

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

To All Counties

Use when appropriate.

How to make 4-H club work more effective in 1945 will be emphasized when 4-H adult and junior leaders from _____ clubs in _____ county (no.) meet at _____ on _____. State 4-H staff members who will assist _____ at the leaders' institutes are; (County Club Agent)

Demonstrations of 4-H activities will be an important part of the institute. State staff members will suggest helps for improving 4-H club meetings and methods of presenting project material effectively. They will bring the latest tips from University Farm on how 4-H members can best make their projects serve the war effort.

Since leading goals for 1945 will again be production of food for war and food for the home front, improved methods in dairying, beef and pig raising and gardening will be given special attention. Of particular interest to women leaders will be discussions on clothing, food preparation and food preservation.

Adult and junior leaders will assist County (Club) Agent _____ in enrolling farm boys and girls for the victory program and in supplying them with advice and information to carry out projects.

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(NOTE TO AGENT: This story will be more effective if you add names of leaders who will attend the institute, with names of clubs they represent, and any special luncheon or dinner that is being planned. If specific plans are being made for the county or if new clubs are being organized, be sure to mention them. Mats of state staff members will be furnished on request.)

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

To All Counties

Fat used in making lard at home must be fresh and free from objectionable odors if the lard is to have good cooking and keeping qualities, says P. A. Anderson, meat specialist at University Farm.

Anderson emphasizes the importance of chilling fat properly as soon as the animal is butchered and keeping the fat at a low temperature until it is rendered. The sooner rendering is done, the better the quality of lard will be.

Fat may be prepared for rendering by cutting it or running it thru a chopper. If the carcass has been scalded and the skin is clean, the rind may be left on, though it is preferable to remove it since too much of it will give lard a softer body. Meat which is not removed from the fat will turn crisp and brown in rendering and cause off-color lard.

A large kettle, shallow pan or pressure cooker may be used for making lard. To prevent the fat from burning, place a small quantity of water in the kettle. Begin with low heat and increase to moderate. Stir frequently to prevent sticking and burning. Render until the bubbling stops and the cracklings rise to the surface, a medium chestnut color.

Strain well thru several thicknesses of cheesecloth to avoid the sediment often responsible for starting rancidity in lard. Strain into clean tempered jars or tins. Slow cooling is preferable. Cover after the fat has hardened and store in a dark, cool place.

Leaf or kidney fat may be rendered separately from the bulk fat for special baking and frying purposes, since leaf lard is harder and has excellent flavor. Intestinal fat has a strong flavor and should not be mixed with the body fats. It is best used for soap or for wartime salvage.

Ten per cent beef fat may be added to pork fat with good results. Beef fat is rendered by the shallow-pan method and handled the same as pork fat. A hard fat, it will firm up pork fat that is soft. Use only fresh clean fat from young beef.

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, Minn.
January 3, 1945

To all counties.

_____ county folks who are interested in rural art have a new reason for attending Farm and Home Week at University Farm this year, says County Agent _____. At the annual short course January 16, 17, 18 and 19, the University will sponsor an exhibit of the works of non-professional artists from small town and farm communities. An invitation to take part has been extended to people of this county by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Paintings, carvings, pottery or metal work of artistic merit intended for entry in the exhibit should be sent immediately to J. O. Christianson, University Farm, St. Paul 8. They will be reviewed by a committee of artists who will select the worthy pieces for the state exhibit which will be held in the agricultural union during Farm and Home Week.

"It is well known that there are artists at work in many different parts of the state--men and women of all classes of society who paint pictures, carve wood, and create works of artistic merit--who have never had a chance to exhibit what they have done," Dr. Christianson said. "A housewife on a farm in St. Louis County somehow manages to find the time to paint landscapes of characteristic scenes around her home; a carpenter working in a war plant likes to carve little decorative figures in his spare time; a blacksmith in Goodhue County makes a specialty of decorative wrought ironwork which he does on the side, largely for his own pleasure and satisfaction. These art works are not produced because the artists are eager to make a quick sale, but because they somehow have the urge to create something. They like doing it, and many of their friends take deep pleasure and satisfaction with them in enjoying what they have done. This is the type of thing we want to encourage."

John Steuart Curry of the University of Wisconsin, well known painter of rural subjects, will be head of the examining committee and will headline the program to launch the first annual rural arts show.

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

Daily papers

Friday release.

Minnesotans who are interested in rural art have a new reason for attending Farm and Home Week at University Farm this year,, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. At the annual short course January 16, 17, 18 and 19, the University will sponsor an exhibit of the works of non-professional artists from small town and farm communities.

Paintings, carvings, pottery or metal work of artistic merit intended for entry in the exhibit should be sent immediately to J. O. Christianson, University Farm, St. Paul 8. They will be reviewed by a committee of artists who will select the worthy pieces for the state exhibit which will be held in the agricultural union during Farm and Home Week.

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A2617-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

About half of Minnesota's 600 creameries will be equipped to take in milk for drying by March or April of this year says E. Fred Koller, associate professor of agricultural economics at University Farm. A year ago the number of plants drying milk was about 160 as compared to only 40 in the immediate prewar period.

Because of the tremendous change in the dairy industry which this shift has brought about, a large proportion of Minnesota farmers are directly concerned with the postwar needs for dry milk. Koller stated that the 1945 output of dry milk in Minnesota may reach 200 to 210 million pounds which is about six times the immediate prewar production. Most creameries that converted their facilities to handle whole milk instead of cream have incurred large debts which, in some instances, may not be liquidated by the end of the war.

Finding a domestic market for some of the surplus dry milk production after the war will be of prime importance to the welfare of the industry, Koller said. Although some dry milk will be needed for European war relief, it will be necessary to rely more and more on the home market for its increased utilization. As one outlet Koller cited the possibility of using about 6 per cent dry milk in bakery bread instead of the present 3 per cent. He estimated that this use alone could take care of about half the probable surplus. Koller said this was just one example of how the food industries and homemakers could take advantage of the great nutritional value offered by the more extensive use of dry milk.

Lower cost milk production in the midwest was given by Koller as one of the advantages Minnesota dry milk plants have over eastern competitors who have had years of experience in the industry. The experience to date indicates that Minnesota farmers can meet quality requirements and can supply milk to processing plants that operate on a year-around basis. Both these conditions are necessary for profitable operation, Koller explained.

A2616-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota's wheat king and competitor for the national Philip W. Pillsbury wheat award will be selected at the Red River Valley Winter Shows this year, it was announced today by T. M. McCall, president of the board of managers of the show which is scheduled for February 5 through 9 at Crookston. In past years the selection has been made at the state seed show sponsored at University Farm by the Northwest Crop Improvement association. This show has been suspended for this year.

The Pillsbury award is made first at the state level for the best all-round sample of wheat exhibited according to the rules of the state show. The sample must be of a variety recommended by the state agricultural experiment station.

The Minnesota entry will be sent on to Chicago to compete for the national award made by a board of judges considering samples from all the leading wheat states.

A2618-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 5, 194F

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A chance to hear the story of China from the inside and get a glimpse into the lives of the English under wartime conditions will round out the international outlook for those attending Farm and Home Week at University Farm this year, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota. Farm people from every Minnesota county are expected to assemble at University Farm January 16 through 19 for the annual short course which features courses in farming and homemaking along with opportunity to study international and domestic problems.

Noon assemblies will feature two speakers on international subjects: Captain George Grim and Dr. F. R. Immer. Captain Grim, who has just returned from China where he has spent two years as radio broadcaster with the Chinese government, will address the Farm and Home Week visitors on Wednesday, January 17, at noon. Dr. Immer, associate director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station who returned this fall from England, is scheduled to speak Thursday noon, January 18. He will give his impressions of that country in wartime as he observed it during a period of service as statistician with the Eighth Air Force.

Captain Grim, who was radio director for the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune before entering the army, had every opportunity to study the Chinese and their reactions to grave war problems when he broadcast over the Chinese station XGOY and traveled widely in China and India. One of his interesting experiences was a trip to Tibet where he visited the six-year-old Paenchen Lama, who is spiritual ruler of ten million Tibetans.

A2619-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Four-H leaders from 33 blue ribbon clubs in the state will win trips to Minnesota's Farm and Home Week January 16, 17, 18 and 19 at University Farm, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. The clubs, which represent 33 counties, were given blue ribbons for their excellence in all-round activities. Each club will be permitted to send one leader with part of expenses paid, to the short course.

Designated as blue ribbon clubs are Clark 4-H club, Aitkin county; Peppy Wahoo, Blue Earth; Albion 47'ers, Brown; Louriston, Chippewa; Skree, Clay; Carson Climbers, Cottonwood; Ideal, Crow Wing; Castle Rock Hustlers, Dakota; Runestone, Douglas; Blue Earth Boosters, Fairbault; Brooklyn Center, Hennepin; Oxbow Busy Bees, Isanti; Big Fork, Itasca; Little Crow, Kandiyohi; Walter Gopher Diggers; Lac qui Parle; Elm Creek, Martin; Glencoe Pioneers, McLeod; Willing Workers, Meeker; Dexterous, Mower; 4-H Victory, Nicollet; Okabena Bees, Nobles; Nidoras Otter Tail; Shikoma, Ramsey; Lucan We Can, Redwood; Kingman Ramblers, Renville; Willing Workers, Rock; Soudan, St. Louis; Sunshine, Traverse; Thrifty Peppers, Waseca; Sunnyside, Washington; Rothsay, Wilkin; Warren Warriors, Winona; Birchdale Boosters, Koochiching.

A course in leadership training will be given the 4-H local leaders who attend Farm and Home Week. Club members will conduct demonstrations and state club leaders will discuss the 4-H program for 1945 and will give tips on how to hold successful club meetings. A panel discussion on the responsibility of local leaders will have an important place on the program. A joint recreation session with rural youth delegates has been planned for Wednesday afternoon.

Sessions for rural youth groups have been scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, January 17 and 18, as part of the Farm and Home Week program. Trends of the times as they concern rural youth, organization plans, farm partnerships, community service and personality problems will be among subjects discussed. In addition to State staff members, speakers will include Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology; P. E. Miller, director of agricultural extension; Laurence Schmeckebier, associate professor of fine arts, University of Minnesota; P. D. Juster, Minneapolis; and T. A. Erickson, General Mills, Inc. Minneapolis. The rural youth state executive board will meet Tuesday afternoon, January 16.

A2620-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, 8, Minn.
January 6, 1945

Special to the FARMER

Seeding alfalfa with grass such as brome, timothy or meadow fescue will extend the limited supply of legume seed and yet produce high yields of good quality hay. A mixture of 5 pounds alfalfa seed with 4 (or) 5 pounds grass seed will make a crop excellent for both hay and pasture.--R. F. Crim.

Since commercial fertilizer supplies this coming year will not be enough to meet the demand, it is important to get the most out of whatever is used. Where it is impossible to get a large enough supply to take care of planned application it may be possible to shift the cropping system so that corn in 1945 may be planted on fields that have been previously fertilized. Residual effects may be expected on corn from fields fertilized as long ago as two or three years.--Paul M. Burson.

Considering the present state of markets and feed supplies, both cattle and lamb feeders are justified in finishing their animals to better slaughter grades.--W. E. Morris

Our dairy program must look to the future as well as to the present. The calves being raised now will be the cows during the postwar period of adjustment when efficiency will be more important than ever. Bull associations have been and are still the cheapest and most practical way to obtain the use of better sires in most areas. Artificial breeding associations will probably play a lead role in the future but they must be carefully and soundly planned.--H. R. Searles

Wood of all kinds, saw ~~logs~~ logs, pulpwood, ties, posts, and fuel, are badly needed at the present time, and it will pay any man who owns a fair-sized woodlot to clean it up and cut marketable timber. However, it is wise to line up your sales outlets even before you start to cut extensively because markets for wood are not as well known nor as well organized as most farm markets.--Parker Anderson.

It is a good idea to apply phosphate fertilizers on old seedings of hay and rotation pastures early in the spring before the growth starts. Such treatment will stimulate growth and increase the yield materially. On the basis of 18 to 20 per cent superphosphate, apply at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre on alfalfa, alfalfa-grass mixtures, or other permanent pasture.--Paul M. Burson.

Figures from Nobles and Rock county records show a cost of \$36.41 each year for keeping a beef cow to produce a calf, indicating that it may pay for many farmers to raise rather than buy their feeding stock. It is well to remember, however, that with every calf lost the cost percentage for the herd goes up. It always pays to give cows the feed and care they need to produce and have a good calf.--W. E. Morris.

