, which at this time of the year may contain from 85 to 90 per cent water, to supply the daily needs of a milk cow, County Agent _____ warns. A 1,100 pound cow producing 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk daily would have to eat from 100 to 160 pounds of such grass in a day to maintain that level of production and also stay in good flesh. Many of the higher-producing cows are subjected to a degree of starvation at this time of the year and lose flesh rapidly, with a consequent slump in production in July and August. This always means reduced income from the dairy herd but is a particularly serious matter this year when every effort should be made to keep production at a peak, _____ says.

To prevent this loss of weight and to safeguard summer production, the feeding of some dry feed should be continued for a time after cows are turned out, advises L. O. Gilmore of the dairy division at University Farm. As the pasture grasses reach a slightly more mature stage of growth, only the highest-producing cows will need supplemental feeds.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 16, 1944

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Minnesota 4-H members have added another activity to their list of contributions to food production. To help protect farm lands from disastrous losses of fertile soil and so insure present and future production, Minnesota 4-H clubs have adopted soil conservation as one of their projects for 1944, according to an announcement by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Members taking a crops project are eligible to participate in the new soil conservation activity. Four-H'ers who enroll will be asked to carry out at least three conservation practices. Among a list of 24 such practices suggested are making terraces, putting contour strip cropping and contour farming into effect, protecting woods on the farm from fire, establishing permanent pasture and establishing a farm nursery large enough to supply trees for replanting rough land or restoring the farm woodlot.

As incentives to members participating in the activity, awards will be given for outstanding records. County winners will receive gold-plated medals and the six top ranking members in the state will be given \$50 war bonds. All-expense trips to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago will be awarded to 16 sectional winners, and from these winners eight will be chosen for \$200 college scholarships. Donor of the awards is the Firestone Tire and Rubber company.

The soil conservation contest has been incorporated into the national 4-H club program and has been adopted by practically all states.

A2457-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 16, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If the needles on your evergreens turned brown this spring and have been falling off, winter injury is probably responsible, says Ellis Darley of the plant pathology division at University Farm. But since buds may still be alive, though the leaves are dead, Darley advises against pruning or cutting out until midsummer, so new shoots will have a chance to develop. If buds have not been killed, the tree will recover.

Most injury this year has been reported on white spruce and Norway pine. Blue spruce and ornamental pines and juniper have suffered less injury. Position of the tree will affect reaction to weather conditions. Trees on northern slopes or on the north side of a building are not as likely to be injured as those on southern exposures.

Warm, dry weather in December and January was responsible this year for much of the damage to evergreens. The loss of water through the leaves when the air is warm cannot be replaced if the ground is frozen or too cold to allow more water to be taken up into the roots, with consequent killing of leaves and other parts if moisture loss is great. Winter drying and alternate freezing and thawing cause most of the winter injury to evergreens.

A2458-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 16, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The Minnesota Valley Electric Cooperation of Jordan has reported to its members that it can make electric service available to 1,650 farms after the war by building extensions to its existing lines. The report was based on a survey of unelectrified farms in the sections of LeSueur, Scott, Carver, Sibley, and Rice counties in which the cooperative now operates 900 miles of lines serving 2,200 rural consumers.

The Minnesota Valley Electric Cooperative is one of 51 REA-financed rural electric cooperatives in Minnesota. These cooperatives now operate 28,000 miles of lines serving more than 60,000 farms and other rural consumers in 86 counties.

Preliminary reports to the Rural Electrification Administration indicate that a large number of Minnesota's unelectrified rural homes could be reached by extending lines from existing systems. The 1940 census reported 181,930 rural homes in the state without electric service.

A2459-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 16, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Unless growers in Minnesota and other key states meet their production goals for late potatoes, the nation may go from present abundance to shortage of this crop by late 1944 and early 1945, it was pointed out today by Skuli Rutford, assistant extension director at University Farm.

The 1943 surplus was the result of a large acreage coupled with an unusually favorable growing season. "It is less risky to deal with a surplus than with shortage in wartime," Rutford said. "It would be unfortunate if the acreage should decline to such an extent that enough potatoes would be dependent on the good fortune of another bumper crop." Experience gained in disposing of the large 1943 potato crop will help private trade channels and government agencies handle any surpluses which might develop.

A recent release from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that the intended plantings of late potatoes in Minnesota is only 86 per cent of the 1943 acreage. The 1944 goal set for Minnesota is the same as the 1943 acreage, approximately 261,000 acres. On farms equipped for growing and handling potatoes successfully, it may be good policy this spring to divert to potatoes acres that may have been intended for small grains. In most sections of the state potatoes can be planted as late as June 1-15.

The potato price support program for this year has been set and funds for putting it into effect have been granted by congress. For Minnesota these support prices range from \$1.75 to \$2.15 per hundred for No. 1 grade potatoes in new sacks, loaded f.o.b. carrier in car-load lots. Growers can familiarize themselves with the provisions of the program as they apply to their local areas by contacting their local AAA committeemen.

A2460-EZ

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

To All Counties

A new project in soil conservation is now open to _____ county 4-H club members who are enrolled in a crops project, according to 4-H club leader (county agent) _____. Purpose of the project is to give 4-H'ers a chance to help protect _____ county farm lands from disastrous losses of fertile soil and so insure present and future production.

Members who enroll in the soil conservation activity will be asked to carry out at least three conservation activities, says A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. In addition, they will be required to draw a map of the home farm as it is at present and a map of the farm as it should be after applying approved soil conservation practices.

Among a list of 24 conservation practices suggested for 4-H members are making terraces, putting contour strip cropping and contour farming into effect, protecting woods on the farm from fire, establishing permanent pasture and establishing a farm nursery large enough to supply trees for replanting rough land or restoring the farm woodlot.

As incentives to members taking part in the activity, awards will be given for outstanding records. County winners will receive gold-plated medals and the six top ranking members in the state will be given \$50 war bonds. All-expense trips to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago will be awarded to 16 sectional winners, and from these eight will be chosen for \$200 college scholarships.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 18, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Nathan Goodwin, Mower county boy from Austin, is winner of the 1943 farm accounting contest for Minnesota 4-H members, A. J. Kittleson state club leader, announced today. Goodwin was awarded state championship on his farm records and analysis of them. He helps his father operate a 320-acre farm and livestock business. He will receive a \$50 war bond.

County championships, carrying awards of \$25 war bonds, went to Eugene Peterson, Tamarack, Aitkin county; Russel Skundberg, Beardsley, Big Stone county; Betty Peterson, Hackensack, Cass county; Neola Grinager, Windom, Cottonwood county; Harold Chamberlain, Hastings, Dakota county; Albert Bigelow, Claremont, Dodge county; Verian Craig, Park Rapids, Hubbard county; Alf Bjorge, Houston, Houston county; Opal Christianson, Lake Lillian, Kandiyohi county; Laurine Breyer, Hutchinson, McLeod county; Wayne Hulterstrum, Litchfield, Meeker county; Wilfred Denison, Austin, Mower county; Earl Taylor, Adrian, Nobles county; Ransom Geselle, Rochester, Olmsted county; Grace Colebank, Erskine, Polk county; Donald Boutain, Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county; Joseph Plaetz, Lucan, Redwood county; Joseph Wiggins, Luverne, Rock county; Yvonne Magnusson, Roseau, Roseau county; James Waterfield, Big Lake, Sherburne county; James Nolan, Blakeley, Sibley county; Herbert Gilk, Albany, Stearns county; Gene Thompson, Little Sauk, Todd county; Marc Shoquist, Forest Lake, Washington county; LeRoy Western, Rothsay, Wilkin county.

A2461-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 18, 1944

Daily papers
Immediate release.

City folks will have to pitch in and help farm people with the job of wartime food production or the present appearance of abundance in the food picture may quickly change to serious shortages by next winter, warns Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Residents of both the large cities and smaller towns can help a great deal, he says, by raising gardens as large as last year or larger.

"The easing up of rationing and the abundance of some products just now should not fool us into thinking that the nation's food supply for next winter is 'on ice.' Actually, we are off to a bad start in food production this spring, and the produce of every urban victory garden can do its part to fill out the supply next fall and winter," Miller declared.

University Farm horticulturists say there is no reason why the victory gardener should be discouraged because spring is later this year. Practically all important garden crops, with the exception of peas and head lettuce, can be planted successfully up to June 1 or even later. Tomatoes and cabbage and many other crops for canning and storage are best planted around this time. Potatoes can be put in as late as June 15 in most parts of the state, especially if short season varieties are chosen.

Director Miller points out that while gardeners need not be alarmed by the delay in planting, this delay has been serious for Minnesota farmers. The small grain feed crops have been greatly curtailed because of the weather and the result may be a considerable reduction in the feeds which are normally turned into milk, meat and eggs on Minnesota farms. Curtailment of farm production is an extra

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argument for the city dweller to grow a better garden and watch his food budget even more closely.

While U. S. Department of Agriculture food production goals call for a 5 per cent increase in over-all production of foods, there were 228,000 fewer farm workers on farms April 1 as compared with a year ago, and machinery and equipment are wearing out. City people are being asked to step into the breach with their gardens.

As soon as invasion gets under way large quantities of food will be needed for shipment abroad. War Food Administrator Marvin S. Jones reports military and lend-lease requirements are such that WFA set-aside orders call for 50 per cent of all butter produced in June, 60 per cent of all the cheese, 50 per cent of the **evaporated milk** and **90 per cent of the dry whole milk.**

Armed services and lend-lease needs this year will also require 14 million more cases of commercially canned fruits and vegetables than the 22 million cases required last year. The requirements of canned vegetables will be 35 million cases more than the 57 million cases needed last year.

A2462-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 18, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Fresh crisp greens to pep up jaded appetites can be had for the asking by picking them in fields and woods, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She warns, however, that wild plants should not be used unless they are known to be edible.

Among edible wild plants which can be used are watercress, found in springs and along streams all year. Pleasing in salad, it also makes a good sandwich filling and pot herb. Field garlic or wild onion adds pungency to salads and creamed potatoes. Young, tender dandelion leaves are good in salads or cooked as greens, as are young leaves of the sow thistle. The latter are bitter and tough except when young, and are best with other greens.

Young shoots of the common milkweed may be prepared like asparagus, and the young, tender leaves, growing tips of stalks and young green flower buds used as greens. Wild mustard may be combined with milder-flavored pot herbs and salad greens. Leaves and stems of the marsh marigold are good if used before flowering.

To make greens attractive and to maintain flavor and color, greens should be washed carefully to remove all sand, says Miss Hobart. If greens are to be boiled, do not add any additional water unless leaves are thick; cover for a minute or two until the greens shrink; then uncover and cook rapidly for 10 or 15 minutes. Cooking without the cover improves color and flavor. Adding soda to greens will destroy vitamins. Quick serving is important to prevent the flavor from getting strong.

A2463-JB

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

To All Counties

Unused treated seed grain need not represent a loss for farmers who did not put in the number of acres of small grain that they had originally planned, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Because of the wet conditions in many parts of the state which prevented farmers from making the usual seedings of small grains, utilization of the treated seed has become an important problem, according to Rose.

Seed treatment does not injure the seed and germination will be equally as good as similar untreated seed kept for the same length of time. Although 1943-grown seed will not have as strong germination next year as it would have had this spring, the difference is not great enough to justify allowing this seed to go to waste. Germination will depend largely upon the condition under which the seed is stored, cool and dry conditions being best. As an added precaution, Rose advised that germination tests be made before seeding time next year.

Since the organic mercury compounds used in seed treatment are poisonous to livestock and poultry, it is not advisable to use treated grain for feeding purposes.

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

To All Counties

Every _____ county garden this year should provide plenty of vegetables for canning and storage in addition to supplying table needs during the summer, says County Agent _____. Gardeners still have time to get in vegetable crops adequate for next fall and winter's use.

Be sure to plant the Big Five - tomatoes, beans, carrots, squash, and cabbage, _____ urges. He gives the following suggestions on amounts to
(County Agent)
plant for canning and storage.

With good care, about 75 tomato plants will supply a family of five with enough tomatoes to eat fresh in season and in addition about 30 quarts canned for each member of the family. Tomatoes are an important source of vitamin C and can take the place of oranges and other citrus fruit which may be expensive and hard to get next winter.

A supply of 17 pounds of dried navy, lima and soybeans will permit two servings a week for a family of five. To produce this quantity, ten 100-foot rows will be needed. Beans are a substantial, high-protein food, easy to keep.

Two 100-foot rows of carrots will give a generous supply. Store at least three bushels for a family of five. For the same size family, plan for 125 pounds of squash - one serving a week. Six hills should yield enough. Hubbard and Greengold are among recommended varieties. Carrots and squash both supply vitamin A, important in warding off infection.

About 75 plants of cabbage will give three servings a week to a family of five. Two hundred pounds for a family this size are recommended for storage.

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

Special for the FARMER

Yields from rotational pastures, such as legumes alone or grass and legume mixtures, will be higher if the livestock is kept out until the growth has reached 8 to 12 inches. Results from a large number of trials conducted in recent years show that such a pasture will yield 30 per cent more feed if livestock is kept off until the growth is 8 inches, compared with the yield when stock is turned in at 4 inches. If the growth is allowed to reach 12 inches the increased yield over 4-inch pasturing is nearer to 50 per cent. Legumes and legume-grass mixtures are as palatable at 12 inches as they are at the 4-inch height--

A. C. Arny.

Hard-working dairymen will get a good deal of satisfaction from knowing that highly concentrated dairy foods distributed through the Red Cross are keeping our boys in prisoner camps alive through many dreary months. During 1943 7,405,088 pounds of powdered milk, 5,702,544 pounds of processed cheese and 24,375 pounds of army butter spread reached prisoners through the Red Cross.--H. R. Searles.

Even yet, most dairymen do not realize the tremendous difference in returns from the good cow well-fed over against the poor or ill-fed cow. The most recent summary of dairy herd improvement association records in Minnesota gives startling proof of the difference. We learn that 7 good cows producing around 450 pounds of butterfat a year will give the same return over feed cost as 125 cows producing only around 100 pounds. Putting it another way, by increasing the production from 150 pounds per cow to 250 pounds, a dairyman can more than double the return over feed costs. Something to think about now when there is a serious shortages of both feed and labor.--RAMer Leighton.

Bureau
University Farm
Paul 8 Minnesota
22 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 7, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Hay Makers

Almost anyone can make good hay when the weather is just right. Cut the grass, let the sun dry it, and then put it in the barn. It sounds so simple, and yet Minnesota farmers probably lose more money because of poor hay than from failure with any other crop. Proper curing is one of the "bottlenecks" we hear so much about.

I don't even know good hay when I see it. At least the cows do not always agree with my opinion of it. They appraise the taste and vitamins probably, or even judge it on the chemical content, while I can only go by the color, leafiness, aroma and size of the stems.

Alfalfa is usually put in windrows with a side delivery rake soon after it is cut and wilted. Too often the rake leaves big wads of ropy material which doesn't dry out as well as the rest of the windrow, causes cussing from those who spread it on the stack or mow and, unless it is separated and evenly laid out, may start a "hot spot" which will spread mould and destruction to the good hay.

If alfalfa gets wet, as it usually does, it is commonly raked again to turn it over, which may rope it still more and knock off a considerable percentage of the leaves, the most palatable and nutritious portion of the feed. We guess when the hay is dry enough to store and sometimes miss it by a few per cent which may halve the value of the crop.

One farmer reports good success from a windrowing attachment on the cutter bar, so adjusted as to roll the green hay very little. This leaves the swath in a two-foot strip on top of the stubble where it remains, rain or shine, until it is very dry. He then cuts and loads it with a field harvester and a second man blows the chopped hay into storage.

(More)

An acre of good hog pasture will save around 1,000 pounds of grain and 500 pounds of protein concentrate. If clover or alfalfa are unavailable, it is still possible to put in an annual crop.

At University Farm a mixture of Sudan grass (15 lbs.) and rape (~~15~~⁵ lbs.) has carried 40 pigs to the acre during July and August along with full fed grain.--E. F. Ferrin.

Cows should drink lots of water in summer but they may not be willing to walk a long ways to get to get what they need for full production. I know of one farmer who brought his cows out of a summer slump by moving a water tank from the barn right out into a Sudan grass pasture where it was constantly before the herd.--L. O. Gilmore.

Potatoes can be grown successfully even if planted as late as June 15. When planting late it is well to use the "early" or short season varieties. Using certified seed will go a long ways toward avoiding the disease troubles that often turn up in a small patch.

--R. C. Rose.

Wed., June 7, 1944

Others bale the almost cured hay, finishing the process in the bale before storage. This plan at present uses considerable labor and unless the operator is unusually experienced, the bales are often mouldy in the center.

What is known as the "Tennessee Method" has been reported as useful in many cases. Air ducts are arranged on the hay mow floor, and successive layers of partially dry forage are spread evenly over them. Air, forced up thru the hay, then carries off the excess moisture. This might be an excellent plan for small producers, but 100 acres of alfalfa would take a lot of air ducts, an enormous blower and lots of power, or else be too slow for practical application.

Artificial drying with heat is too expensive for general use, but it may be the final solution of the problem. Engineers are thinking about it, and one has developed a machine to crush the stems when cut to allow more rapid evaporation. So far there does not seem to be any one way which is best for everybody. All plans will work with good weather, but I still haven't learned how to make hay when it rains every other day.

We are still looking for a Moses to lead us out of the alfalfa bulrushes and show us how to make the green, leafy sweet hay which seems to preserve all that Nature put in the growing plants. The cows and I will all gratefully acknowledge his assistance.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

To All Agents

With both feed for dairy cows and help to take care of them at a premium, it will pay Minnesota dairymen to take a tip from the latest summary of dairy herd improvement association records in this state, says County Agent _____.

The tip is to streamline the herd and get the production out of the better animals, better fed and better cared for.

In the summary for 1942-3, just released by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm, the better producers are shown to have a wide advantage over the poorer cows. With butterfat figured at 47 cents a pound, a cow giving 190 pounds of butterfat, which is the state average, would give a return of approximately \$89 while a cow producing 300 pounds would bring in \$141, or a difference of \$52. This increased income, according to DHIA records, was obtained by a step-up of only \$7 in feed cost.

Leighton pointed out that a 300-pound herd average is a very practical goal to work toward as indicated by the fact that the average production per cow in the Minnesota testing program last year was 320 pounds.

DHIA records reveal at least three important reasons why farmers should use every reasonable means to increase the average butterfat production per cow, Leighton said. These motives are to increase net returns, cut down on feed usage, and save on labor.

The importance of these points is shown by the following comparisons: It took 125 cows producing 100 pounds of butterfat per year to return \$1,000 over feed cost while the same return was made by 11 cows each producing 300 pounds. Under 1942-43 conditions, a 10-cow herd averaging 150 pounds of butterfat would have returned only \$330 above feed costs as compared to a return of \$1,260 from a similar-sized herd averaging 400 pounds.

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
May 23 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 14, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Hot Hoe Handles

Victory gardeners worthy of the name have discovered that constant tillage is the price of success in their agricultural projects. Innocent little weeds poke their inquisitive heads up between the rows, in the rows and on the end of the rows in a constant succession.

Tender little seedlings seem to cause no need for alarm. A good hoe (which I hope is shiny and sharp) hangs on a convenient nail and in some spare minutes it will be easy to end the youthful careers of these interlopers. There is no hurry. Next week will be plenty of time. Perhaps we won't be so busy then!

But as they grow, the little weeds get tougher, the ground gets harder and the job appears bigger and bigger. Then the Victory Gardener conceives the idea of securing reinforcements. Perhaps Ma and the kids can be persuaded to help. Maybe next week he can get Charley and they'll give the garden a thorough cleaning.

Visitors, neighbors, and even casual observers have a heartless way of commenting on a weedy garden. They don't understand how much hard worrying and uneasy self-accusation that garden has caused the once enthusiastic manager. How many times he has planned to get at the job, but something always interferes—he is so busy—callers came—there was a special article in the paper that must be read—the Mrs. had a meeting and he had to feed the kids. So the evenings and the mornings go—and the weeds continue growing.