Because of weather conditions in 1944 much of the seed grain to be used in 1945 is contaminated with fungi. Although these molds may not be apparent to ordinary inspection, some of these organisms may cause seed decay, seedling ~~blight~~ blight or weak plants due to root rot. Seed treatment of wheat, flax, barley, and oats with New Improved Ceresan will improve crop ^{pro}spects in 1945. The cost is only a few cents per acre. Seed corn often shows good response to treatment with Semasan Jr. or Barbak.--R. C. Rose.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 9 1945

To All Counties

With a serious shortage of domestic alfalfa seed available for 1945 seeding, some farmers may be forced to rely on Argentine seed to bring their legume acreage up to par. Large importations of Argentine seed are now moving into this country, says Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm; and farmers should familiarize themselves with the limitations of this foreign seed.

Ordinarily, Argentine seed is not recommended for use in Minnesota, Crim explains, since it is not as winter hardy or as disease resistant as the varieties generally recommended. In the face of the present seed shortage, however, Crim advises that it may be used as an alternative for red clover. Since it cannot be safely relied on for several years of production, it should not be thought of as an adequate substitute for Grimm or Ladak. If the Argentine seed can be bought at a price comparable to that of red clover seed, which is also scarce, it may prove to be a more profitable investment than the clover since there is a chance that it may produce satisfactorily for two or more years. According to Professor A. C. Arny, University Farm agronomist, tests of Argentine alfalfa seed in Minnesota have shown that it will produce about as well as any other variety the first year. Under good management and with favorable weather conditions it may produce several crops. Arny also warned about the lack of hardiness of the Argentine varieties.

According to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act, all Argentine seed must be stained 10 per cent orange-red. It may be sold under the ceiling for Southern Common alfalfa seed which is \$42.90 per hundredweight. Such a price, Crim said, would be considerably out of proportion to its value.

To make the limited supply of domestic seed go farther, Crim suggests several practices that may be followed. The use of alfalfa-grass mixtures has proved very satisfactory. Where a pure stand of alfalfa is wanted, improved seedbed preparation, adequate mineral fertilization, and the use of lime where needed will make possible lighter rates of seeding and thus help conserve seed supplies.

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

Good everyday care will go far toward making rationed shoes wear longer, says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. At the same time, Miss Whitfield warns that repairs should be made as soon as they are needed, before shoes become so badly worn they are not worth mending.

Mud, water and excessive dryness are all hard on leather. The life of heavy work shoes can be extended by oiling frequently, and street shoes will keep in better condition if they are polished often. Shoe trees or crumpled paper will help shoes retain their original shape.

Wet shoes should be cleaned immediately, oiled and dried carefully. Wash off mud with tepid water and wipe the shoes with a damp rag until no mud or grit is left on them. Oil street shoes with castor oil, using a very small amount on a cloth and rubbing it in well. For work shoes use neat's foot oil, cod, tallow or wool grease, working grease in thoroughly, especially where the sole is fastened to the upper part of the shoe. Stuff the shoes with crumpled paper and set in a dry, warm place. Room temperature is recommended, so the leather will dry slowly. Because wet leather burns more readily than dry leather and can be ruined by intense heat, shoes should be kept off the radiator or hot stoves and away from hot pipes. Polish shoes when they are thoroughly dry.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The welcome mat is out at University Farm this coming week for a score of farm organizations and hundreds of men and women from farms of the state who look on the annual Farm & Home Week as their opportunity to learn the latest in farming and homemaking and to get together to plan rural betterment programs for 1945. The short course opens with assembly at noon Tuesday and continues through Friday.

Classes for visitors get under way Tuesday afternoon, and Tuesday evening will see the first full-dress assembly program, featuring a concert by the University of Minnesota band and talks by Governor Edward J. Thye and University President Walter C. Coffey. President Coffey, who as dean on the agricultural campus had an important part in developing Farm & Home Week, will talk about his experiences in working with the development of Minnesota agriculture through 25 years.

A new feature of Farm & Home Week this year will be the first annual rural art show. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, is receiving for the display art objects such as paintings, carvings, pottery and metal work made by non-professional artists in Minnesota rural communities. These will be on display in the agricultural union during the week.

Among the state organizations planning to meet in connection with Farm & Home Week are the alumni of the School of Agriculture, Tuesday evening; Crop Improvement association, Thursday; Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and affiliate groups, Friday; Minnesota Turkey Growers association, Friday.

Here are some highlights of the programs being prepared by University Farm divisions for visitors during the short course Week:

Engineering--farm drainage, electrification, more efficient buildings, water and sewage systems. (more)

Poultry--recent developments in poultry housing, managing the laying flock, controlling diseases of turkeys, improving marketing of eggs and poultry, time and labor savers.

Entomology--how to control the European corn borer, the new insecticide DDT, orchard management to control insects, values and dangers of house fumigation.

Animal Husbandry--new developments in animal feeding, the latest in animal breeding, controlling Bang's disease, management of all live-stock kinds on Minnesota farms.

Crops and Soils--a study of soils and fertilizers, weed control, corn improvement, seed germination, report on maturity of hybrid corn varieties, trends in grass and forage improvement, production problems of special crops such as flax, soybeans and sugar beets, pasture management.

Dairy--raising calves with less milk, future of dry milk, dairy farm work simplification, trends in purebred cattle, dairy outlook for 1945.

Horticulture--maintaining soil fertility in the garden, improving the nutrition of garden products, new potato varieties, landscape planning and ornamentals, new varieties of fruits to plant, new methods of freezing fruits and vegetables.

Agricultural Economics--price supports, what's ahead in farming, using farm records to improve your business, farm real estate situation, better building arrangements to reduce labor.

Home Economics--selection of home freezers, postwar improvement of homes, homemade rugs, how to solve upholstery problems, and many others.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Evelyn Morrow, Watonwan county home demonstration agent, was called to Washington, D. C., this week to meet with the committee on organization and policy of the Land Grant College association. Miss Morrow will confer with the committee in her capacity as newly elected president of the National Association of Home Demonstration agents.

A623-JB

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

4-H MEMBERS PREPARE FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

(With mat)

Conferring with A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, on plans for the state-wide 4-H and rural youth radio public speaking contest, are (l to r): Glen Schultz, Rothsay, Wilkin county; Robert Rothi, Ortonville, Big Stone county; and Lester Milbrath, Bertha, Todd county. Along with other 4-H'ers and rural youth members from all over Minnesota, these boys will compete in the event which is being sponsored for the third year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.

To arouse interest and stimulate thinking on the contest topic, "Why I Believe Education for Peaceful Living Is Necessary," discussion meetings are being held in many clubs, with leaders, parents and members taking part in open forums. Goal for each county is to have every club participate in the competition.

Following county contests, which must be completed by February 18, district contests will be held between February 18 and March 4, when county winners will broadcast their talks over a radio station in their district. District champions will receive a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities for the state contest on March 10.

Awards totaling \$1000 in the form of scholarships, war bonds and stamps will be made to county, district, and state winners by the Minnesota Jewish Council.

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

To all counties
Use if suitable

With over a million cords of pulpwood critically needed for shipping containers to meet military demands, county farmers are being called upon to produce a larger share of forest products from farm woodlands in order to assure a continuous flow of the pulp and paper products essential to prosecution of the war. Farm workers who have been deferred are also encouraged to work in the woods during non-agricultural seasons.

While pulpwood must be supplied for around 400 million boxes to speed food, medicine and other supplies to the battle front, wood is also urgently needed for such construction as cargo planes, subchasers, minesweepers, liberty ships and landing craft. Pulpwood products, such as rayon for parachutes and nitrocellulose from which smokeless gun powder is made, also play a vital role in the war.

Harvesting a crop from the farm woodlot can also ease many demands on the home front, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. More than 82 per cent of the post requirements for the United States must now come from the farm woodlot. Logs from the farm grove can also supply lumber otherwise not available. Fuel wood to meet winter needs can be cut from dead trees or tops of saw logs.

Besides supplying much needed wood and lumber products, farm woodlands will yield an attractive income and still be in better shape for the future if proper cutting practices are followed, according to Anderson. Periodic partial cutting in the woodlot is good management, since cutting of mature and defective trees will give remaining trees more room to develop.

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News Bureau
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January 17 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

What kind of chicks shall I buy?

Poultry raisers bothered by this question will do well to look for chicks from stock bred for high egg production and tested for pullorum disease, says Cora Cooke, Extension Poultry Specialist at University Farm.

Miss Cooke gives the following simple guide to buying chicks under the only official system of grades now in use. Starting with the lowest grade permitted under the official state and national plan in which chicks are produced under official supervision, the grades are:

1. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Tested---Chicks from officially culled flocks which have been pullorum tested with less than 5 per cent reactors found on last test.
2. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Controlled---Flocks selected as above but less than 2 per cent reactors found on last test.
3. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Tested---Hens selected as above; males of official R.O.P. grade (selected cockerels from hens with records of 200 or more eggs); less than 5 per cent reactors.
4. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Controlled---Hens and males same as number 3, and less than 2% reactors.
5. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Clean---Same as number 4 except no reactors on the last two tests.

The poultryman can buy still a higher grade of chicks, the R.O.P. grade (pedigreed chicks from trapnested flocks), but the price is too high for producers of market eggs. Their principal use is in supplying the cockerels for the hatchery flocks whose chicks are of the Certified grade.

"Securing high grade chicks is no longer a very difficult problem," says Miss Cooke, "since about half of the hatching capacity in the state is now under state and federal supervision, equipped to produce chicks under a plan known as the National Poultry Improvement Plan. This provides chicks produced under Minnesota conditions and close enough to home so that long distance shipping can be avoided.

The fact that some hatcheries use their own system of chick grades without clearly defining what those grades mean makes it difficult for farmers to buy from them with a full knowledge of what quality of chicks they are getting. Here, according to Miss Cooke, is the chief advantage of buying chicks produced under the National Plan, since each of the official grades indicates the minimum requirements which those chicks must fulfill.

A list of the hatcheries operating under the state and national plan can be secured by writing Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, State Office Bldg., St. Paul 2, Minnesota.

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News Bureau
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January 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

For outstanding records in growing good seed and in promoting the production of better Minnesota crops, four men were awarded the title of premier seed grower at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association Thursday night at the Curtis hotel. The banquet followed the annual meeting held at University Farm as a part of the Farm and Home Week program.

Winners of premier seed grower honors were Carl H. Erickson, Osle; Theodore Hegseth, Fergus Falls; George Rauenhorst, Olivia; and Donald A. Willette, Delaven. Annual awards, which are made by the Northwest Crop Improvement association, are based on the volume of seed produced and the effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed among Minnesota farmers.

Officers of the Minnesota crop Improvement association were elected for the coming year at the annual meeting held preceding the banquet. They are: president, Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye; 1st vice president, Charles V. Simpson, Waterville; 2nd vice president, Theodore M. Thompson, Fergus Falls; secretary, Ralph Crim, University Farm; treasurer, M. W. Taarud, University Farm; directors, Nuel Olson, Cottonwood; Conrad Nietfeld, Melrose; ex officio directors, H. K. Hayes and Andrew Boss, University Farm.

A2624-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

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

Officers of the Minnesota breed associations elected for 1945 include:

Minnesota Sheep Breeders - president, Evan Busse, Ottawa; secretary P. A. Anderson, University Farm.

Minnesota Horse Breeders - president, M. P. Gross, LeRoy; vice president, L. V. Wilson, Excelsior; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Harvey, University Farm; directors, J. L. Elliot, Hayfield; Elmer R. Jones, LeSueur; Dr. H. Rasmussen, Balaton; William Soreson, Graceville.

Swine Producers - president, John L. Olson, Worthington; vice presidents, R. C. Juhl, Luverne; Casper Peterson, Northfield; Reuben Schreyer, New Ulm; Sherman Park, Redwood Falls; Floyd Grahn, Willmar; Howard Sharkey, Hanley Falls; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Ferrin, University Farm.

Milking Shorthorn Breeders - president, Ben Saunders, Parkers Prairie; vice president, George Schwartz, Red Wing; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Hodgson, Waseca; parish directors: east, John Scofield, Lakeville and E. R. Heinrich, Red Wing; southeast, V. K. Veseley, Owatonna and Edward Larson, Kasson; southwest, C. H. Plenge, Welcome and Clarence Voehl, Lakefield; north, J. W. Craig, Minneapolis and Sam Houlton, Elk River; northwest, Chester Ingberg, Ada and Paul Finkensbinder, Crookston.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders - president, E. W. Brown, Luverne; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Chase, Pipestone; vice president, Stanley Campbell, Utica; directors, Bruno Teuchert, Fairmont; A. M. Falkenhagen, Kasson; J. Ivan Sample, Spring Valley; William Strickler, Euclid.

Guernsey Breeders - president, Henry Swenson, Chisago City; vice president, Stanley Hanks, Winnebago; secretary, L. V. Wilson, Excelsior; directors, L. A. Bohlten, LeSueur; Irving Clinton, Watkins; Elmer Wirt, Lewiston; Ed Brooks, Bowerville.

Hereford Breeders - president, M. E. Teeter, Fairmont; vice president, C. P. Putnam, Tintah; secretary-treasurer, Roland Abraham, Lakefield; directors, John H. Block, Worthington; Norman T. Findahl, Waterville; Melvin Ouse, Rothsay; Harold Sorenson, Hadley, A. J. Robinson, Mahnomon.

Shorthorn Breeders - president, Henry Jamieson, Blue Earth; vice president, Norman Findahl, Waterville; secretary, Fred J. Giesler, Blue Earth; directors, George Laurisch, Minnesota Lake; John McIver, Folwell; Charles Ewald, Waldorf; Clarence Deitz, Porter.

H. A. Derenthal, Wykoff, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Livestock association. Other officers re-elected were C. B. Crandal, South St. Paul; 1st vice president; William Moscrip, Lake Elmo, 2nd vice president; and J. S. Jones, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer. New directors are Axel Hansen, Minneapolis; Don Dailey, Grand Rapids, and William Strickler, Euclid.

A2625-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

With over a million cords of pulpwood critically needed for shipping containers to meet military demands, Minnesota farmers are being called upon to produce a larger share of forest products from farm woodlands in order to assure a continuous flow of the pulp and paper products essential to prosecution of the war. Farm workers who have been deferred are also encouraged to work in the woods during non-agricultural seasons.

While pulpwood must be supplied for around 400 million boxes to speed food, medicine and other supplies to the battle front, wood is also urgently needed for such construction as cargo planes, subchasers, minesweepers, liberty ships and landing craft. Pulpwood products, such as rayon for parachutes and nitrocellulose from which smokeless gun powder is made, also play a vital role in the war.

Harvesting a crop from the farm woodlot can also ease many demands on the home front, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. More than 82 per cent of the post requirements for the United States must now come from the farm woodlot. Logs from the farm grove can also supply lumber otherwise not available. Fuel wood to meet winter needs can be cut from dead trees or tops of saw logs.

Besides supplying much needed wood and lumber products, farm woodlands will yield an attractive income and still be in better shape for the future if proper cutting practices are followed, according to Anderson. Periodic partial cutting in the woodlot is good management, since cutting of mature and defective trees will give remaining trees more room to develop.

A2626-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Minnesota champions in two 4-H club contests were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. DeVerne Johnson, Glenville, received first prize in the ton litter project, and Gerald Pestorius, Albert Lea, was named champion in the ten ewe project. Named reserve champions were Damon Holinka, Windom, in the ton litter contest, and David Rubis, Jackson, ten ewes contest.

DeVerne's litter of 13 Spotted Poland China pigs weighed 2,850 pounds in 180 days, an average weight per pig of 219.2 pounds. The reserve champion litter of 13 Hampshire Duroc Jersey pigs, produced by the Windom 4-H boy, weighed 2,710 pounds in 180 days, an average weight of 208.4 pounds per pig. Lorence Voehl, Lakefield, produced the heaviest average weight per pig in 180 days, his litter of 9 Duroc Jersey-Spotted Poland China pigs weighing 2,435 or an average of 270.5 pounds per pig.

Eighteen 4-H members entered in the contest this year, produced a ton or more of pork and received cash prizes from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association. One of the objectives of the ton litter contest is to produce more pigs per litter and to raise them to a marketable weight of 200 pounds or more in six months or less. Four-H members who can produce 2,000 pounds or more of hogs from the litter of one sow in 180 days qualify for the contest. Outstanding practices which determined the success of the ton litter contestants were: controlling disease and parasites, farrowing and raising large litters and full feeding a balanced ration.

Bringing 20 Shropshire-Hampshire Crossbred lambs to a total weight of 1509 pounds in 135 days brought state honors to Gerald Pestorius in the ten ewe contest. Gerald's 10 Hampshire ewes produced 109 pounds of wool. The pounds of lamb and the pounds of wool from the 10 ewes were the two factors determining the winner of the contest.

A2627-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Nine Western lamb shows and market days will be sponsored by 4-H clubs in southern Minnesota this year.

Shows will be held in Winona, January 24 and 25; Fairmont, January 30; Austin, January 30 and 31; Windom, February 1 and 2; Worthington, February 5 and 6; New Ulm, February 7 and 8; Montevideo, February 9 and 10; Jackson, February 12 and 13; and Madelia, February 19 and 20. Winona, Montevideo and Madelia are having the 4-H lamb shows and market days for the first time.

Climaxing the Western lamb feeding project carried by 4-H members, the lamb shows and market days provide an opportunity for 4-H'ers to observe how animals are graded and marketed. Selection of the champion pen is one of the highlights of the show. Individual lambs will also be judged.

A2628-JB

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

Immediate release.

The School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold its annual indoor track and field meet and midwinter homecoming at University Farm on Saturday, February 3, J. O. Christianson, Superintendent, announced today.

Victor Christgau, Newport, alumnus of the school, will speak at the noon assembly program which opens homecoming events. The track and field meet will be held in the gymnasium at 2. Evening events include literary club meetings, men's and girls' basketball games between students and alumni and the midwinter homecoming dance in the gymnasium.

Students in charge of arrangements for the dance are Vera Poppe, Caledonia; Frances Rother, Theilman; Raymond Krull, St. Paul; Allen Rovang, Dalton; Goodwin Rogness, Wells, Nevada; Loren Butterfield, Maple Plain. Hosts and hostesses for the dance include Misses Laura Matson and Johanna Hognason; Mr. W. H. Dankers; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Borgeson; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Christgau; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Larimore; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Larson; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Miller; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nowotny; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ryman; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Nodland; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zakariasen; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson.

A2629-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 23 1945

To all counties

Revised food production goals for 1945 call for an increase over the 1944 goal of 11 per cent in number of pigs produced. Recent surveys of farmers' intentions for 1945 show a 7 per cent decrease from the 1944 production. If these intentions are carried out the threat of further meat shortages in 1945 will be increased, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman.

Although there is nothing that Minnesota farmers can do at this time to increase the early spring farrowings, many may still find it profitable to step up the production of late-farrowed pigs, says Zavoral. Sows bred now will farrow in late May or early June. These late pigs often do better than early pigs. Such pigs may be farrowed in temporary houses on clean pasture. This opportunity for better sanitation often results in lower death loss and better quality hogs.

As an added inducement for farmers to produce as many of these late-farrowed pigs as the feed and facilities on their farm will permit, Zavoral points out that the present floor and ceiling on live hogs has been extended to March 31, 1946. Because of the abundant crop of corn in 1944 and the more plentiful supply of protein feeds, the general outlook is more favorable than it was a year ago.

Short supplies of commercial fertilizer for 1945 make it imperative for Minnesota farmers to make the most efficient use of what is available, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. At the same time he encouraged farmers to order supplies at once and accept delivery early.

Burson suggests the following ways of putting available superphosphate to best use:

1. Apply phosphate on old seedings of hay and rotation pastures early in the spring before growth starts. This treatment will stimulate the growth and increase the production yield of hay and pastures. The rates of application will be the same as recommended under No. 3.
2. Use phosphate fertilizer on permanent pastures at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre. For most effective use of phosphate fertilizer pastures should be renovated and seeded with legume and grass mixtures.
3. Apply superphosphate on new seedings during the summer and fall following the removal of the nurse crop. This treatment will aid in stimulating growth and provide for a more vigorous crop as it goes into the winter.
4. Stretch the supply by planning the 1945 cropping system so that corn may be planted on fields that have been previously fertilized. Residual effects may be expected on corn from fields fertilized two or three years ago.
5. If rock phosphate is used in Minnesota through the AAA program it is recommended that its distribution be limited to the lime requirement area of eastern and southeastern Minnesota. Apply rock phosphate at the rate of 500 to 750 pounds per acre and use a lime spreader or a manure spreader for broadcasting.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 23 1945

To all counties

Seed grower members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, assembled at University Farm recently for their annual meeting, declared that they would have little difficulty selling their supplies of Vicland and Tama oats this year. One grower stated that about 95 per cent of the oats to be seeded in his county in 1945 will be of these varieties.

The rate at which seed supplies are moving this early in the season might be taken as an indication of what farmers might expect if they delay making arrangements for their seed oats until near the seeding season, says M.L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. With the approach of the heavy grain feeding season, most of the oats that have not been sold as seed will be used as feed. Adding the 1944 experience to that of previous years continues to show Vicland and Tama as superior varieties for Minnesota, Armour said. There should be no delay from now on in arranging for an adequate supply of this seed for 1945 use.

Another advantage of locating this seed now, according to Armour, is that it makes seed treatment possible during the slack season before the rush of spring work begins. Seed treatment of oats is advised as a protection against root rots which reduce stands and bring about lower yields. Seed that has been cleaned may be treated and stored in a dry place at any time previous to seeding without injury.

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 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Tracks in the Snow

Just outside my window is a cottontail playing in the falling snow. Apparently he's not hungry, for at this particular moment he isn't eating my little trees, though I suspect he has done his share of damage. He just seems to be making tracks for the fun of it and has paused to rest, not 8 feet from my desk.

His nose wiggles as he tests the air, first this way and then that. He makes a few experimental hops, some of them straight up in the air, with a twist and a buck which may make him appear strong and graceful to some lady friend quietly watching. He sits up like a gentleman and inclines his big ears like a movable antenna, to catch any warnings which may come by radar.

Now he picks up bits of fluffy snow and washes his face, giving special attention to the area behind his ears. (Small boys, please note.) Then he combs his fur with his "fingers" and suddenly races around in a circle, apparently to practise some intricate maneuver. Finally he hops over to his favorite "notch" under the lilac bush and composes himself to watch the world go by.

No one would notice brother cottontail as he sits on his warm powder puff pillow unless he had seen him enter the little thicket, but he is in plain view from my chair. Apparently he is settled for a nap, but a second later he is racing for the woodpile, and his mate, appearing from thin air, is running with him, their white terminal tufts bouncing over the snow as if on springs.

He is none too soon, for a pair of cocker spaniels come sniffing and wagging their way up the road, looking for sport. Their noses lead them to the lately occupied "notch" and then they follow the fresh trail at top speed. But wait, another fresher trail crosses this, so they bound away on a hot scent which leads them in another direction. This trail again is crossed, until the pups are completely bewildered and just yap around in circles. Most of us would have just run to the woodpile and safety without thinking to lay a complicated spoor by crossing and recrossing to lead the dogs astray. I wonder if the rabbits thought it all out?

As the dogs wear themselves out with senseless circling, I can see the cottontails watching them. Contemptuously they hop around in full sight, showing great amusement at the canine confusion, but staying near one or more of their numerous hideouts. At last the dogs solve the puzzle and get to the woodpile, but the bunnies are playing behind it near a pile of fencing.

Perhaps half an hour goes by while the dogs keep their excitement at top pitch and the entertainment committee thinks up new conundrums for them to solve. Then, perhaps because the pups think it is feeding time at home, they streak away and the furry track makers settle down to rest for the evening program. They know the clan will be out in force to play in the snow tonight.

Sometimes I wonder if we're not like those cockers. We are so busy with little things, following tracks, spending our energy, hurrying back and forth from here to there, that we never pause to look up and see our objective in full sight, right before us. Anyway, we all had a good time--and now Mother says it might be good for my waistline if I'd go and shovel the walk.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1945

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

Sugar Pills

"Keep him warm with a blanket and plenty of bedding, give him all the tepid water he'll drink and he'll probably be O.K. in 24 hours. I can give you some sugar pills if you like, but I don't think it will be necessary." Doc had been out to look at a horse with colic.

"What do you mean--sugar pills, Doc?" I asked.

"Oh, some people think we aren't doing anything to help their stock unless we give them some kind of medicine. This horse has had all he needs and I figured you'd rather have it straight. The sugar pills are usually for the owner"

That was a long while ago, but it has always stuck in my memory, and whenever some one tries to avoid a direct answer by beating around the bushes, it always reminds me of sugar pills. Perhaps other people enjoy guessing what is intended between the lines, but it seems to me their imaginary ills are usually worse than the bare facts. I like to have it straight from the shoulder.