Finally, in desperation, he peels to his undershirt, puts on his old "fishing pants," seizes the hoe firmly and begins. The job must be done and he'll show all and sundry that he's still a good man at any job that requires muscle, wind, and skill. No little patch of weeds is going to get the best of this fellow. Of

(More)

course, he's better at head work than hand work, but anybody could clean up a garden if he just had enough time for that sort of thing.

The hoe bites into the dirt and the weeds fall. The ground is littered with their dead and wilting carcasses. That row looks like something! Nothing to it. Just a little gumption needed. Another row done, but the strokes are a little slower. His hands are getting hot. Why should a smooth, shiny hoe handle work up so much friction? Maybe he'd better go in the house and get a pair of gloves, a good cold drink, a minute's rest!

Slower and slower the hoe moves down the rows. Shoulders ache, back aches, arms ache, and hands are burning. Gone is the pristine enthusiasm and the exaggerated exuberance. Only dogged persistence remains to hold him on the job. His mind wanders to the bright bunches of fresh vegetables at the green grocers. How cheaply they can be purchased in comparison with this unremitting toil! Who does the work required to grow, prepare and deliver them at the door? Office work looks easier.

The moral of this flight of fancy is, "Cultivate frequently when the weeds are small and the ground mellow. It's easier." For those who try to operate a quarter section of garden, more or less, there will probably appear a distinct similarity between their operations and those of the Victory Gardener.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 23 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 21, 1944

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

Use and Abuse

Fire is a dreadful thing when beyond control. It roars with glee, destroying a forest which took a hundred years to grow, a building which represents years of saving and effort or a marsh where wild life has sought refuge. Only those who have never seen fire on the rampage fail to fear it.

On the other hand, it is pretty nice to come home to a warm house after a cold day outside, and most of us like our steaks (when we can get them) pretty well singed by some form of heat. Fire, water and wind are mighty useful when kept within appropriate limits, but make us feel pretty puny when they go on a tear. For that reason, everyone should learn to make and use fire safely.

It has always amazed me to find how many boys of 12, or better, know absolutely nothing about fire. Some kids will actually hold a two-inch limb of wet basswood over a succession of matches, expecting it to ignite. About the same degree of wisdom is demonstrated by boys who have the playful habit of lighting matches and throwing them—just for fun. I have seen both.

One of our scouts, now a G.I. Joseph for Uncle Sam, told about getting off a train at a new army camp. It was dark as Dinah's epidermis, a steady rain helped to welcome the new soldiers and the boys were tired from days on the train. The officer pointed to a great heap of tents, cots and stoves, indicated a soggy stretch of sand and mud and suggested that when the tents were up, the recruits could have the remainder of the night for sweet slumber.

Our reporter said he had put up tents under more pleasant circumstances, but it didn't take long until his squad had shelter and cots. Then he found that his early training came in handy again in building a fire in the stove. But the worst was yet

(More)

Wed., June 21, 1944

to come. Only two boys in the whole platoon had ever put up a tent and lit a fire. He had to work all night helping the other squads get settled.

The army has since undertaken to remedy this situation and some of the men are now being taught how to take care of themselves when there's no one around to do it for them. As one boy put it, "We're getting a refresher course on our Scout training. It's fun for me, but terribly hard for some of the fellows who have never been out of sight of a hotel."

Every boy should know how to make a fire, even though it has been raining for several days. Where trees are available, Nature has provided dry wood if men know how to find it. An experienced camper even knows which kind of wood will light easily, which will smoke, which will pop and which will make nice coals for cooking.

Making fire without matches if lost in the woods is not too difficult for good scouts, and it might even be a handy thing for soldiers to know. It's not especially difficult if any of several kinds of wood is available and one has an axe or even a knife and a shoestring. Even the shoestring can be made from basswood bark, if necessary.

Of course, a knowledge of how to use a fire safely and then put it out is equally important. If all fathers made certain that their boys understood these things, it would help a lot. In addition, both father and son would have lots of fun experimenting and learning. "Pale face build big fire, cookem cook. Indian build small fire, cookem meat."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 23 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 28, 1944

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

Watch 'Em Grow

We have a tree in our yard which was three years old when set out in April, 1921. That makes 26 years of total age and it's about seven feet high. Hickories seem to be especially deliberate about growing, but this particular Paper Shell from Connecticut wins the robin's breakfast for slow motion.

Everything else around here seems to grow by leaps and bounds, especially things which have to be kept trimmed, such as hedges, grass, and hair. By the time we have succeeded in persuading the lawn mower over the last "Quarter Section" of lawn, the "Home Eighty" is howling for another "Heinie." There is no rest for the wicked.

Sometimes when we begin to think the hay is cut, the lawn is cut, the hedge is cut, and our income is cut so that everything is whittled down to normal, Ma suggests I get a hair cut. Of course, I hedge and hide behind the usual camouflage. Too busy, it isn't very long, next week maybe, want to be an artist, saving it for my old age--all of these are tried and all fail to divert her.

If ordinary reminders are insufficient, she catches me asleep sometime and braids a pink ribbon in the lengthy locks. If that doesn't bring results, she gets out the old dog collar and starts wondering where she should go for a license. As a last resort, she gets out her scissors and threatens to do the job herself. I wonder if she would?

Aside from these minor irritations, there is a great thrill in watching things grow and June is certainly the growing month. Our corn was planted late this year, but how it is humping to catch up with the season! The early spring rain was too much for farming operations, but the trees enjoyed it, and they're just stretching themselves.

(More)

It is like watching a miracle to see the buds swell, burst and disclose great leaves, stems and branches which had all been folded up, packed tight and tucked in for the winter. Then May rain and sun touch the spring, releasing the pent-up force which June expands to full size and maximum food manufacturing efficiency.

The animal kingdom, too, finds June a growing month. Little pigs and lambs stretch in the sun and stay stretched. They gain weight faster when they are large enough to eat more, but the hardest part of their growing is done in June. Even kids step up the pace during the growing month.

July's heat uses and matures the June sap. August winds finish the year's growth and harden the plant tissues for the coming cold. September sees everything ripened, tucked in for the winter and full provision made for reproduction. Each month has its own interests, its own advantages and accomplishments, but June is hard to beat. Flowers, freshness, new energy, expansion, hope, all are expressed in the growing month.

The only drawbacks are weeds, especially quack grass, the lawn and my hair.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 24 1944

To All Counties

Don't be fooled into thinking that the hen that stops laying early in the summer is just getting herself ready to lay a lot of eggs in the fall when prices are high, warns Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Experiments at University Farm show that the earlier hens stop laying, the longer vacation they take.

Eighty hens from a University Farm flock of 165 were kept and trap nested into their second year. These hens started their vacations all the way from late June to December.

The June group took over six months--or 193 days--to come back into laying. The July group got back to work in 155 days; August vacationers took 108 days; September vacationers 90 days; and the October group 75 days. The November and December groups averaged only 45 days off.

Thirty per cent of the birds checked stopped laying after August 17, and all of these took less than 100 days to get ready for the next year's laying.

The time the hens stopped laying also indicated how well they had laid in the past. Those that stopped laying before August 15 averaged 183 eggs, while an almost equal number of hens which kept going until October 1 or later averaged 228 eggs each up to August 31, when they were transferred to another pen.

"Now You Can Spot Loafer Hens," Extension Pamphlet 123, gives tips on culling. Get a copy from the extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 24 1944

Farmers in _____ county will be given the latest tips on sheep production at a meeting held in _____ at _____ on _____, County Agent _____ announced today. Present at the meeting to discuss urgent problems facing sheepmen this summer will be _____, extension specialist at University Farm.

Headlining the discussion will be instructions on the use of phenothiazine in the control of internal parasites. An actual drenching demonstration will follow. Demonstrations on dipping to control ticks together with demonstrations of various other techniques used by sheepmen will also be included on the program. _____ will also discuss problems relating to the use of supplementary pastures.
(Specialist)

Farmers who have encountered unusual difficulties in the management of their flocks during the past winter and spring will have a chance to bring up their problems for discussion. County Agent _____ urges farmers to attend this meeting since it has an important bearing on food and wool production and on the conservation of valuable feed supplies.

If you haven't checked your pressure cooker yet, now is the time to get it off the shelf, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She gives the following suggestions on getting the cooker ready for the canning season:

1. Have the gauge tested for accuracy by sending it at once to Dr. G. A. Vacha, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, 527 State Office Building, St. Paul. Remove the gauge from the cooker, pack in corrugated paper or excelsior and send by insured mail, enclosing sufficient return postage in a separate envelope.
2. Use hot sudsy water to wash the cooker, avoiding harsh scouring powders and strong soaps.
3. Don't immerse the lid in water; wipe it off with a soapy cloth and then a clean, damp cloth and dry thoroughly.
4. Clean openings to pet cock, safety valve and pressure gauge with a toothpick, and keep pet cock and safety valve clean by drawing a string through them frequently.
5. Clean the edges of kettle and cover. If there is a rubber gasket, keep it clean and free from grease. Unscrew ball-and-socket type of safety valve and clean after each use. Occasionally clean with silver polish.
6. To get rid of odor or taste from aluminum or tinned-steel canners after they have been stored, put water in canner to a one-inch level, add a handful of potato peels and heat for 15 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. Cool, wash kettle in hot soapy water, rinse and dry.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The University short course for persons who plan to work with farm people in making out their income tax returns will be repeated this fall October 9 through 12 at Hotel Lowry in St. Paul, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm. The first course of this kind held last fall drew an enrollment of more than 300 persons from all parts of the state.

Program for the course is now being drawn up by a committee of University staff members and representatives of state professional groups, cooperating with the bureau of internal revenue and the state income tax division. Present plans call for an opening day for presenting the fundamentals of income tax returns, three days of the course proper devoted to practical instruction on how to make out the returns, and a question session to close the course.

A2464-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The most important part of the victory garden can still be planted and need not be affected seriously by the lateness of the season, says E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Gardeners still have time to get in the vegetable crops, such as tomatoes, late cabbage, potatoes, beets, carrots, beans, corn and squash, which make up the bulk of foods to be canned and stored for use next fall and winter. Especially recommended are the Big Five - tomatoes, beans, carrots, squash, and cabbage. Hunt passes on the following suggestions on amounts to plant for canning and storage.