A good many people are intensely interested in winning this war as quickly as possible. Sometimes we hear the remark that we in the middle west don't know there is a war--but don't tell that to a father whose boy won't come home from France or a mother whose son has found a grave in the ocean. We know there is a war to be fought, we want to finish the dirty job at the earliest possible moment and we don't want it to happen again. The majority of us are sure of that much.

Since we feel this way, it is most irritating to receive sugar pills instead of honest information. Probably we do have more real information about what is going on than any people ever had before in any war, but still it isn't

Wed. Feb 21, 1945

enough. We read about our army, 13 miles from an objective and advancing at top speed. After days of tough fighting (the enemy is always weak or weakening or running away) it is disconcerting to hear that our armies are now within 15 miles of their objective.

Here on the home front, similar things occur. Officials in positions of great responsibility can't seem to agree. Civilians are going to have more tires next month--and then it turns out there are less than ever. Gasoline is desperately needed for army use and civilians must be cut still further--and then other officials, who should be in a position to know, come out with a statement that supplies are ample and gas is only rationed to save tires.

The local rationing boards have their orders and an endless amount of grief trying to live up to them. The fault probably goes clear back to Washington, but a farmer who can't get gas or tires to haul feed, to take his cream to market, or has to stop and patch over-age tires while necessary work waits, is inclined to blame the first handy individual.

If rationing is needed to win the war, we'll take rationing; if long hours, bum tires, scanty or no gas is needed to win the war, so be it. We'll make our sacrifices along with the boys at the front, but if all this is just done to make us war-conscious, if Mother's canning sugar must be requisitioned for making whiskey, a lot of people are going to see red. We'd like to have the facts straight and take our share of trouble as it comes. We're tired of sugar pills.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1945

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

Valentines

Recently when attending a 4-H meeting here in the home county (gas won't let me gas far from home) I noticed two especially fine looking girls of about 8 and 13. Somehow they looked vaguely familiar and later their mother introduced them. Of course they were familiar; they looked a lot like her--and thereby hangs a tale.

It goes back to the time when their mother was a high school girl living next door to us during a brief residence in town. Bud was a baby about 2 months old. Experienced parents will recognize: 1. That a baby of that age has a mind of his own. 2. That reason and persuasion are ineffective in controlling tempers of young babies. 3. That lungs and vocal organs are well developed for volume at this age. 4. That young fathers are sometimes completely bewildered by events beyond their control.

That was my situation. Mother had gone to do some shopping or visiting, with the fatuous idea that I could do some book work and keep an eye on the baby who was peacefully sleeping in his buggy. She'd be right back--but here it was an hour and a half and she wasn't back yet. The baby had tired of sleeping and decided he wanted feminine company right now. I explained to him that she would be back soon and he should just keep his little shirt on, but the persuasive quality in my sales talk must have been lacking somewhere. He began to yell.

Wed. Feb. 14, 1945

Jiggling the buggy didn't seem to help. Examination suggested a change might be desirable and this was made by main force and awkwardness, but who would think such a little feller would have so much kick and squirm to him? Still the noise continued, so he was picked up and carried back and forth. I jounced him, turned him end for end, upside down, patted his tummy, patted the other side (gently, I was still afraid he'd break) and even lifted up my voice in song as a counter-irritant, but no soap.

This went on for half an hour, and a father was just about ready to resign his position in despair when the door opened and the girl from next door came in.

"I could see through the window you were having trouble," she said, "and I've had lots of practise on my younger brothers. Do you want me to try?" Did I! Here was manna in the wilderness! She took/red-faced, kicking, squirming, the bellowing infant from my arms, made a few quick passes over him and he just gurgled! A few more broken-hearted sobs as he lay his head down, perfectly content and went back to sleep. A miracle! How did she do it? Anyway she laid him back in his buggy but stayed by in case of accident until the boss got home.

Needless to say, I have always felt deeply grateful to her for her timely assistance in the hour of dire need, but we soon moved back to the farm, and later, she married a farmer. I've only seen her a few times since. That's why it was a lot of pleasure to meet her big husky son and the two attractive girls. It seems such a little while since she rescued me from the storm. She looked good to me then and she looks just as good now. I suspect Bud knew what he wanted, all the time.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1945.

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Hemp Hunches

We were requested to plant various varieties of hemp seed to find out—
1. Whether seed production was possible in Minnesota. 2. The comparative yield of different selections, and 3. Whether the plants will reseed naturally with the danger of becoming a weed. Accordingly, we planted the seed in hills 5 feet apart and awaited results.

Two days later we examined the field and found that the gophers, field mice, pheasants, doves and possible other wild neighbors had called all their brethren to the feast so carefully prepared. Some ate in the daytime and some at night, but the effect was the same. We planted a second time, with more or less similar results, but did notice a distinct preference on the part of our guests for certain varieties.

Somehow a few seeds escaped the marauders, and the little hemp plants persisted. After a slow start, they prospered prodigiously and eventually reached a height of 8 to 10 feet with a dense canopy like the forest primeval. Not a weed grew in such dense shade as the hemp made where the seeds were missed by the varmints.

According to instructions, we were to cut out the male plants after their function of fertilization was completed. This made quite a task because we carried out the cut stalks to keep the land nice and clean. In fact, before we finished, we appreciated the help our allies had given us in eating most of the seed. The more they ate, the less we had to cut and carry.

Wed. Feb. 7, 1945

Some of the seed matured before a late frost, and that we cut and threshed by hand. A lot of it fell off when we were cutting, but by whipping the stalks on a canvas, we accumulated some seed. We found that most varieties would mature in a favorable season. We figured the labor involved, at least with our crude methods, made the seed pretty expensive, and we discovered that in spite of what the birds and animals ate, a nice crop could come up the following spring.

This answered the question whether hemp could become a weed and reseed itself under Minnesota conditions. It could, but since the hemp grown for fiber is supposed to be cut soon after blossoming and because it is recommended that grain be planted outside the field for turning room, uncut hemp has small chance of getting started in corners and fence rows. It is not likely to get away from cultivated fields, and besides, we have plenty of wild hemp already. It's marajuana.

When it was all over we had left about a peck of hemp seed, for which there was no demand. We had been buying bird seed for Hoppity, the canary, and knew he was especially fond of hemp--so here was a 10-year supply. We gave him a generous dish of it every noon--and how he enjoyed it! He would stamp and flutter if we were slow, peck at fingers if we teased him. How he loved to crack the leathery hulls and gobble the kernels!

Is it just natural cussedness that makes doctors pick out the one thing we best like to do or eat, and tell us, no, no? Well, be the reason what it may, it applies to canaries as well as humans. We read in a book called, "Scientific Care of Canaries" that hemp was bad for birds. It was habit forming, too something or other, and just plain bad medicine. We gradually tapered down Hop's hemp ration but still fail to see any remarkable change. We saw it in print, so it must be correct, but we're beginning to wonder.

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

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Minnesota farmers, who have been asked to increase their 1945 flax production 58 per cent over the 1944 acreage, will receive a substantial share of the 30 million dollars appropriated by congress as an incentive payment to step up production of this vital war crop. Since Minnesota is the leading flax producing state in the country, much of the needed increase will have to be made by Gopher state farmers.

Although unfavorable flax growing conditions and the greater attraction of a number of other crops have greatly reduced flax acreage in Minnesota in recent years, it is thought that farmers will again devote more land to the growing of this crop in 1945. According to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, flax can be recommended as a good cash crop for many areas of Minnesota. The production of flax this year is particularly attractive because of the \$5 per acre incentive payment, the protection offered by the insurance program, and a \$3.00 per bushel (f.o.b. Minneapolis and Duluth) loan rate that has been established for the 1945 crop.

Flax production can be carried on most profitably if well drained, fertile land free of weeds is used, Armour says. Fields that can be put in shape for early seeding are highly desirable. The use of recommended varieties is also advised. The varieties Crystal, Biwing, and Koto are recommended for most sections of Minnesota, Armour states. In addition Redwing may be grown in the south and central sections and Buda is adapted for use in the Red River Valley. Included in Armour's recommendations is the suggestion that all seed be treated with one-half ounce of New Improved Ceresan and that the treating may be done any time during the winter or spring.

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

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association will be held at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, February 8 and 9, according to an announcement today by George A. Pond, secretary-treasurer of the organization. Announcement of the meeting followed an ODT approval just received.

The opening session is scheduled for 1:00 p.m., Thursday, February 8, with both forenoon and afternoon meetings listed for Friday. The Thursday program includes discussions of new crop varieties, flax growing in 1945, fertilizer needs, time and labor shortcuts and other pressing farm management problems. Included on the speakers' panel for this session, in addition to University staff members representing the various fields concerned, will be E. J. Mitchell of the Flax Development Committee and James J. Wallace, president of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.

The Friday morning session will be devoted to topics of particular interest to livestock producers. Speakers include W. K. Carnes, Central Cooperative Livestock association manager; Dr. W. L. Boyd, University of Minnesota veterinary chief; H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm; and R. A. Trovatten, Minnesota commissioner of agriculture. The final session lists a diversity of topics including problems relating to land use, farms for servicemen, English agriculture in wartime and farmers' income tax problems.

All meetings are open to the public.

A2631-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Revised food production goals for 1945 call for an increase over the 1944 goal of 11 per cent in number of pigs produced. Recent surveys of farmers' intentions for 1945 show a 7 per cent decrease from the 1944 production. If these intentions are carried out the threat of further meat shortages in 1945 will be increased, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Although there is nothing that Minnesota farmers can do at this time to increase the early spring farrowings, many may still find it profitable to step up the production of late-farrowed pigs, says Zavoral. Such pigs may be farrowed in temporary houses on clean pasture. This opportunity for better sanitation often results in lower death loss and better quality hogs.

As an added inducement for farmers to produce as many of these late-farrowed pigs as the feed and facilities on their farm will permit, Zavoral points out that the present floor and ceiling on live hogs has been extended to March 31, 1946. Because of the abundant corn crop in 1944 and the more plentiful supply of protein feeds, the general outlook is more favorable than it was a year ago.

A2632-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

"Do everything possible to keep up ^{food} production in 1945, but be alert for change."

That's the advice which W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at University Farm, offers Minnesota farmers in "1945 Farm Outlook for Minnesota," a pamphlet just published by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Though Minnesota farmers are being called upon to maintain production of farm commodities in 1945 at nearly the same level as in 1944, the aim should be production for immediate use, not plant expansion, Dr. Dankers says. Good planning and management and the best use of available land, labor, machinery, transportation, feeds and other productive resources are needed more than ever as the time for transition approaches.

In discussing the feed situation, Dankers points out that the nation's supply of feed grains and protein feeds for the 1944-45 season is the third largest on record but is .5 per cent smaller than in 1943-44. Since there are fewer grain-consuming animals on farms, there is about 10 per cent more feed per animal unit than in 1943-44. The supply of hay, however, is smaller than a year ago. More liberal feeding of well-balanced rations appears desirable for 1945. By reducing the number of laying hens and beef breeding herds more feed might be used for dairy cows and hogs.

Farm construction materials and supplies, including fencing, will be more plentiful than in 1944, and it is expected that there will be enough machinery to meet 1945 needs. While the amount of commercial fertilizer for 1945 is equal to the amount used in 1944 and supplies of insecticides and fungicides are expected to meet requirements, farmers are advised to place their orders early.

The demand for farm labor, according to the "1945 Farm Outlook for Minnesota," must be met as far as possible by shifting labor from areas where it may be temporarily available to where it is most urgently needed, recruiting more inexperienced local labor, including young boys and women, and utilizing family help.

Shortage of transportation facilities constitutes a major marketing problem in 1945, says Dr. Dankers. Other problems will be the effective use and management of food processing facilities, shortage of processing labor, shortage of cold storage space in case of abnormal demands upon it by emergency war programs and scarcity of wood and fiber containers, paper sacks and burlap bags.

Extension Pamphlet 140, by Dr. Dankers, is available free at county extension offices or from Bulletin Room, University Farm.

A2633-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 31 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

CORRECTION

An omission was made in the story sent to you January 23 on short supplies of commercial fertilizer. If you have not already sent this story to your county papers, please add under point 3 the following sentence:

On the basis of 18 to 20 per cent superphosphate, use at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per acre on biennial legumes such as red clover, and at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds on perennial legumes such as alfalfa.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 31, 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

Minnesota farmers, who have been asked to increase their 1945 flax production 58 per cent over the 1944 acreage, will receive a substantial share of the 30 million dollars appropriated by Congress as an incentive payment to step up production of this vital war crop. Since Minnesota is the leading flax producing state in the country, much of the needed increase will have to be grown by gopher state farmers.

Although unfavorable flax growing conditions and the greater attraction of a number of other crops have greatly reduced flax acreages in Minnesota in recent years, it is expected that county farmers will again devote more land to the growing of this crop in 1945. According to M.L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, flax can be recommended as a good cash crop for many areas of Minnesota. The production of flax this year is particularly attractive because of the \$5 per acre incentive payment, the protection offered by the insurance program, and a \$3.00 per bushel (f.o.b. Minneapolis and Duluth) loan rate that has been established for the 1945 crop.

Flax production can be carried on most profitably if well drained, fertile land free of weeds is used, Armour says. Fields that can be put in shape for early seeding are highly desirable. The use of recommended varieties is also advised. The varieties Crystal, Biwing, and Koto are recommended for most sections of Minnesota, Armour states. In addition Redwing may be grown in the south and central sections and Buda is adapted for use in the Red River Valley. Included in Armour's recommendations is the suggestion that all seed be treated with one-half ounce of New Improved Ceresan and that the treating may be done anytime during the winter or spring.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 31, 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

Minnesota farmers are asked to increase pork production 5 per cent over the 1944 spring farrow. One of the most effective ways to get this increase, says H.G. Zavoral, University Farm extension animal husbandman, is by cutting down the losses among small pigs. He points out that the saving of only two or three extra pigs in a ten-sow herd will provide for the needed increase.

Heaviest losses among small pigs always come in the first few days after farrowing. Having all preparations for the new pig crop made well in advance always proves to be one of the best means of cutting down losses, Zavoral says. Protection against exposure and trampling or over-lying of newborn pigs may help save one or more pigs per litter.

Electric pig brooders are an effective means of tiding the pigs over the first critical hours, while guard rails or sloping floors in farrowing pens will also reduce losses from overlying.

A well-planned sanitation program is also necessary to keep pig losses down says Zavoral. To provide adequate protection against destructive parasites and diseases requires scrubbed farrowing pens to be followed with clean pasture or concrete runways.

Zavoral points out that it is not too early to begin plans for an all-season hog pasture that will insure both sanitation and low-cost pork production.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 31 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

Don't put off pruning your apple trees until other work interferes and it's too late to do the job, advises T. S. Weir, Horticulturist at University Farm. Pruning may be done any time after the leaves drop in the fall until growth begins in the spring, he says.

Young trees should be pruned very little but enough to give them a desired framework. The side branches on a two-or-three-year old sapling will be the scaffold branches of the bearing tree. The lowest scaffold branch should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, the next not nearer than 6 inches, though 10 to 12 inches is better. The scaffolds should be evenly distributed around, as well as up and down the trunk.

Young trees will have several future scaffolds to choose from, but to secure enough distance apart, usually only one or two can be selected the first year. Only one "leader" or upright branch should be permitted. Two or three leaders will result in a weak crotch that may break down under a heavy crop.

If two or three leaders have developed for several years, it is often too late to cut off the surplus. In this case, Weir advises heading back or shortening all but one. In shortening such a leader, the cut should be made just above an outward growing side branch.

Bearing trees need a different kind of pruning, since their framework is established. Where scaffold branches are too crowded, one or two might well be sawed off unless such a cut would leave a very large wound. Broken or dead branches should come off first. Where the top is very thick, some thinning should be done.

The best tool for pruning is a good pruning shear, but a sharp knife for small cuts and a carpenter's saw for larger ones will do the job. In cutting, be sure not to leave stubs, Weir warns.

Wounds no larger than 2 inches will usually heal without any dressing or paint.

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

Special for the FARMER

Feeders who have steers in the drylot need to remember that the roughage this year is generally poor. A steer on non-legume roughage needs about a pound and a half of oilmeal a day in order to make satisfactory gains. If there is some legume hay in the ration the oilmeal may be reduced to around a pound.--W. E. Morris.

DHIA records for the past year revealed that the rate of culling dairy herds is the lowest for the past 15 years. This would seem to indicate that the better returns in dairying are tempting farmers to retain cows that are inefficient and unprofitable.--R. Leighton.

The fuel situation is bad and may be even worse next year. There is still time on the farm to cut fuel wood for future use. Fuel will supply approximately 40 per cent more heat if it is given six months or a year to dry out after cutting. A cord of good dry oak is almost equal in fuel value to a ton of coal.--Parker Anderson.

Under the latest federal income tax regulations, raised breeding and work stock are treated as capital gains. Since most of this stock is not sold until 6 months of age, only half of the receipts need to be included in taxable income. This emphasizes the need of a good farm account book which will permit the farmer to make proper entries and will help to identify breeding stock sales when income tax time arrives.--J. B. McNulty

Dairy farmers who have paid very little attention to sanitation and cooling equipment in the past will be wise to step up their efforts for quality milk this spring. The big run of whole milk which has flooded the processing plants this winter indicates that plants may have to refuse milk as we approach the heavy production season. It is the man ~~who~~

with poor quality milk who will be asked first to go back to separating and selling only cream.--H. R. Searles

Now is the time to begin graining the breeding ewes. A liberal ration including grain the last month or two before lambing will mean stronger lambs at birth and heavier milking ewes.--W. E. Morris.

Dairy farmers who are plagued with shortage of help and feed might well take their cue from the recent summary of Minnesota Dairy Herd Improvement Records. These records show conclusively that herds can be culled severely without great loss in milk flow or income. Here are startling DHIA figures: It took 23 cows at the 150# production level to return \$1,000 over feed cost while consuming \$1,127 in feed; 9 cows at the 300# level returning \$1,000/over feed cost/consumed only \$558 in feed; 6 cows at the 400# level returned \$1,000 over feed cost while using only \$438 in feed.--R. Leighton

When hay sells for nearly \$30 a ton and baled straw for \$20 a farmer realizes very quickly that running short of these items can be expensive. Even though legume and grass seeds are costly and scarce this spring, seeding an adequate acreage of hay and pasture should be a must on Minnesota farms.--J. B. McNulty.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 6 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

_____, _____ county champion in the 4-H public
(name)
speaking contest, will take part in the district competition to be held on _____
in _____. Participants in the district contest will broadcast
(date) (place)
their speeches over _____ at _____. In addition to _____
(radio station) (hour)
county, _____ will be represented in the district event.
(names of counties)

Winner in the district contest will receive a \$25 war bond and a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities to compete with other district champions in the state contest on March 10.

Subject of this year's radio speaking contest is "Why I Believe Education for Peaceful Living is Necessary." The statewide event is being sponsored for the third year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.

Awards totalling \$1000 in the form of scholarships, war bonds and stamps will be made to county, district and state winners by the Minnesota Jewish Council.

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 6 1945

To all counties

Use if suitable

_____ county gardeners who expect to plant tree fruits this year should select varieties that are dependable producers and are adapted to Minnesota conditions, advises County Agent _____. Since trees are scarce, stock should be ordered from nurseries as soon as possible.

The following varieties of apples are recommended for Minnesota by W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at University Farm: Erickson, Minnesota 714, Duchess or Red Duchess, Beacon, Wealthy, Minjon, Victory and Haralson. Victory and Haralson are winter apples. Prairie Spy and Fireside, two other good winter apple varieties will grow in southern Minnesota, as far north as St. Cloud.

The Dolgo crab apple is especially good for jelly, and the Whitney and Minnesota #250 are suitable for pickling or dessert.

Plums well adapted to Minnesota conditions include Redcoat, Ember, Underwood, Pipestone and Elliot. Another good variety is Superior, says Alderman, but because it is not hardy, it is not recommended for planting north of St. Cloud. Since these varieties will not set fruit with their own pollen and will not pollinize each other, it is necessary to plant on pollinizer tree for each three or four other trees. Cherry-plums also need cross-pollination. Surprise, Kaga or Toka can be planted as pollinizers for the plums.

Recommended cherry-plums include Sapa, the best all-round variety, and Opata. Oka is well adapted to the southern part of the state. Good pollinizers are Compass and Nicollet.

Pears can also be grown in Minnesota, though not many varieties are available. Bantam and Patten #5 will grow in the northern as well as the southern part of the state; Parker and Mendal are adapted to southern Minnesota. Because cross pollination is desirable, it is advisable to plant at least two varieties.

"Growing Tree Fruits on the Farm," Extension Bulletin 205, gives information on planting. Copies of this bulletin are available 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
February 6 1945

Use if suitable
To all counties

Heavy snows in February and March may be the cause of trouble in the sheep flock, says W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman. Coming at a time when ewes should be kept active, this deep snow may reduce exercising of the flock unless special precautions are taken. Too little exercise during the last month or two before lambing results in more lambing trouble and more weak lambs.

The use of hay racks placed some distance from the barn is an effective means of encouraging ewes to exercise regularly, Morris says. Cornfields or bundle corn in a field can be used as roughage during the day.

The most critical feeding period is from now until lambing time, according to Morris. Adequate rations for the breeding flock during this time will be reflected in lambing results next spring. It is particularly important that ewes be given some good quality legume hay during this time, Morris says. The ewes need both the Vitamin A and the protein provided by such hay. Morris also recommends the feeding of about a pound of grain daily per ewe for two to four weeks before lambing.

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 6 1945

To all counties
Use if suitable

Weather conditions in 1944 favored the contamination of seed grains with fungi that can cause trouble to seedlings this spring, says R.C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Even though these organisms cannot be easily detected by the eye, they cause seed decay, blight and root rot. This reduces the stand and results in a large number of weak plants.

Typical of the injury caused by the attack of the fungi on seeds and seedlings are these results of some University Farm tests. Wheat that showed a laboratory germination test of 82 per cent produced only a 50 per cent stand in the field and 62 per cent of the seedlings that did emerge were blighted. Treating this seed with New Improved Ceresan increased the stand to 88 per cent and only 27 per cent of the plants were diseased. In a similar experiment with barley, seed treatment increased the stand only 4 per cent but reduced the proportion of diseased plants from 83 to 24 per cent.

Thinner stands and more weak plants tend to reduce yields, Rose says. Tests by twelve experiment stations over a five-year period showed that seed treatment, which was designed to protect the seedlings against the destructive fungi, resulted in average yield increases of 11 per cent for wheat, 9 per cent for oats, 2 per cent for barley and 5 per cent for flax, and also 11 per cent for corn.

To protect seedlings against these soil- and seed-borne fungi, Rose recommends that the seed of wheat, flax, barley and oats be treated with New Improved Ceresan. A simple homemade seed treater may be used. Extension Folder 118, which is available at the county agent's office, shows working plans for such a seed treater. Semesan Jr. and Barbak are recommended for use in treating seed corn. Seed treatment costs only a few cents per acre but provides insurance which will pay big dividends if followed on a year to year basis.

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 6, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Maturity ratings of all corn hybrids registered for sale in Minnesota in 1944 are given in a bulletin that has just been issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. This bulletin is number 393 and is available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, or from any county extension office in the state.

Tests are made each year in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, which uses the maturity ratings in determining which hybrids are adapted to Minnesota conditions and can be officially recognized under the state seed regulations.

All the hybrids tested are grown in replicated field plots located in the zones in which they are registered for sale. The moisture content at the time of husking is used as a means of determining adaptability to the zone in question. The state is divided into five maturity zones. Corn recommended for planting in the Northern zone must ripen satisfactorily in 82 to 88 days; North Central 89 to 95 days; Central, 96 to 102 days; South Central, 103 to 109 days; Southern, 110 to 116 days.

Commercial growers of hybrid corn, as well as experiment stations, are annually invited to enter their varieties in these tests. The ratings serve as a guide to farmers in their search for seed adapted to their own farm conditions.

A2634-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota home owners can reduce an important item of their food bill and at the same time improve the family diet by growing their own fruit. Care should be taken, however, to select varieties that are dependable producers and are adapted to Minnesota conditions, advises W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division at University Farm. Stock should be ordered from nurseries as soon as possible since the supply is scarce.

Among the apples which Alderman recommends for Minnesota are Erickson, Minnesota 714, Duchess or Red Duchess, Beacon, Wealthy, Minjon, Victory and Haralson. Victory and Haralson are winter apples. Prairie Spy and Fireside, two other good winter apples, will grow well as far north as St. Cloud.