With good care, about 75 tomato plants will supply a family of five with enough tomatoes to eat fresh in season and in addition about 30 quarts canned for each member of the family. Tomatoes are an important source of vitamin C and can take the place of oranges and other citrus fruit which may be expensive and hard to get next winter.

A supply of 17 pounds of dried navy, lima and soybeans will permit two servings a week for a family of five. To produce this quantity, ten 100-foot rows will be needed. Beans are a substantial, high-protein food, easy to keep.

Two 100-foot rows of carrots will give a generous supply. Store at least three bushels for a family of five. For the same size family, plan for 125 pounds of squash - one serving a week. Six hills should yield enough. Hubbard and Greengold are among recommended varieties. Carrots and squash both supply vitamin A, important in warding off infection.

About 75 plants of cabbage will give three servings a week to a family of five. Two hundred pounds for a family this size are recommended for storage.

A2865-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 24, 1944

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Unused treated seed grain need not represent a loss for farmers who did not put in the number of acres of small grain that they had originally planned, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Because of the wet conditions in many parts of the state which prevented farmers from making the usual seedings of small grains, utilization of the treated seed has become an important problem, according to Rose.

Seed treatment does not injure the seed and germination will be equally as good as similar untreated seed kept for the same length of time. Although 1943-grown seed will not have as strong germination next year as it would have had this spring, the difference is not great enough to justify allowing this seed to go to waste. Germination will depend largely upon the condition under which the seed is stored, cool and dry conditions being best. As an added precaution, Rose advised that germination tests be made before seeding time next year.

Since the organic mercury compounds used in seed treatment are poisonous to livestock and poultry, it is not advisable to use treated grain for feeding purposes.

A2466-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

As the Rural Electrification Administration entered its tenth year of operation on May 11, REA headquarters at St. Louis announced that lines financed by federal loans now bring electric power to more than 60,000 rural consumers in Minnesota. Today nearly 80,000 Minnesota farms, 40 per cent of all farms in the state, are electrified. Three-fourths of the Minnesota farms that have received service since 1935 are on the lines of REA cooperatives.

By April 1, 1944, REA had advanced \$25,520,297 as loans to 51 organizations in Minnesota. The borrowers had made payments of principal and interest totaling \$5,341,252. Of this amount, \$1,545,122 was paid on principal by the borrowers in advance of the due dates in their loan amortization schedules. Most of these schedules were originally set up for 25 years. Delinquencies, representing REA loan accounts more than 30 days overdue, amounted to \$13,121 in Minnesota on April 1, or less than one-half of one per cent of the amount due and payable.

All 51 of Minnesota REA borrowers are organized as farmer-owned locally-controlled cooperatives. Many as yet unelectrified farms and other rural consumers can be reached after the war with extensions from existing REA lines. In 1940, the census reported 181,930 Minnesota rural homes without electric service.

A2267-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

At their May meetings five Minnesota county boards passed resolutions offering bounties for reports of property having rust-susceptible barberry. This now makes a total of 65 counties offering bounty on barberry in the state of Minnesota. Todd, Crow Wing and Morrison counties set the bounty at \$5 per property, and Benton and Mille Lacs counties at \$3.

With favorable moisture conditions, barberry will start spreading stem rust during the latter part of May and early June as soon as the leaves develop, according to L. W. Melander of University Farm, state leader of barberry eradication. Barberry not only spreads stem rust early in the season; but it is also the host on which new strains of rust are produced that may attack varieties of grain now resistant. Melander likens the bush to "a match lighting a prairie fire." He urges everyone to be on the lookout for these bushes that are a menace to the small grain crops.

A2468-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1944

Dairy papers
Immediate release.

Soybeans for hay should rate ace-high as a crop this spring because they tend to solve, in part at least, two of the problems brought on by the late spring and wet weather, says A. C. Arny, University Farm Agronomist. Upsets in cropping plans because of heavy rains have left thousands of acres of good crop land still unplanted. Heavy kill of alfalfa and other legumes indicates a serious shortage of legume hays next winter.

Soybeans can be planted as late as June 15 or even later, although the hay yield will be heavier if the beans can be planted immediately. In central and southern parts of the state any seed that can be purchased will be satisfactory for hay, says Arny. In the north central part of the state Mandarin will give the best results, although other varieties will do passably well. Beans can be planted like fodder corn, about 75 pounds to the acre, and cultivated to keep down weeds. If they are drilled in, around two bushels to the acre will be needed.

Good soybean hay is almost as good as alfalfa for dairy forage, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman. When protein is hard to get, the dairy producer falls back on legume forage. Soybean hay is the only satisfactory substitute when there is a shortage of alfalfa and clover. Any dairyman who has acres that can be released for soybean hay will do well to plant this crop liberally and put his dairy business in a favorable position as far as feed is concerned, says Searles.

A2869-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Vaccination is still the only safe protection against hog cholera. Although much progress has been made in the control of many diseases and parasites of hogs through the use of a system of strict sanitation, the same does not apply to the control of hog cholera, according to Dr. W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian at University Farm.

Thousands of hogs are lost each year because of a false sense of security which arises from the fact that cholera has not previously existed on the premises, Billings says. Although the appearance of cholera is most probable in the areas of the state where the largest numbers of hogs are raised, it has been known to occur as far north as Crookston. With an increased number of hogs being raised all over the northwest, there is a definite possibility that cholera will make its appearance in a number of new communities this year.

Even farmers who practise the strictest sanitation cannot feel secure if their hogs are not vaccinated against cholera. The disease, which is caused by a virus, may be spread in any one of a number of ways, all of which may be more or less beyond the farmer's control. The disease may be brought on to the farm by any person who has just come from a place where the cholera germ was present. Trucks and other vehicles may spread the disease. Dogs, rats, and wild-flying birds have been known to act as carriers. Outbreaks of cholera have also been observed to follow in the wake of dust storms and exceptionally heavy rains which caused streams to overflow.

Though vaccination adds to the cost of hog production, Billings points out that it is still cheap insurance against a devastating disease which comes without warning and which can cause hundreds of dollars of loss on a single farm in a year. The cost of vaccination may be kept at a minimum by vaccinating early, either two weeks before or two weeks after weaning. Life-long immunity is assured by vaccinating at this time.

A2670-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Warning that the truck situation is serious, W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, urged today year-round conservation of all trucks, to keep the present supply operating as efficiently as possible. The job of moving a record quantity of farm products to market in 1944 will have to be done without addition to present motor equipment, he said.

Though production of automotive parts in 1944 may be the largest in history, there will be bottlenecks because parts plants are largely devoted to the production of war materials. Each district O.D.T. office has a repairs and maintenance department to help truckers locate repair parts. When repairs are not available locally, these offices should be contacted.

Office of Defense Transportation figures show:

1. Annual truck production for 1936-1941 averaged 600,000; in 1942, 125,000. In 1943 only 250 trucks were made, all heavy trucks.
2. The pool of 97,000 new trucks and trailers allocated for civilian use at the beginning of truck rationing, March 9, 1942, is practically exhausted. In 1942, 32,799 were released and 63,566 in 1943.
3. The War Production Board authorized the production of 88,219 trucks for civilian use in 1944, but in the first three months only 9,200 were built. War demands for trucks, tanks and jeeps must be met first.

A2471-JB

Don't take needless chances by using wrong methods of canning, advises Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She 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 so that steam builds up inside them. As a result, individuals have been seriously hurt and ovens ruined. Another argument against oven canning, says Miss Blair, is that the dry heat of the oven penetrates very slowly, making longer processing necessary. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to get the oven temperature up to the point where it will destroy all harmful bacteria.

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. Limit the open-kettle method, Miss Blair advises, to such preserving jobs as making jams, pickles and other products that have enough sugar or vinegar to help keep them from spoiling.

For all non-acid vegetables and for meats, the only method advocated is to use a steam pressure canner. For fruits, tomatoes and pickled vegetables, a boiling water bath may be used. In the latter case, the food is heated first, then packed boiling hot into jars and processed.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 31 1944

To all counties

Use if suitable for local
conditions.

Soybeans for hay should rate ace-high as a crop this spring because they tend to solve, in part at least, two of the problems brought on by the late spring and wet weather, says County Agent _____. Upsets in cropping plans because of heavy rains have left thousands of acres of good cropland still unplanted. Heavy kill of alfalfa and other legumes indicate a serious shortage of legume hays next winter.

Soybeans can be planted as late as June 15 or even later, although the hay yield will be heavier if the beans can be planted immediately. In central and southern parts of the state any seed that can be purchased will be satisfactory for hay, says A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist. In the north central part of the state Mandarin will give the best results, although other varieties will do passably well. Beans can be planted like fodder corn, about 75 pounds to the acre, and cultivated to keep down weeds. If they are drilled in, around two bushels to the acre will be needed.

Good soybean hay is almost as good as alfalfa for dairy forage, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman. When protein is hard to get, the dairy producer falls back on legume forage. Soybean hay is the only satisfactory substitute when there is a shortage of alfalfa and clover. Any dairyman who has acres that can be released for soybean hay will do well to plant this crop liberally and put his dairy business in a favorable position as far as feed is concerned, says Searles.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 31 1944

To Home Demonstration Agents

Watch out for silverfish, warns Home Demonstration Agent _____.

This fast-running, wingless, silver-colored insect eats holes in rayon clothing, starched cotton materials or lace curtains and may also feed upon the sizing in paper, bookbindings, wallpaper and starchy insulation materials.

To control silverfish, Miss _____ suggests the liberal application of pyrethrum or derris (rotenone) powder to cracks, shelves and drawers in the infested rooms. Sodium fluoride may also be used as a dust, but because of its poisonous nature, should be used with care.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 31 1944

To All Counties

Most poultrymen think that disease losses account for the worst leak of time and money in the poultry enterprise, but there is another leak almost as bad that is usually overlooked, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Laying hens that quit producing in the spring and early summer ought to be hustled off to market right away before they have a chance to eat up their value in feed.

"We need to remember," Miss Cooke points out, "that chickens consume more feed grains than any other type of livestock except hogs. That means flockowners have a special responsibility in conserving the supply of concentrated feeds."

Summer is the time of year when hens in the flock are constantly knocking off for a rest, and the earlier they quit, the longer they will stay out of production. They should be culled out promptly as soon as their combs develop a pale shrunken appearance and before they begin to moult.

Flockowners will find a useful guide to culling in Extension Pamphlet 123, which can be obtained from the county extension office. This pamphlet, printed in full color, shows how to spot the loafer hens quickly.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The third annual rose growers' program will be held this year on June 15 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. Rose growers' day is sponsored by the Minnesota Rose society and the Division of Horticulture at University Farm.

Featured speaker will be Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pennsylvania, well known among rose growers for introducing new rose varieties. He will speak at the afternoon session and at the evening banquet. Other speakers at the afternoon program are C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture; Joseph H. Vogel, New Ulm, president of the Minnesota Rose Society; Mrs. William Whitford, Minneapolis; John Brandt, president, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc. A question period on rose growing will be conducted by Pyle; R. S. Wilcox, farm editor of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press; and L. E. Longley of the horticulture division, University Farm.

Sessions will begin at 1:45 in the administration building auditorium at University Farm and will conclude with a dinner at 6:30 in the banquet room of the Minneapolis YMCA. Following the dinner Wilcox will show colored slides of famous roses.

A2672-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

The annual midsummer reunion for alumni and former students of the School of Agriculture will be held on Saturday evening, June 10, at University Farm, St. Paul. Mrs. Eileen H. Miley, St. Paul, is chairman of the committee planning the event.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school, will bring greetings to the alumni at the program which will be held in the auditorium of the administration building at 7:30. Talks will also be given by Allen Kroehler, Henderson; Allene Johnson, Raymond; and Donald Throlson, Albert Lea. Peggy Donhowe, St. Paul, will sing a vocal solo and will direct community singing. Rodney Langseth, Worthington, will play a piano solo and a girls' sextet composed of Ruth Wichelmann, Lake Elmo; Donna Berthelemy, Sauk Rapids; Sigrid Aarons, Clements; Margaret Ellison, Little Falls; Rita Storkamp, Sauk Rapids; and Allene Johnson, Raymond, will sing.

A dance in the gymnasium will follow the program.

Hosts and hostesses for the reunion are Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Johnsrud, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nowotny, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Larimore, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sandager, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Guelker, Mr. and Mrs. Earle Meschke, Mr. and Mrs. John Howe Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Borgeson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hognlund, Miss Johanna Hognason, Miss Laura Matson, and Mr. W. H. Dankers.

A2873-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Reports of tomato leaf spot attacking gardens earlier than usual this year led to a reminder by Carl J. Eide, plant pathologist at University Farm, that copper fungicides are the only effective materials that can be used in controlling this disease. Leaf spot starts as small dark spots less than an eighth inch in diameter. Spotted leaves soon turn yellow and fall off. Lower leaves are first affected, but in severe cases entire plants become defoliated.

Control materials can be obtained either as sprays or dusts. They should contain copper oxide, tribasic copper sulfate, basic copper sulfate or similar compounds. It is important to follow directions carefully in mixing. Frequent spraying or dusting with these copper fungicides is the best protection.

Bordeaux mixture, used in controlling late blight of potatoes, is not recommended because it has been found to be injurious to tomatoes. Leaf spot is most likely to cause trouble in damp weather, Eide says.

A2874-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Most poultrymen think that disease losses account for the worst leak of time and money in the poultry enterprise, but there is another leak almost as bad that is usually overlooked, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Laying hens that quit producing in the spring and early summer ought to be hustled off to market right away before they have a chance to eat up their value in feed.

"We need to remember," Miss Cooke points out, "that chickens consume more feed grains than any other type of livestock except hogs. That means flockowners have a special responsibility in conserving the supply of concentrated feeds."

Summer is the time of year when hens in the flock are constantly knocking off for a rest, and the earlier they quit, the longer they will stay out of production. They should be culled out promptly as soon as their combs develop a pale shrunken appearance and before they begin to moult.

Flockowners will find a useful guide to culling in Extension Pamphlet 123, which can be obtained from the county extension office. This pamphlet, printed in full color, shows how to spot the loafer hens quickly.

A2475-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 7 1944

To All Counties

Reports of tomato leaf spot attacking gardens earlier than usual this year led to a reminder by Carl J. Eide, plant pathologist at University Farm, that copper fungicides are the only effective materials that can be used in controlling this disease. Leaf spot starts as small dark spots less than an eighth inch in diameter. Spotted leaves soon turn yellow and fall off. Lower leaves are first affected, but in severe cases entire plants become defoliated.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 7 1944

To All Counties

Cleaning out and disinfecting potato bins is a job that should be done during the summer months to reduce chances of contaminating the new crop next fall, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Rose warns that the job is especially important if ring rot infected potatoes were held in storage this past season.

Clean out bins thoroughly to remove dirt and organic matter that may be smeared on the walls or floors. Then spray the walls and floors with a solution of sodium hypochlorite, chlorinated lime or one of the laundry bleaching compounds. A diluted mixture containing one per cent chlorine is satisfactory. Such a mixture can be calculated from the directions which come with the disinfectant.

Because of its corrosive action on metals, the liquid mixture should not be kept in metal containers or sprayers longer than necessary. If the liquid is to be held for any length of time, store it in a dark, cool place to prevent deterioration.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 7 1944

To All Counties

Many garden crops such as tomatoes, cabbages, seeded beans, radishes and other vegetables, as well as potatoes, are being seriously injured by an attack of flea beetles, says A. A. Granovsky, entomologist at University Farm. These small jumping beetles will continue to feed on the foliage of various vegetables throughout the growing season. The adult beetles riddle the foliage with small holes, while their larvae feed on roots below the surface.

A combination of copper and rotenone dust or spray is the best to use against these insects on tomatoes and potatoes, Granovsky says. If rotenone is unobtainable, a combination of copper ingredients with calcium or lead arsenate can be used once every two weeks throughout the growing season on these crops.

Since copper should not be used on cabbage, this crop, as well as radishes and other related plants, may be protected by a light dusting with rotenone or with common arsenicals. Never use arsenicals on cauliflower, broccoli or Brussels sprouts.

The dust or spray combinations containing some standard copper and arsenical ingredients, which are effective in the control of insects that may defoliate plants, are also effective against certain plant diseases, especially the late blight on potatoes and tomato leaf spot. This same combination is successful in the control of many other insect pests that trouble vegetable gardens.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 8, 1944

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Navy beans are a good crop to turn to for late season planting, says R. C. Rose, extension specialist at University Farm. In areas suited for raising beans for market, plantings can be made within the next week with good prospects of maturity. Gardeners looking for a satisfactory late planted crop can also select navy beans with assurance of having a nutritious food well suited to storage.

For commercial production especially, Rose recommends the planting of the Michelite variety which is resistant to disease. Dealers in the vicinity of Cambridge have had a supply of this seed. In Cambridge modern electric eye machinery has been set up for grading beans and preparing them for favored markets.

There is danger, Rose says, that the crop of navy beans may fall far below what is needed for both military needs and home civilian use. The government has established a support price and may buy a large share of the crop in Minnesota.

A2476-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 8, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

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A2877-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 8, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Don't take needless chances by using wrong methods of canning, advises Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She 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 so that steam builds up inside them. As a result, individuals have been seriously hurt and ovens ruined. Another argument against oven canning, says Miss Blair, is that the dry heat of the oven penetrates very slowly, making longer processing necessary. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to get the oven temperature up to the point where it will destroy all harmful bacteria.

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For all non-acid vegetables and for meats, the only method advocated is to use a steam pressure canner. For fruits, tomatoes and pickled vegetables, a boiling water bath may be used. In the latter case, the food is heated first, then packed boiling hot into jars and processed.

A2378-FB

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

Use if suitable in your
county.

The farm woodlot has been called to the colors, and must take its place in the ranks with other farm produce helping to win the war.

"Wood, in its many forms, is an essential and critical war material, and immediate consumption needs are greater than present production rates. America needs the forest products that can be harvested from our farm woodlands," says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. "A real contribution can be made by every farmer who has wood that can be cut for logs, poles, posts, pulpwood, ties or fuel."

Failure to meet present needs is due in part to lack of manpower, Anderson said. He pointed out that this situation could be improved to a considerable extent if the available supplies of farm timber were properly utilized. Farmers are urged to study their woodland with the aim of removing the marketable products now while they are so badly needed and while good prices can be obtained for them. In many instances such cutting will also improve the future growth of the woodland. Well-managed woodlots can be so handled as to provide an annual income.

Anderson suggests that present cuttings might include thinning operations, the removal of "cull" trees such as those that are injured, diseased, or poor species. At the same time harvesting of mature trees can be done which will furnish high-grade products essential to war needs. All these practices will tend to improve or rebuild the present and future timber stand.

Anderson believes that wood production should never be wood destruction, but common-sense harvesting aimed at saving future growing stock and improving the crop from year to year.

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

To All Counties

Farmers growing out early-farrowed pigs at the present time have two reasons for full-feeding these pigs on good rations, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Full-fed pigs make the fastest gains and make gains on the least feed. Full-feeding of early pigs should also get them up to market weight before the October 1 deadline when support prices will be lowered a dollar and a quarter from present levels.

Zavoral says that farmers who have the necessary feed supplies on hand or in sight will do well to move their pigs along to market as fast as possible. This practice will actually save on feed since it takes less feed to produce 200 pounds of hog in six months than in seven or eight months.

This plan may not apply to later-farrowed pigs, Zavoral says. Often it is advantageous to make the maximum use of pasture with these later pigs and thus bring about a saving of grain. This system will also release more old corn for use by the earlier-farrowed pigs.

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More feed per ton of hay is a worth-while goal for every dairy farmer in planning his haying operations this year, says County Agent _____.

The difference between good hay and poor hay is mainly the difference in palatability and in the amount of protein which it contains. Since protein content goes down rapidly after bloom starts, it is important to cut hay at exactly the right stage. This is particularly true of legumes which are also subject to losing leaves if left too long before cutting is begun.

With the looming shortages of concentrates for next winter's feeding, dairymen will have to depend largely on good hay to supply the needed nutrients for the dairy herd. Certainly, most of the protein needed by dairy cows next winter will have to come from hay, says _____.