The Dolgo crab apple is especially good for jelly, and the Whitney and Minnesota #240 are suited for pickles or dessert.

Plums especially adapted to Minnesota conditions include Redcoat, Ember, Underwood, Pipestone and Elliot. Another good variety is Super-~~lor~~, but because it is not hardy, it is not recommended for growing north of St. Cloud. Since plums and cherry-plums need cross-pollination it is necessary to plant one pollinizer tree for each three or four other trees. Surprise, Kaga, or Toka can be planted as pollinizers for the plums.

Recommended cherry plums include Sapa, the best all-round variety and Opata. Oka is well adapted to the southern part of the state. Good pollinizers are Compass and Nicollet.

Pears can be grown in Minnesota, though not many varieties are available. Bantam and Patten #5 will grow in the northern as well as the southern part of the state; Parker and Mendel are adapted to southern Minnesota. Since cross-pollination is desirable, it is advisable to plant at least two varieties.

A2635-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

When grown on adapted soil and by the use of approved methods, flax shows up favorably in competition with other grain crops. This fact is revealed in a University of Minnesota publication just off the press at a time when Minnesota farmers are asked to step up flax production 58 per cent over the 1944 acreage in order to meet urgent war-time needs for linseed oil.

Studies made by the Minnesota Experiment Station in Nicollet County in 1941 and 1942 showed average per acre operating costs for flax to be very similar to those for other small grains. Gross returns computed on the basis of state yields and prices from 1938-1942 were higher for flax than for any of the other small grains. Another point on which flax compares favorably with other small grains is that it is no harder on the land than those other crops.

M. L. Armour, author of the bulletin, lists four principal reasons why flax is a good crop for Minnesota. These are:

1. Flax is well adapted to climatic conditions, soil types, and crop rotation systems commonly found in Minnesota.
2. Flax requires fertile, well-drained soils and is primarily a cool climate crop producing well with a medium amount of rainfall.
3. Flax is one of the best companion crops for seedings of legumes and grasses.
4. Flax has a long harvesting period which helps simplify harvest season farm work schedules.

Listed in the bulletin are the main factors which affect flax yields. Armour also discusses the practices which are necessary for success in growing flax as a profitable cash crop.

Copies of this publication, which is Extension Folder 128, are available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, or from county extension offices.

A2636-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release

With the Little Red Hen scheduled for large-scale production in 1945, poultrymen and dealers had better be prepared with sufficient cases to get eggs to consumers. That's the advice of W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at University Farm, who urges that egg cases be ordered immediately.

Last spring and summer many poultrymen and dealers found it impossible to get egg cases. Often eggs were sent to market in poor containers because arrangements for cases had not been made in advance.

Dankers suggests that producers and dealers combine orders to make car-lot purchases possible. Wood cases should not be counted on too heavily. The War Food Administration, which will support egg prices to producers by way of a purchase program, will buy eggs only if they are packed in new wood and new fiber cases, or good used wood cases. This will leave a limited supply of the wood cases for non-government shipment.

A2637-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

"Some Legal Requirements of Cooperative Associations" is the title of a new bulletin just announced by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Author of the bulletin is W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing.

Written particularly for members and patrons of farm cooperatives, this bulletin is designed to give a better understanding of several of the more important state and federal laws that affect such organizations. The state laws which are analyzed by Dankers include: the Minnesota Cooperative Law under which most cooperatives are organized, the Minnesota Income and Franchise Tax Act which relates to state income tax, and the Minnesota Employment and Security Act relating to compensation for temporary unemployment.

Federal laws reviewed in the bulletin are the sections of the Internal Revenue Code which affect cooperatives, the Federal Insurance Contributions Act relating to retirement or old age benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Copies of this publication, Extension Bulletin 245, are available in county extension offices and from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2638-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Gardeners who have tried unsuccessfully to raise chrysanthemums in Minnesota can now select new hardy varieties which will bloom before frost. Nineteen new chrysanthemums have been developed at the University of Minnesota Experiment Station, all of them selected for their early blooming qualities and for their hardiness in rugged climates. In charge of the chrysanthemum breeding project is Dr. L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm.

Just announced are two new varieties, Maroon 'n Gold and Aurora. Stock of these varieties will be distributed to nurserymen and florists who apply for them before April 15. Maroon 'n gold is the largest Longley creation, between 3 and 4 inches in diameter.

Other varieties developed at Minnesota and now available from nurseries are the white Snowball, Glacier, Boreas and Waterlily; the yellow Duluth, Butterball and Moonglow; Redwood, Redhawk, Redgold, Sunred, Pipestone, Harmony and Red Wing, all varying shades of red; and the purple Welcome, Chippewa and Purple Star. Best performer of the Minnesota varieties has been the Chippewa, a showy-aster-purple bloom with incurved flowers that grow in big clusters. Harmony is another of the Minnesota top performers. Early in the season it is yellow, later turning strawberry pink, then a deep Brazil-red.

Biggest obstacles to getting a good chrysanthemum for a climate such as Minnesota's are the early frost and the fact that the chrysanthemum is a short-day plant and will not bloom until the days in late summer become short enough to cause the initiation of flower buds. For this reason, mums bloom later in the north than in the south. Dr. Longley's problem has been to develop varieties that are early enough to bloom before frost and will survive the severe winters.

A2639-JB

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

To all counties

Minnesota dairy farmers who are concerned over marketing problems after the war and who realize the necessity of increasing further the efficiency of their herds will find a good deal of comfort in the fact that research men at the University of Minnesota are busy looking for new processes that will help solve problems of both production and marketing. Dairy manufacturing laboratories at University farm, with a number of important discoveries in cheese and ice cream manufacture already to their credit, are not only continuing research in these fields, but are putting in a lot of work on dried milk. They are looking to improvement of its quality, delving into problems of storage and packaging, seeking a product that will be popular with housewives and that many revolutionize milk marketing in the future.

At the same time food chemists are measuring the vitamin A content of Minnesota butter under summer and winter conditions and seeking methods of making it even better by scientific feeding of dairy cows. A wide variety of research projects is being carried on with a view to increasing the market for Minnesota dairy products after the war.

In the budget request to the state legislature the University is asking that the special appropriation for this type of research be increased from \$7,000 to \$15,000 annually so that investigations can be pushed more rapidly.

Dairy farmers are also interested in a special appropriation of \$10,000 annually that is asked for control of mastitis, probably the No. 1 saboteur on the production end of dairying. Present research at University Farm is pressing toward solution of the mastitis problem both through use of drugs and through better herd management. Success in bringing this disease under control would stop one of the most expensive leaks in the dairy business.

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 14 1945

To all counties

Every _____ county farmer who has a woodlot can make a definite contribution toward easing next year's fuel situation and saving shipping space urgently needed for the war, declares Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

Since nearly every acre of woodland has some poor quality trees suitable for fuel, farmers have the opportunity this winter to improve the woodlot by proper cutting and at the same time supply next winter's fuel needs. Dead, diseased or poorly formed trees can be cut for fuel, as well as those which are overtopping trees usable for other purposes. While the removal of 3 to 6 cords per acre will leave the woodlot in better growing condition, Anderson advises farmers to cut for firewood the trees of least prospective value and warns against the tendency to cut too heavily.

Wood intended for next winter's use should be cut now, since green, freshly cut wood usually requires six months or more of seasoning before it is a satisfactory fuel.

Heating value of a cord of the different woods when dry is as follows: ironwood—greater than 1 ton of average coal; white oak, black cherry, burr oak, hackberry and green ash—equivalent to 1 ton of coal; white ash, red oak, elm, paper birch, hard maple, honey locust—equivalent to 1800 pounds of coal; cottonwood, willow, aspen (popple) —1200 pounds of coal; basswood, boxelder, catalpa, butternut, spruce, pine—1000 pounds of coal.

Use labor-saving methods in harvesting fuel wood, Anderson urges. Good tools such as the Swedish bow saw and a sharp axe will do the job more quickly and easily. Organization of a good working crew by trading labor with neighbors will also increase and cheapen fuel production.

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 14 1945

To all counties

NOTE TO AGENT: If the planting of currants and gooseberries is subject to a Blister Rust Control Area permit in your county, mention that fact in your story.

Minnesota gardeners who plant small fruits will be growing their own desserts for summer and providing food for next winter, says County Agent _____ . He suggests strawberries, raspberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries as the best small fruits for Minnesota home gardens.

Strawberry varieties recommended by the horticulture division at University Farm include the June-bearing Premier, Beaver, Dunlap and Catskill, and the ever-bearing Progressive, Wayzata and Evermore. Evermore, just named this spring, seems to be unusually hardy and particularly adapted to drier regions. It produces runner plants more freely than most everbearing varieties.

The red raspberries Latham and Chief are recommended for Minnesota, although in the north they must be protected during winter. Good purple varieties are Sodus, and Ruddy, Sodus being especially adapted to southern Minnesota and Ruddy to the northern part of the state.

The new hardy table grapes recently introduced by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Red, Amber, Blue Jay, Bluebell and Moonbeam, will grow in all parts of Minnesota, though they need winter protection in the northern part of the state.

Currants and gooseberries are hardy and among the easiest fruits to grow in the home garden. Cascade, Red Lake and Viking currants and the green Como or red Pixwell gooseberries are suggested for Minnesota planting.

Information on planting small fruits may be found in Extension Bulletin 72, "Growing Strawberries in Minnesota"; Extension Bulletin 206, "Growing Raspberries for Home Use"; Extension Folder 124, "Growing Grapes in Minnesota"; and Extension Folder 123, "Growing Currants and Gooseberries in Minnesota." Copies may be obtained in the county agent's 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 14 1945

To All Counties
Immediate release.

Farm families in _____ county were urged today to redouble their efforts toward the salvage of waste fats and help head off a shortage that may seriously hinder the progress of the war. County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____ reported that the War Food Administration is counting on farms for the extra quantity of fats that will be needed to meet the enormously increased demands of the war.

Last year homemakers of the country salvaged and delivered to collection places 170 million pounds of used fats. Homemakers in both city and country are being asked to continue this program of saving kitchen fats in order to hold up the volume even while there is a reduced supply to use for cooking.

While town folks are collecting every spoonful for the salvage container, farm people can save the day in the present crisis by rendering and turning in every scrap of lard and tallow that might otherwise go to waste in butchering and curing of meats. Accumulated fats that have grown slightly rancid from storage are also in demand now and should be contributed to the war effort.

Every butcher shop is now a fat collection agency. All waste fats will be paid for at a rate set by the government and 2 red points will be issued for each pound.

Use of waste and inedible fats of all kinds increases in direct proportion to the war activity. Not only are fats needed in the manufacture of soap for the home front and explosives for the war, but they are also needed in making protecting coatings for ships, tanks and supplies of war, synthetic rubber, hydraulic fluids and a hundred other items important both in war and peace.

Saving fats at home and delivering them promptly to the collection depots will be a direct help to the boy at the front whose life depends on an adequate supply of the munitions of war.

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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
February 14, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

A new everbearing strawberry, unusually hardy and especially adapted to drier regions where most strawberries do not thrive, has been developed at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

Recently named the Evermore, the strawberry has been under trial for about 10 years in various localities. Some of the best reports of it have come from western Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, where conditions are less favorable for other varieties. At the Fruit Breeding Farm, where it has been observed for 15 years, it has proved to be the most generally satisfactory everbearing variety.

When the Evermore is grown under suitable conditions, it is very productive, but like other everbearing strawberries, it cannot be expected to produce successfully under all conditions. One of its advantages is that it produces runner plants more freely than most everbearing varieties.

The fruit is well shaped, dark, glossy and attractive and ships well. The flavor is distinct and rather tart.

The Evermore is available from nurseries.

A2640-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release

An urgent appeal to step up the salvage and delivery of waste fats was directed at Minnesota farm families today by the War Food Administration. At the same time, homemakers of the country who salvaged 170 million pounds of kitchen fats last year, were asked to re-double their efforts in order to hold up the volume of salvaged fats in the face of reduced supplies of cooking fats available for home use. WFA is looking to the farms for the extra fat needed to meet increased war needs, and farmers are urged to save and render out every scrap of animal fat which might otherwise be wasted during the butchering and meat curing seasons.

In directing its appeal to Minnesota farmers, WFA officials notified Paul E. Miller, director of the agricultural extension service in this state, that the fat shortage is by far the most serious since the beginning of the war. The products of fats and greases probably play as great a part in the war effort as all other known chemicals put together. They are basic in the manufacture of soap, explosives, ointments and many medicines, protectives for army equipment to be used in the tropics, synthetic rubber, special lubricants and a great many other products for which demand multiplies as war activities grow.