Specialists at University Farm point out that a 20 per cent difference in protein content on a ten-acre field of alfalfa or clover is equal to 1-1/4 tons of linseed meal. The difference in protein content between early-cut and late-cut legume hay may amount to as much as 5 per cent.

Since cutting the hay too early results in a decreased tonnage, the trick is to wait just long enough to get a good yield, but to get ahead of the big drop in protein content. County Agent _____ says that these factors are taken into consideration in making the following recommendations on cutting stages:

Alfalfa - 1/10 to 1/4 bloom

Clover - 1/2 bloom

Sweet clover - when the buds show or earlier

Grasses - as soon as headed or before

Soybeans - when the earliest pods are well filled, before the lower leaves

turn yellow.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Release Friday p.m.

Pesky ants that invade the kitchen or tunnel in the garden or lawn can be controlled by using fumigants or poisons, says A. A. Granovsky, University Farm entomologist. Although ants can be discouraged by keeping food out of their reach, the only method of getting rid of them permanently is by destroying their nests, young brood, and reproducing queens.

Quick and effective control may be accomplished by fumigating nests with either carbon bisulphide or cynogas, Dr. Granovsky says. Since the first of these is inflammable and the other a deadly gas, this treatment is suitable only for outdoor use and then the materials should be handled with great care. The usual method of application is to make holes in the nest to a depth of about 6 inches and about 6 to 8 inches apart. Put a tablespoon of the fumigant in each hole and cover quickly so the gas will be forced to permeate the nest.

Another method suitable for use anywhere is the gradual poisoning of the colony with a weak poison which may be carried by the workers to feed the young and queens. There are several preparations containing arsenicals available for this purpose. Two simple home mixtures are one part of tartar emetic to three parts of powdered sugar, or a syrup made of equal parts of sugar and borax. These baits should be put where ants will have access to them.

For the troublesome grease ants the commercial preparations containing thallium sulphate are also effective. Thallium sulphate is, however, extremely poisonous to man and must be used with caution.

Extension Folder 54, available without charge from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, presents rather complete information on controlling ants.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Release Friday p.m.

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Failure to meet present needs is due in part to lack of manpower, Anderson said. He pointed out that this situation could be improved to a considerable extent if the available supplies of farm timber were properly utilized. Farmers are urged to study their woodland with the aim of removing the marketable products now while they are so badly needed and while good prices can be obtained for them. In many instances such cutting will also improve the future growth of the woodland. Well-managed woodlots can be so handled as to provide an annual income.

Anderson suggests that present cuttings might include thinning operations, the removal of "cull" trees such as those that are injured, diseased, or poor species. At the same time harvesting of mature trees can be done which will furnish high-grade products essential to war needs. All these practices will tend to improve or rebuild the present and future timber stand.

Anderson believes that wood production should never be wood destruction, but common-sense harvesting aimed at saving future growing stock and improving the crop from year to year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 14, 1944

Special
Immediate release.

Uncle Sam wants to rent some space in your kitchen refrigerator for the next few weeks.

Laying hens in Minnesota and other leading midwest poultry states, all bent on E awards, have turned out more eggs than ever before in the history of American agricultural production. The cold storage space into which these peak-season eggs ordinarily go at this time of year is jam-packed with supplies for the armed forces. The rail lines which would ordinarily shift surpluses of perishable food around the country at a rapid rate for distribution and storage are jam-packed with moving war equipment.

As a result, the War Food Administration announces, there are 1600 carloads of perishable eggs, 25 million dozen, stranded with no place to go but into the cool cellars and refrigerators of American homes. The glut of eggs is temporary, and purchase of an extra couple dozen for storage at home will go a long way toward easing the acute problem, say government officials.

Already steps have been taken to convert a part of the eggs into livestock feed to prevent them from going to waste completely, but consumers are being urged to go in heavily for eggs right now in order to keep as much as possible of this good food for human consumption.

W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, points out that the egg glut in the midwest is one of the food crises that can arise under wartime conditions. If the eggs could be moved freely by rail and peak supplies put into cold storage in a normal manner there might be no serious surplus. Furthermore, he says, production has been stimulated by support prices and government requests for increased egg output. Because the government has given the poultrymen word that egg prices will be supported at a level in keeping with wartime costs, the prices paid by the housewife do not drop naturally with the local oversupply. In spite of the acute need for selling more eggs to consumers at the present time, the government has elected to keep up its price support in order to keep the farmer and his laying flock in business until next winter when it is expected the eggs will again be badly needed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 16, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Eggs, most abundant food on markets right now, are the answer to the need of the busy homemaker who wants quick, nutritious meals for the family without elaborate or time-consuming preparations.

"Besides the ease with which they can be worked into the menu, eggs have a lot of other qualities to recommend them," says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. "They contain most of the known vitamins and an unusually good assortment of the mineral elements needed by the body. They also contain proteins of high body-building value and fats and fat compounds."

"It has been found," Miss Blair says, "that a single egg supplies 3 to 16 per cent of the daily requirement of all except one of the nine essential nutrients that are most likely to be deficient in the average diet. The exception is Vitamin C which may be supplied by tomatoes, citrus fruits or other fresh fruits and vegetables."

Miss Blair urges homemakers during the present period of abundance in egg supplies to apply the slogan of "every day in every way" and take advantage of the endless variety of ways to serve eggs or incorporate them into every meal.

For breakfast: bacon and eggs, omelet, French toast, eggs hard or soft cooked, poached or scrambled.

For luncheon or supper: as a substitute for meat; baked or steamed, in a souffle or salad, scalloped with onions, scrambled with cottage cheese or hard cooked with grilled tomatoes and horseradish sauce. Eggs might appear in the dessert in custards, fruit whips or bread or rice pudding.

For dinner: the possibilities include any of the above, served alone or in combination with other foods.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 16, 1944

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

The destructive late blight of potatoes has been found in two locations in south-central Minnesota during the past week by plant pathologists on the lookout for signs of disease spread. In both instances the diseased plants were found on dumps to which refuse and old potatoes from storage bins had been hauled, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Rose had previously warned that such dumps were a source of danger to potato fields and should be looked after so that no volunteer plants be permitted to grow.

No late blight of potatoes has yet been found in fields or gardens, but the threat of an epidemic is growing daily because of the continued damp weather.

"Dumping grounds containing rotting potatoes and refuse are a chief cause of these epidemics," says Rose. "Farmers and potato shippers should check up on these dumps immediately and destroy all growing plants. This can be done by using a weed sprayer, disking over the dump area, or burning over the area after applying some dry straw. Delay in doing this may mean serious damage to the next crop."

Farmers were urged by Rose to notify their county agricultural agents of all known cases of heavy growth of plants on potato dumps.

A2583-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 16, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Seed of corn varieties with an 85- to 95-day maturity rating, grown primarily for northern Minnesota, is moving south these days where much corn land is still unplanted because of heavy rains and floods. With corn and grain shortages likely, many farmers are turning to these early-maturing varieties as an emergency measure.

The rapid development of hybrid corn in the past ten years has brought into common use in the southern part of the state varieties with 110-to 115-day maturity ratings. Though such varieties have been favorites with farmers because of the high yields, they can not be depended upon when planted late in the season, says Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. At this late a date even the early varieties may not produce ripe corn, but Crim says they may produce a crop that will make good feed for next winter. Short season varieties planted in the southern part of the state will make rapid growth under good conditions at this time of the year.

County agricultural agents in the northern part of the state have found some surplus seed stocks of these short season varieties in the hands of dealers. These stocks are being made available in southern counties.

A2484-EZ-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 17, 1944

SPECIAL for the FARMER

The conviction is growing among dairymen that the best place for the low producing cow, even in wartime, is in the corned beef tin. Dairy herd improvement records for Minnesota show that by increasing the average butterfat production per cow from 200 to 300 pounds per year it would be possible to reduce a herd from 19 to 11 cows with the same return to the dairyman. At the same time the total feed cost for the herd might be trimmed from \$836 to \$550. With feed and farm help at a premium, the streamlined high-producing herd certainly can do a better job for the owner and for Uncle Sam than the larger inefficient herd.--Ramer Leighton.

With cattle numbers in this country at an all-time high, the movement of the surplus to market could reach a level that would seriously glut the markets. Since reserve slaughtering capacity for cattle is smaller than for hogs, the congestion can easily become more serious than it was for hogs during the past winter. The liquidation of surplus cattle might well start now and continue steadily to avoid a glut later on. --S. A. Engene.

The practice of harvesting oats on the green side is not to be recommended for the new Vicland and Tama varieties. They should be permitted to ripen fully. If these varieties are cut too early there may be trouble from bin-burning.--R. F. Crim.

Any hog raiser who has the feed available will profit by full-feeding his early farrowed pigs. They will take less feed that way and reach the market earlier. Late farrowed pigs might be carried along on good pasture and a minimum of concentrate, but the early ones will do better by the owner if rushed along fast...H. B. Zavoral

Eggs, besides being the most abundant food right now, are the answer to the need of the busy homemaker who wants quick, nutritious meals for the family without elaborate or time-consuming preparations, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

"In addition to the ease with which they can be worked into the menu, eggs have a lot of other qualities to recommend them," she says. "They contain most of the known vitamins and an unusually good assortment of the mineral elements needed by the body. They also contain proteins of high body-building value and fats and fat compounds."

"It has been found," Miss Blair points out, "that a single egg supplies 3 to 16 per cent of the daily requirement of all except one of the nine essential nutrients that are most likely to be deficient in the average diet. The exception is vitamin C which may be supplied by tomatoes, citrus fruits or other fresh fruits and vegetables."

She urges homemakers during the present period of abundance in egg supplies to apply the slogan of "every day in every way" and take advantage of the endless variety of ways to serve eggs.

For breakfast: bacon and eggs, omelet, French toast, eggs hard or soft cooked, poached or scrambled.

For luncheon or supper: as a substitute for meat; baked or steamed, in a soufflé or salad, scalloped with onions, scrambled with cottage cheese or hard cooked with grilled tomatoes and horseradish sauce. Eggs might appear in the dessert in custards, fruit whips or bread or rice pudding.

For dinner: the possibilities include any of the above, served alone or in combination with other foods.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 16, 1944

Special

Immediate release.

The rust-susceptible barberry bush, host to rusts that play havoc with grain crops, is now being hunted down in 71 Minnesota counties with bounties offered by county boards as an extra incentive. According to L. W. Melander, state leader of barberry eradication, the most recent counties to offer bounties for reports of properties having the rust-susceptible barberry are Otter Tail, Kanabec, Wadena, Cass, Itasca, and Aitkin. He points out that although the bounty plan is new, it already has turned up some very important locations of barberry from a rust-spreading standpoint.

Another important function of the barberry bounty plan is to give leads to locations of barberry bushes that have developed since the original bushes were destroyed. William Lincoln, auditor of Otter Tail county, has just issued two warrants to Wilbert Pierce of Lida township for bounties on properties having rust-susceptible barberry. Both of these locations had escaped bushes that had developed from seed scattered by birds. The original hedge had been destroyed on the farm of Bert Pierce approximately 25 years ago.

According to Melander, this demonstrates the necessity for everyone to be on the lookout for barberries growing in the vicinities of former locations of rust-susceptible barberry because these bushes are a constant menace to fields of wheat, oats, barley and rye.

A2485-PCJ

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

To County Agents

Use if suitable.

Potato growers can win the first round against the destructive late blight of potatoes even before it is found in the field, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. First sign of blight this year has been discovered in south central Minnesota, not in the fields, but on plants growing on dumps to which refuse and old potatoes from storage bins had been hauled. Rose had previously warned that such dumps are a source of danger to potato growing and should be treated so that no volunteer plants can appear to spread the disease.

Rose urges quick action against these dumps because the threat of an epidemic is growing daily with the continued damp weather.

"Dumping grounds containing rotting potatoes and refuse are a chief cause of these epidemics," says Rose. "Farmers and potato shippers should check up on dumps immediately and destroy all growing plants. This can be done by using a weed sprayer, disking over the dump area, or burning over the area after applying some dry straw. Delay in doing this may mean serious damage to the new crop."

Farmers were urged by Rose to notify their county agricultural agents of all known cases of growth of plants on potato dumps.

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The deadline for revamping the 1944 cropping plan is at hand. Many farmers in this area have had to change their plans several times in an effort to overcome some of the handicaps brought about by the unfavorable season thus far. In view of the rapidly approaching date when it will no longer be feasible to make seedings of crops for 1944 harvest, County Agent _____ today reviewed the cropping situation as it applies to several of the more promising emergency crops for this area.

On farms where extensive winter-killing of legume stands occurred, providing an adequate supply of good roughage for next winter's use is still the No. 1 problem, _____ said. Very little can be done at this late date to add to the meager grain supply. Legume hay remains as the best available substitute for grains as a source of nutrients for livestock. Soybeans seeded for hay, either broadcast or planted in rows with the latter usually preferred, remain as the best emergency hay crop. Millet and Sudan grass, grown separately or mixed with soybeans seeded broadcast, may also be used. Sorghum and corn drilled in for fodder should not be overlooked as a reliable source of roughage. Any of these crops can be expected to produce good yields under favorable conditions if planted by the first week in July.

Early maturing corn varieties with a 85- to 95-day rating may be the answer to the search for an emergency grain crop for southern Minnesota, according to Ralph Crim, extension agronomist. Although such varieties are generally grown only in the northern part of the state, Crim suggests that if they are planted in the southern part of the state by the first week in July, they may still make a satisfactory grain crop.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 21, 1944

Daily papers.

Friday release.

That bewildered look on your neighbor's face as he patters around the yard these days may not mean that he has lost his job or lost his last friend. It may simply mean that he has lost one or more of his prized evergreens, fruit or shade trees or ornamental shrubs. Spare him the agony of relating the sad details. For your information we present the scientist's description of the scourge which is responsible for the death of these plants.

Name: Winter killing.

Symptoms: All or parts of evergreens turned brown during the spring months. In deciduous trees, leaves failed to appear, or grew for a short time and then wilted and died.

Distribution: More prevalent in southern than in northern Minnesota.

Occurrence erratic. Individual trees in a group may have been affected while others remained uninjured. (Don't ask us why.)

Some trees and shrubs that were protected from the sun and wind were injured just as severely as those that were exposed. (Reports indicated that often the most favored tree was affected.)

Cause: A most unfavorable winter. (Apologies to the weatherman who thought he was doing us a real favor.) Unprecedented dry weather, lack of snow covering, plus abnormally high temperatures and sunny weather in January were all causative agents. Pseudo-spring weather followed by sub-zero temperatures weakened and killed the above-ground parts.

Cure: (And this is sad.) None. Sprays, fertilization, and watering will be of no avail. Evergreens that have not recovered by the first of July are beyond hope. Deciduous trees and shrubs with healthy roots may send up new shoots. Continue to hold out hope for recovery if you like, but we couldn't get much encouragement from E. C. Stakman or Clyde M. Christensen, plant pathologists at University Farm.

So give that neighbor a sympathetic pat on the back and wish him luck with his new plantings.

A2486-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 21, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Farmers in all parts of Minnesota will be able to keep posted on new developments in farming by attending one of the University Experiment Station field days scheduled during July at Morris, Waseca and Crookston. These summer visitors' days provide an opportunity for farmers to get the latest information on new and improved crop varieties and cropping practices as well as on new developments in the breeding, feeding and management of livestock.

The series of visitors days will get under way at the Morris station on July 13. Tours of inspection through the fields and experimental plots will show new crop varieties for that part of the state, results of several rotation systems, and fertilization methods. Part of the day's program will be devoted to animal husbandry problems and topics dealing with agricultural engineering.

On the following day, July 14, the southeast Experiment Station at Waseca will have open house. Visitors will see varieties recommended for southern Minnesota and demonstrations of the best cultural methods in growing crops under that type of soil and climatic conditions.

July 17 has been designated as visitors' day at the Northwest Station at Crookston. Tours that are planned for the day will include visits to demonstration plots of practically all kinds of field crops and many fruits and vegetables. Part of the day will be used by the Red River Valley Crops and Soils association for its annual meeting.

Full-day programs are planned at all the stations. Representatives from the various divisions at University Farm will be present and several will appear on the programs. Arrangements have been made for indoor programs should rain interfere with the scheduled tours.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 21, 1944

Daily papers.

Friday release.

Two Minnesota farm families are among the 60 that have received the Rural Electrification Administration's 1943 food production award "for distinguished war service in the production of the nation's food through the use of electric power." The Minnesota award winners are John Larson of Bixby and A. R. Peterson of Litchfield.

Reports submitted to REA by nominating committees composed of local farm leaders disclose that every one of the award recipients gives credit to electrical equipment for increased production, or for ability to maintain production with less labor.

Listing the various types of electrical equipment which they considered most helpful in achieving the war service records which brought them recognition, 35 of the farm families mentioned chick brooders; 29, milking machines; 24, electrically operated farm water systems; 23, poultry house lights; 20, electrically operated farm shop tools; 18, electric lights in the barn and other outbuildings; 16, water pumps for livestock; 14, milk coolers; nine, cream separators; seven, yard lights; and five, feed grinders.

Twenty-four of the award-winning farm families said that electric power had enabled them to maintain or increase food production in 1943 in spite of the loss of the services of 13 sons and 28 hired men who were in the army and navy or working in war plants. Two of the award winners have gold stars on their service flags.

All except five of the award winners said that the use of electrical labor-saving appliances in the farm home had helped maintain or increase food production. Sixteen said their electrical household appliances gave the farm women substantial amounts of time to tend poultry and victory gardens, to help with the milking, and work in the fields during the rush season.

A2588-PCJ

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 5, 1944

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

Bombs Bursting in Air

We ban by law permission for our youngsters to shoot even lady finger fire-crackers on the 4th of July and then send them overseas to play with countless tons of TNT, hand grenades, bazookas and big berthas. Mothers have shuddered to think of Johnny ever handling a gun and then Uncle Sam causes him to sleep (what little time he gets) above a hold full of highly explosive ammunition.

Both of the courses mentioned seem extreme and therefore subject to improvement. I'm sincerely hoping that when the present fracas is over we can melt up the battlewagons for piano strings, the howitzers for tractors and use the Garands for shooting gophers. On the other hand, I do think that boys should be taught to handle and respect a gun for hunting and target shooting.

There is no intention on my part to do any arguing with Cedric Adams or others about the ban on firecrackers. They put up a good argument and certainly no one wants to see any child lose fingers, eyes or life from playing with fire and powder. Accidents will happen, but there is also another side to the picture. Shall we dry up the lakes because some people have been drowned or freeze in the winter because of the damage done by fire? Wouldn't it be wiser to teach kids to swim and to control fire?

We all admire the men of Lincoln's type who could shoot, argue, wrestle and take care of themselves under any circumstances. They didn't get that way by being raised in "safe" and padded enclosures. They weren't guaranteed security, old age pensions, and didn't have to pay a third party to hold a job. They were tough, wise and alert because they were raised in a hard school.

(More)

Wed., July 5, 1944

Parents always want to protect their children from bumps, disappointments, hard decisions and the unpleasant things. Perhaps there is as much danger from protecting them too much as from protecting them too little. Either can be carried to a harmful extreme. Too many young folks today have no more sense of responsibility than a jack rabbit. They have never had to respect anything. Their theory of life is to get all they can and give as little as possible.

There is a valuable lesson in learning to respect and properly use a gun. When our boys come home they will be well trained to hand this information on to their children. Even firecrackers are all right if they are properly used. It's only one corner of the picture, but instead of pampering the kids they should in some way be made to understand that every action has a reaction and that they are responsible for the safety of others as well as themselves.

What will our 4th of July celebrations be in 1964? Perhaps the kids can see a real firecracker by television and hear the bang when it is exploded by a licensed expert. Perhaps when the boys get home they will want to ban even the fireworks display. Certainly it will be tame stuff to them. Anyway, I'm glad I lived when the 4th of July was the greatest day of the year for kids.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 19, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Know Your Knotter

If anything is worse than a rough barley beard crawling around on a sweaty hide under a hot belt, it is to find a string of untied bundles when you're rushing to finish shocking before the rain. The binder operator is probably cussed out good and plenty. The stream of vituperation may even extend to the engineers, salesmen and agents of the company making the binder, the local dealer, his heirs and assigns forever. But that doesn't tie the bundles.