Under the present plan, every butcher shop is a collection agency for waste fats. Shops are authorized to pay for fats at a rate prescribed by the government and to issue two red points for every pound delivered. It is desirable that fats be delivered before they grow rancid, but the need is so great that animal fat of any kind is welcome now.

A2641-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 3, Minnesota
February 14, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Special programs devoted to vegetable gardening, fruit growing and ornamentals will make up this year's horticulture short course to be held at University Farm March 28 and 29, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, will be one of the featured speakers. He will discuss promising new varieties of fruits and the best varieties of leading garden flowers. Other speakers include members of the University Farm staff; George W. Nelson, assistant state entomologist; Charles Woodward, secretary, Northwest Farm Equipment association, Minneapolis; and fruit growers William Benitt, Hastings; E. N. Dumas, Long Lake; William Schmidt, Excelsior; and Henry Leidel, La Crescent.

A2642-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Seed grains may this year again be badly contaminated with destructive fungi and molds which can cause trouble to crop seedlings. The weather conditions in 1944 favored such contamination, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. These micro-organisms cause seed decay, seedling blight and root rot all of which reduce the stand and result in a large number of weak plants.

Typical of the injury caused by the attack of the fungi on seeds and seedlings are these results of some University Farm tests. Wheat that showed a laboratory germination test of 82 per cent produced only a 50 per cent stand in the field and 62 per cent of the seedlings that did emerge were blighted. Treating this seed with the New Improved Ceresan increased the stand to 88 per cent and only 27 per cent of the plants were diseased. In a similar experiment with barley, seed treatment increased the stand only 4 per cent but reduced the proportion of diseased plants from 83 to 24 per cent..

Thinner stands and more weak plants tend to reduce yields, says Rose. Tests by twelve experiment stations over a five-year period showed that seed treatment, which was designed to protect the seedlings against the destructive fungi, resulted in average yield increases of 11 per cent for wheat, 9 per cent for oats, 2 per cent for barley and 5 per cent for flax, and also 11 per cent for corn.

To protect seedlings against these soil- and seed-borne fungi, Rose recommends that the seed of wheat, flax, barley and oats be treated with New Improved Ceresan. A simple homemade seed treater may be used. Extension Folder 118, which is available at the county agent's office, shows working plans for such a seed treater. Semesan Jr., and Barbak are recommended for use in treating seed corn. Seed treatment costs only a few cents per acre but provides insurance which will pay big dividends if followed on a year to year basis.

A2643-EZ

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

Daily papers.

SATURDAY release

Animal husbandmen and administrative officials from University Farm and from each of the sub-stations throughout the state today (Saturday) concluded an annual two-day planning conference at University Farm. Results of the past year's work were discussed and plans were made for various livestock research projects to be carried on in the coming year.

Attention was focused particularly on the work in swine breeding being conducted as a part of the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory. This marks the completion of eight years of cooperation in carrying on this project. Inbreeding of various lines of hogs, which is comparable to the type of breeding work that is now being done on a large scale in the production of hybrid corn, has been one of the main objectives of the swine breeding work. The production of the new breed of hogs, called Minnesota Number One, has also resulted from this program. Crossing of several inbred lines is now in progress in an effort to combine the more desirable characteristics of each of the separate lines.

Dr. H. A. Craft, director of the Regional Swine Breeding laboratory, brought a report of the progress being made in swine breeding by other states cooperating in the project. Dr. L. M. Winters is leader of the swine breeding project in Minnesota. General chairman of the conference was Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal and poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

A2644-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A short course for dry milk manufacturers will be held at University Farm March 14 and 15, according to an announcement by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

A special feature of the sessions will be discussion by a member of the army quartermaster corps of the acceptance of dry milk by the armed forces and army specifications for dry ice cream mix. Other topics to be considered are problems of the dry milk industry; the Rochester plan for securing quality milk; research; packaging; and sanitation of dry milk plants. Manufacturers attending the meeting will have an opportunity to visit the dairy laboratories at University Farm and to consult with instructors on laboratory technique and other problems of the dry milk plant laboratory.

In addition to University staff members, speakers for the two-day short course include H. R. Leonard, Twin City Milk Producers' Association and G. A. Vacha, senior bacteriologist, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul; Ben Zackarisen, Land o'Lakes creameries, Minneapolis; E. M. Barker and W. W. Thompson, Rochester Dairy cooperative, Rochester; L. M. Hysell, Todd County Dairy cooperative, Browerville; J. I. Ormand, Kraft Cheese company, J. T. Walsh, American Dry Milk institute, Sam Van Deest, Douthitt Gray-Jensen, Lt. Robert Remaley, Q.M. corps, armed forces, Chicago; and J. C. Barnes, Abbotts dairies, Cameron, Wisconsin.

A2645-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The Northwest School of Agriculture of Crookston won the state sub-collegiate crops judging contest held at University Farm Friday, February 16.

The Northwest team scored a total of 5,769 points in judging and identification of crops as compared to 5,735 points for the second place team from the School of Agriculture at University Farm. Third place went to the West Central school at Morris and fourth place to the North Central School at Grand Rapids.

Members of the winning team were John Schaefer and Peter Shirrick, both of Red Lake Falls, and Julian Wiger of Ulen. R. S. Dunham, agronomist at the North Central School, coached the winning team.

The high individual in the placings was LeRoy Ries of New Ulm, a member of the West Central team. Runner-up in individual placings was Shirrick of the winning Northwest team.

The annual state contest, ordinarily held in connection with the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston, was shifted to University Farm this year.

A2646-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 15, 1945

Special for the FARMER

In selecting seed ~~seed~~ for the 1945 flax seedings it is well to keep in mind resistance to diseases that may be common in your area. Viking, B. Golden, Victory and Walsh have shown themselves to be susceptible to pasmo disease, while Biwing, Crystal, Kote, Redwing and Buda have shown enough resistance to this disease so that their yields have not been greatly lowered by it. Of the above pasmo-resistant varieties, Crystal is highly resistant and Buda moderately resistant to rust. Biwing and Redwing are not rust resistant.

--A. C. Arny.

Decision to put in small fruits should be made now so that plants can be started early in the spring. Here are varieties recommended for Minnesota: Strawberries--June-bearing, Premier, Beaver, Dunlap, Catskill; overbearing, Progressive, Wayzata and the new Evermore. Raspberries-- red, Latham and Chief; purple, Sodus for south, R^uddy for North. Grapes-- Red Amber, Blue Jay, Bluebell, Moonbeam, all new Minnesota developed varieties.--A. H. Alderman.

Plants, like animals, need balanced rations to grow well. Plants must get their nutrients largely from the soil, and we will have to pay more attention from now on to deficiencies in the plant diet and how to correct them with proper applications of minerals and fertilizers.

--A. C. Caldwell.

The outlook for turkeys in 1945 is excellent. The demand is keen, and the feed situation is looser than for some years. It looks like a year in which to put everything you know ~~know~~ about good turkey management into the job.--W. A. Billings.

Farmer 2

This spring it will be very desirable to ~~use~~ seed alfalfa-grass mixtures instead of alfalfa alone in order to assure a good hay and pasture crop while saving scarce alfalfa seed. Mixtures will permit using 5 or 6 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre instead of the usual 10 or 12, thus stretching the alfalfa twice as far. If it is necessary to resort to use of Argentine seed, by all means use it in a mixture so that you will still have a hay crop if the imported alfalfa should kill out.--A. C. Arny.

In placing farm buildings remember that a few feet of distance can add up to many miles of walking over a period of years. Putting the silo 5 feet closer to the barn, or the cows to be fed, saves 10 feet per trip, or 9 miles in six months of chores on an average farm. The time and energy saved is worth a lot to the dairyman.--S. A. Engene.

The hog cholera outlook in Minnesota is very serious right now. Hog men have been lulled into a false sense of security because there has been no general epidemic since 1927, so now 60 to 70 percent of the swine are open to cholera attacks. This is not the year to take a chance.--W. A. Billings.

With the scarcity of legume seed and the necessity of getting a good stand with a little seed as possible, it is well to remember that flax is one of the best companion crops for new seedlings. The small leaves drop off as the plant ripens, giving the grass and legume seedlings a chance to ~~become~~ become hardened to the effects of the sun before the shock of harvest.--M. L. Armour.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota dairy farmers who are concerned over marketing problems after the war and who realize the necessity of increasing further the efficiency of their herds will find a good deal of comfort in the fact that research men at the University of Minnesota are busy looking for new processes that will help solve problems of both production and marketing. Dairy manufacturing laboratories at University farm, with a number of important discoveries in cheese and ice cream manufacture already to their credit, are not only continuing research in these fields, but are putting in a lot of work on dried milk. They are looking to improvement of its quality, delving into problems of storage and packaging, seeking a product that will be popular with housewives and that may revolutionize milk marketing in the future.

At the same time food chemists are measuring the vitamin A content of Minnesota butter under summer and winter conditions and seeking methods of making it even better by scientific feeding of dairy cows. A wide variety of research projects is being carried on with a view to increasing the market for Minnesota dairy products after the war.

In the budget request to the state legislature the University is asking that the special appropriation for this type of research be increased from \$7,000 to \$15,000 annually so that investigations can be pushed more rapidly.

Dairy farmers are also interested in a special appropriation of \$10,000 annually that is asked for control of mastitis, probably the No. 1 saboteur on the production end of dairying. Present research at University Farm is pressing toward solution of the mastitis problem both through use of drugs and through better herd management. Success in bringing this disease under control would stop one of the most expensive leaks in the dairy business.

A2647-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Small fruits in Minnesota gardens can provide a permanent crop that will yield summer/^{desserts}as well as food for next winter. Strawberries, raspberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries are suggested by the horticulture division at University Farm as the best small fruits for Minnesota home gardens.

Strawberry varieties recommended by the horticulture division include the June-bearing Premier, Beaver, Dunlap and Catskill, and the everbearing Progressive, Wayzata and Evermore. Evermore, just named this spring, seems to be unusually hardy and particularly adapted to drier regions. It produces runner plants more freely than most everbearing varieties.

The red raspberries Latham and Chief are recommended for Minnesota although in the north they must be protected during winter. Good purple varieties are Sodus, and Ruddy, Sodus being especially adapted to southern Minnesota and Ruddy to the northern part of the state.

The new hardy table grapes recently introduced by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Red, Amber, Blue Jay, Bluebell and Moonbeam, will grow in all parts of Minnesota, though they need winter protection in the northern part of the state.

Currants and gooseberries are hardy and among the easiest fruits to grow in the home garden. Cascade, Red Lake and Viking currants and the green Como or red Pixwell gooseberries are suggested for Minnesota planting. In certain areas of the state, however, it is unlawful to plant currants and gooseberries without first obtaining a permit. This restriction is necessary because they are the alternate hosts for white pine blister rust, a serious disease attacking white pine.

A2648-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 20 1945

To all counties

Use if suitable

The first balmy breezes that blow this spring will bring with them a warning that all may not be well in the midst of thousands of cribs or piles of corn throughout the state. This warning was issued today by Ralph Crim, University Farm extension agronomist, who states that spring weather may cause serious spoilage whenever quantities of wet corn are still being stored.

A situation which was bad last fall when thousands of bushels of soft corn were harvested has now been aggravated by lack of transportation and drying facilities. The problem of saving huge quantities of wet corn is the worst that it has been in many years, Crim declared.

Although the answer to the problem must be worked out individually by each farmer, Crim made several suggestions for keeping down losses due to spoilage. The steps suggested were:

1. Every farmer who is not absolutely certain that his corn is "safe", should arrange to get a moisture test. Samples should be taken, as far as possible, from the center of the crib. Samples should be tested directly without first being taken into a heated building where drying may occur. Corn that carries over 20% moisture is not safe in ordinary sized cribs.
2. Make plans now for necessary changes in storage facilities. Don't wait until the coming of warm weather and the busy spring work season.
3. Continue to feed as much of the wet corn as possible. Those who are buying corn for immediate use may find it profitable to buy wet corn on a moisture basis. Livestock specialists advise that a pound of dry matter in wet corn is equal in feeding value to the same amount of dry matter in sound corn.
4. Whenever possible re-crib or re-pile corn in narrow cribs or piles, sorting out the wettest ears and cleaning out trash and shelled corn. By all means provide floors and covers before spring thaws and rains come.