Dad would have twisted a few straws and bound each one securely in a jiffy. We can do it, too, but far more slowly and with definite misgivings about its condition before it gets into the feeder of the threshing machine. Usually, if the binder is not too far away, we amble over and cut some strings from the twine ball, meanwhile telling the hot and flustered driver just what we think of bum binders and loose bundles in general. Just what particulars we mention and how far into his ancestry we delve, will depend on his size, activity, the glint in his eye and how recently he banged his fingers when the wrench slipped.

By and large, untied bundles are an unmitigated nuisance of the 33rd degree and anything conducive to their ubiquitous appearance before the shocker is ceremoniously consigned to regions with an intensified temperature far in excess of the harrying humid heat of the harvest harmony.

There may be some who enjoy loose bundles or perhaps individuals who let the wife, children or a patient hired man (if such there be) do the shocking. These may look upon the catastrophe as a mild form of humorous entertainment, but for me they are fit only to be anathematized.

(More)

Wed., July 19, 1944

The easiest way to prevent all this mental perturbation and search for useful expletives is to fix the binder. Some people can touch up the knotter with a file, put a drop of kerosene in the right place and presto--it works perfectly. For me, it is usually necessary to buy a new knotter, and, in general, this is easier on my disposition than to try repairing the old one.

Dad had an ancient Plane binder which did a good job, but some of the more modern machines seem to have deteriorated and lost their good inheritance. Probably some unkind soul will mention the fact that Pa may have had something to do with it, but you can't tell me anything about knotters. I know they don't work when I'm shocking.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 12, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

You Are Invited

We have had trouble deciding whether to hold a Visitor's Day this year. It is one of those pro and con questions where a good case can be made for either side and the operator wears his pants thin, sliding from one side of the fence to the other.

On the "con" side, there is the well known tire shortage, gas rationing and the fact that some people are busy. Who would want to go and look at the weeds on another farm? They also grow close at home!

Then there is the "pro" side, with the big argument being habit or custom. We have had a Visitor's Day for many years, to afford our neighbors an opportunity to see in the field new crops or practices which might be of value to them one way or the other. A lot of people have always come, so we have continued.

Habit is hard to break, so we'll get off the fence on the "pro" side and announce that the day will be July 14. You can guess as well as I what the small grain will look like at that time. We have tried to pick a day without rain, when the grain will be turning ripe, but before the rush of harvest begins. If we hit it just right, we're pretty smart. (It doesn't often happen.)

We have never made a big splurge just to attract a crowd. We don't even have any political speeches. About 1:30 we start out in the field and look at the plots of grain to see which stand up, which are rusted and which variety may be an improvement over the one we are now growing. Some of the agronomists from University Farm are usually here for the day, and they can tell what yields have been in previous years or answer technical questions.

(More)

Wed., July 12, 1944

We're increasing a new variety of barley this year. It is called Mars because this is certainly a war year. It is an attempt to put a stiffer straw under a high yielding smooth awn variety like Wisconsin 38. Mars has looked promising as a combination of the best qualities of several varieties and is about 10 days earlier than 38. We're anxious to see how it will stand up this year when the going is plenty tough.

Of course, corn and beans won't show up by July 14, so we're planning to have another Visitor's Day in the fall to show those results. We hope to add a hog demonstration this year, showing for the first time the results of crossing inbred lines of swine, just as we do with corn. That will probably be in late September or October.

It is not likely that many people can get away this year, but we'll be glad to welcome any who come. We're short-handed like every one else, but we're doing our job the best we know how, trying to keep the essential things moving. At least you will know the date -- Friday, July 14, at 1:30 at the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca.

P.S. Please don't bother to bring any rain with you on that day.

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

S. E. Experiment Station, Waseca

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

Release Thursday.

Daily papers.

Busy Minnesota 4-H club members will put in extra hours this summer grooming some of their best livestock in preparation for one of the state shows. Though food production is the No. 1 job of 4-H club members this year, they will set aside a few days to display some of the choice animals which they have raised.

Two shows have been announced by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm. The state 4-H swine show will be held in connection with the Freeborn County Fair at Albert Lea, August 22 to 24. The state 4-H colt show, which is normally held in connection with the Minnesota State Fair, will move to St. James this year to be held in conjunction with the Watonwan County Fair and the Minnesota State Draft Horse Show. Norman J. Goodwin, state club agent, is in charge of the shows.

Counties will be eligible to send from one to three representatives to the swine show, depending upon the enrollment in swine projects in the county. Entries for the horse show will come from all parts of the state since any 4-H club member who is enrolled in a colt project and who has kept a record for at least three months is eligible to exhibit.

Awards in the swine show will include \$200 in cash premiums and \$450 to pay transportation costs of bringing the hogs to the show. Cash premiums in the colt show also amount to \$200. The grand champion colt exhibitor will receive a trip to the National Club congress in Chicago, with all expenses paid.

A2489-EZ

Rayon blouses, tops in popularity these days, will look new and wear better if laundered properly, says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

After washing the blouse in thick lukewarm suds by gently squeezing the suds thru the material, rinse thoroughly. Roll in an absorbent towel and shake out. Hang up the blouse or lay it flat, depending upon the material. Sheer blouses may be ironed immediately after shaking out. Rayon jersey should be placed on a flat surface to dry, shaping it to conform to original measurements taken before the blouse was washed.

Iron all rayon blouses on the wrong side, using only a moderately hot iron or one set to rayon, Miss Whitfield advises. Test the iron on the edge of the material to see that it does not curl the fabric or stick. Press ruffles first, pointing the iron into folds. After the blouse has been pressed on the wrong side, iron with a light touch from the right side, using a slightly damp pressing cloth.

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

Release Thursday

Daily papers.

Questions on how to get rid of victory garden pests, how to fight fire blight in apple trees and what to do about tomato plants when the leaves turn yellow are typical of the requests for information that are being given a priority rating at University Farm during the gardening season this year.

To take care of such requests, the Agricultural Extension Service has established a special telephone and mail service at University Farm this summer. The "Answer Man" is Dr. L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm.

The question and answer service is intended to encourage the Food for Freedom program. Victory gardeners who are concerned about reducing garden failures and who want to do the most efficient job of producing vegetables will find this service made to order for them.

To obtain the help of the Answer Man, send a post card or letter to Dr. L. E. Longley, University Farm, St. Paul 8, or telephone him at NEstor 4616. Advice will be given by telephone or instructions will be mailed. Literature on gardening is also available from Dr. Longley.

A2490-JB

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

Daily papers.

Release Thursday.

Homemakers were urged today to serve savory chicken dinners to their families often in the next six months to help use an abundant food.

Because of feed shortages, many farmers will be culling flocks sharply to get rid of loafer hens, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Consequently, old hens as well as spring chickens are expected to crowd markets near places where they are raised, with supplies heaviest in July, August and September.

Since facilities are limited for shipping many of the birds long distance, local markets will get most of them. Homemakers' can wisely take advantage of the present heavy supply by canning and freezing poultry during the summer months. At the same time they will help to relieve scarce storage space.

Older birds make a canned product far superior to the young birds and pack more efficiently because of the greater percentage of meat to bone. Either young or old chickens can be held satisfactorily in the cold storage locker.

A2891-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 28 1944

To All Counties

Don't cut your oats until they are ripe. That advice comes from Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, in regard to the handling of Tama and Vicland, two of the newer oat varieties.

Many farmers, who had their first experience with these varieties last year, cut them "on the green side" and found that the grain underwent considerable bin burning. This may be avoided, Crim says, by allowing these varieties to get fully ripe before harvesting.

Cutting oats while the straw is still green may be a wise precaution in the case of oats varieties that are susceptible to rust and which do not have a stiff straw. However, with Tama and Vicland's resistance to rust and with their ability to stand up, there is considerably less danger in allowing them to reach full maturity before they are cut.

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How much protein should a hog ration contain? That is a question of prime importance this year when protein feeds are scarce and hard to get. Overfeeding protein is wasteful and uneconomical while underfeeding results in poor growth and inefficient gain.

The following schedule of protein levels is suggested by E. F. Ferrin of the division of animal husbandry, University Farm, for pigs not on pasture:

<u>Class of hogs</u>	<u>Per cent of protein in total ration</u>	<u>Class of hogs</u>	<u>Per cent of protein in total ration</u>
10-40 lbs.	25	125-200 lbs.	15
40-70 "	20	200-240 "	12
70-125 "	17	Pregnant sows	14
		Sows suckling pigs	16

Ferrin states that when pigs are on good pasture it is possible to reduce the protein level by 3 per cent. He says that practical experience with different levels of protein form the basis for these recommendations. In the case of the heavier hogs there is also good experimental evidence to prove that the levels suggested are highly satisfactory.

The average protein content of some common hog feeds is given below.

Corn	9%	Wheat	13.5%	Linseed oilmeal	34%
Barley	12%	Tankage	60%	Alfalfa leaf meal	20%
Oats	12%	Soybean oilmeal	41%	Ground alfalfa hay	15%

The procedure for calculating the protein percentage of a hundred-pound mixture is illustrated as follows:

<u>Feed</u>	<u>Pounds in a mixture</u>	<u>Per cent of protein</u>	<u>Calculating the amount of protein in the mixture</u>	<u>Total lbs. of protein</u>
Corn	70	9	(.09 x 70) =	6.30
Oats	10	12	(.12 x 10) =	1.20
40% protein concentrate	20	40	(.40 x 20) =	8.00
				Pounds or per cent 15.50

For farmers who prefer to make up their own protein concentrates to be used along with farm grains, Ferrin suggests the following mixtures:

<u>When no pasture is used</u>			
Tankage	10 lbs.	Alfalfa meal	20 lbs.
Soybean oilmeal	40 "	Ground limestone	2 "
Linseed meal	25 "	Bonemeal	2 "
		Salt	1 "

For hogs that are on good pasture, the same mixture can be used with the exception of substituting wheat middlings for the alfalfa meal. These mixtures contain 34 per cent protein.