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 20 1945

To all counties

Nearly two million 4-H club members throughout the nation will take stock of their wartime activities and prepare for more effective contributions toward victory as they observe National 4-H Club week March 3 to 11. In Minnesota A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced 4-H goals for 1945 and urged that every club in the state complete enrollments for 1945 as a part of their observance of National 4-H week.

Locally, observance of the week will be marked by (give plans for local observance)

A state membership of 55,000, reaching out to include farm boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age in all parts of Minnesota, has been set as the goal for 1945. Other 1945 goals as announced by Kittleson include canning 475,000 quarts of food; growing 4900 acres of victory gardens; production of over 17,000 acres of other food crops, 700,000 poultry and over 40,000 hogs, sheep, beef and dairy cattle.

Since Pearl Harbor Minnesota 4-H boys and girls have done a magnificent job of food production, taking the place of older brothers in the armed forces, Kittleson said in reviewing 4-H wartime activities.

In addition to freezing, drying and storing food products they raised, 4-H members canned nearly 400,000 quarts of food products last year. More than 42,000 members in the state have also helped the war effort by repairing and remaking clothing, learning first aid and home nursing, caring for farm machinery, increasing farm fuel supplies, removing farm and home hazards through safety measures and demonstrating wartime practices in homemaking and farming to others.

(If desirable, substitute for last paragraph any definite achievements of local clubs.)

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 20, 1945

The fat shortage which is endangering the war effort at the present time makes it necessary to salvage on the farm all possible fats which would ordinarily go to waste, says County Agent _____ . One of the most important sources of these fats is animals that die and have to be disposed of. The government is urging farmers who have such losses to call a rendering plant to pick up carcasses instead of disposing of them on the farm by burying or other means.

Greases which may be recovered in the rendering process are needed now for use in protective coatings for war equipment, hydraulic fluids and lubricants in military machines, in manufacturing synthetic rubber and many other uses.

The collection of anything that will yield these greases is now as necessary as the salvage of scrap iron and paper. Rendering plants will be glad to pick up such wastes if called on the phone.

Used kitchen fats and scraps from butchering may be rendered at home and brought to the nearest butcher who will pay for them at a rate prescribed by the government and also issue two red points for each pound delivered.

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 20 1945

To all counties

Expansion of 4-H and home demonstration work in many Minnesota counties hinges on a University of Minnesota request to the state legislature for an additional annual appropriation of \$40,000. During the war there has been an increased demand in rural communities for services of home demonstration and 4-H agents. In many counties 4-H work has lagged because full-time leadership can be provided for only the summer months.

Although these extension programs are supported cooperatively by county, state, and federal funds, 4-H and home demonstration activities must depend on University of Minnesota support for a good many of the helps that make them successful. Under the federal extension law responsibility for the administration of agricultural extension programs is placed with the University, and much of the financial support comes through legislative appropriation to the University budget.

State extension specialists and 4-H club agents working out from University Farm are all members of the University staff, as are also county extension agents, although the latter are selected for local positions by the county extension committee. Bulletins and project material are all prepared at University Farm and special 4-H events are sponsored and supervised by the state staff.

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 20 1945

To all counties

The tame hay acreage in Minnesota decreased a fifth of a million acres from 1943 to 1944. Coming at a time when livestock numbers are near peak levels and when large amounts of roughage and forage are needed for the production of huge quantities of milk, this reduction is viewed with alarm by University Farm dairy-men and agronomists alike.

A larger than usual acreage of alfalfa and red clover should be planted this spring to bring the 1946 hay acreage up to average, according to A.C. Army, professor of agronomy at University Farm. This can be done, he said, in spite of shortages of alfalfa and red clover seed if every farmer will plant an alfalfa-grass mixture instead of alfalfa alone. Such mixtures have given excellent results and require the use of only 5 to 6 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre instead of the usual 10 to 12 pounds when alfalfa is seeded alone.

Army stated that the supply of good northern grown alfalfa seed is disappearing rapidly from dealers' stocks. He urged that farmers place their orders immediately and that they order only the amount needed on the basis of the above recommendation for mixtures. As a last resort, Army declared, farmers who cannot obtain the needed amounts of adapted seed may use the unadapted Argentine seed. Argentine seed in every instance should be planted in mixtures with grasses so that if the non-hardy alfalfa kills out during the winter of 1945-46 a hay crop will still be produced. No Argentine seed should be planted in counties where alfalfa seed is produced in quantity.

Suggestions on legume-grass mixtures can be obtained from county extension offices.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agricultural 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 20, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

New extension horticulturist and associate professor in the horticulture division at University Farm is Leon C. Snyder, who succeeds Eldred M. Hunt, now secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural society.

Dr. Snyder comes to Minnesota from South Dakota State college where he was assistant professor in horticulture. A member of the South Dakota State college staff since 1936, he was instructor and then assistant professor in botany until 1941 when he was made assistant professor in horticulture. From 1935-1936 Dr. Snyder taught botany at the University of Wyoming.

A native of Michigan, Dr. Snyder did his undergraduate and graduate work in botany and horticulture at the University of Washington, from which institution he received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1935.

Dr. Snyder served last year as president of the South Dakota Federation of Garden clubs and as vice president of the South Dakota Horticultural society.

As extension horticulturist in Minnesota, he will hold meetings and demonstrations in rural areas to instruct extension agents, fruit growers and gardeners in improved methods of gardening, fruit growing and home grounds improvement.

A2649-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The coming of spring weather may cause serious spoilage in the 1944 corn crops wherever quantities of wet corn are still being stored. This warning was issued today by Ralph Crim, University Farm agronomist.

A situation which was bad last fall when thousands of bushels of soft corn were harvested has now been aggravated by lack of transportation and drying facilities. The problem of saving huge quantities of wet corn is the worst that it has been in many years, Crim declared.

Although the answer to the problem must be worked out individually by each farmer, Crim made several suggestions for keeping down losses due to spoilage. The steps suggested were:

1. Every farmer who is not absolutely certain that his corn is "safe", should arrange to get a moisture test. Samples should be taken as far as possible, from the center of the crib. Samples should be taken to be tested directly without first being taken into a heated building where drying may occur. Corn that carries over 20% moisture is not safe in ordinary sized cribs.

2. Make plans now for necessary changes in storage facilities. Don't wait until the coming of warm weather and the busy spring work season.

3. Continue to feed as much of the wet corn as possible. Those who are buying corn for immediate use may find it profitable to buy wet corn on a moisture basis. Livestock specialists advise that a pound of dry matter in wet corn is equal in feeding value to the same amount of dry matter in sound corn.

4. Wherever possible re-crib or re-pile corn in narrow cribs or piles sorting out the wettest ears and cleaning out trash and shelled corn. By all means provide floors and covers before spring thaws and rains come.

A2650-EZ

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

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Lyle Hohenstein, Vernon Center, has been named 4-H club corn champion for Minnesota, according to an announcement today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader.

Selected as district champions were: northern district, Donald Miller, Crookston; central, Louis Juenke, Farmington; and southern, David Rubis, Jackson, now at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

As state champion, Hohenstein will receive a \$50 war bond. District winners will be given \$25 war bonds. Awards are based on size of the contestant's project, number of bushels of corn produced per acre, exhibit at a local or county event and record kept on the project.

A2651-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota farm leaders are concerned over the downward trend of the tame hay acreage in the state in recent years. This decrease amounted to a fifth of a million acres from 1943 to 1944. At present large quantities of roughage and forage are needed to maintain milk production at a high level.

A larger than usual acreage of alfalfa and red clover should be planted this spring to bring the 1946 hay acreage up to average, according to A. C. Army, professor of agronomy at University Farm. This can be done, he said, in spite of shortages of alfalfa and red clover seed if every farmer will plant an alfalfa-grass mixture instead of alfalfa alone. Such mixtures have given excellent results and require the use of only 5 to 6 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre instead of the usual 10 to 12 pounds when alfalfa is seeded alone.

Army stated that the supply of good northern grown alfalfa seed is disappearing rapidly from dealers stocks. He urged that farmers place their orders immediately and that they order only the amount needed on the basis of the above recommendation for mixtures. As a last resort, Army declared, farmers who cannot obtain the needed amounts of adapted seed may use the lower priced Argentine seed. Argentine seed in every instance should be planted in mixtures with grasses so that if the non-hardy alfalfa kills out during the winter of 1945-46 a hay crop will still be produced.

No Argentine seed should be planted in counties where alfalfa seed is produced in quantity, according to Army.

A2652-EZ

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Three freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota have been recommended by the college scholarship committee for the Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarships of \$100 each for 1944-45. The students are Flornn T. Bellon, Eitzen; Stanley E. Drewry, St. Charles; and Stewart C. Ellis, Kimball, all taking work in agriculture.

The scholarships are awarded each year to farm boys from Minnesota who have promising ability, are wholly or partly self-supporting and plan to continue in agriculture.

A2653-JB

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

SUNDAY release.

Daily papers.

How to save millions of bushels of Minnesota corn threatened by spoilage as the weather warms up will be the topic at a meeting called at University Farm Monday at 10 a.m. by Paul E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service. Representatives of the large grain handling firms, crop improvement associations, seed companies, the AAA, federal grain supervision office and farm organizations have been invited to discuss the crisis which is described by Mr. Miller as extremely grave.

A large part of Minnesota's 200 million bushel corn crop was harvested last fall with a high moisture content and piled on the ground and into temporary cribs. This corn has kept fairly well during the cold winter months, but it is sure to start heating and rotting with the arrival of warmer weather.

Grain buyers who have handled corn this winter report that a large percentage of the crop has a moisture content much higher than the 20 per cent which is considered the maximum for safe storage. Part of the corn has been fed during the winter but much will be carried over on farms for summer feeding and for use next year. A shortage of freight cars to move out corn for industrial purposes and into terminal storage has increased the amount of corn that will remain on farms this spring.

"The feed needs of the Minnesota livestock industry are such that we can't afford to lose any of this carry-over corn now," Director Miller said. "At the same time farmers are up against it for the help needed to save the corn by sorting out the bad ears and re-cribbing in smaller units to prevent spoilage. We want to enlist the efforts of all organizations connected with the corn industry in helping farmers with this big job which must be done now before spring work starts. We intend to get the best information on how corn may be handled for safer storage and do our best to make available the material, help and transportation to ease the situation. Most of the work in saving the crop will have to be done on farms where the 1945 crop is in many cases piled on the ground or stored in overlarge cribs."

A2654-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

RELEASE -- MARCH 3.

Minnesota 4-H club members will join with nearly 2 million 4-H'ers throughout the nation in observing National 4-H Club week March 3 to 11. During the week 4-H boys and girls in the state will concentrate on completing enrollments for 1945 and preparing for more effective contributions toward victory.

On the occasion of the national observance of 4-H week, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the following message to 4-H members throughout the nation:

"This year the Nation again reviews with pride the war services of its 1,700,000 4-H Club members. Wherever you 4-H members live and work and share responsibilities, there is convincing evidence of your efforts in achieving your seven wartime goals. Nowhere are these services more appreciated than among our fighting forces.

"Final victory of our armed forces is still to be attained. Your efforts must be carried forward with even more momentum in 1945. To this end may National 4-H Club Week, March 3 to 11, result in rededication by all 4-H Club members of their heads, hearts, hands, and health to fullhearted endeavor in all that makes for victory. Such rededication is significant, especially in this crucial war year 1945.

"Here, in a free country, you are accustomed to take your inspiring pledge, of your own choosing, knowing that it stands for ideals that have made you and your country strong. In great contrast stands the blind vow of allegiance which youth in enemy countries are forced to give to a way of life that leads only to human suffering and death.

"The degree to which we can make victory last and build an enduring peace will depend upon our loyalty to the ideals we hold. We proudly believe that when the cause of democracy finally wins history will record that American youth played a decisive role."

A2665-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Expansion of 4-H and home demonstration work in many Minnesota counties hinges on a University of Minnesota request to the state legislature for an additional annual appropriation of \$40,000. During the war there has been an increased demand in rural communities for services of home demonstration and 4-H agents. In many counties 4-H work has lagged because full-time leadership can be provided for only the summer months.

Although these extension programs are supported cooperatively by county, state, and federal funds, 4-H and home demonstration activities must depend on University of Minnesota support for a good many of the helps that make them successful. Under the federal extension law responsibility for the administration of agricultural extension program is placed with the University, and much of the financial support comes through legislative appropriation to the University budget.

State extension specialists and 4-H club agents working out from University Farm are all members of the University staff, as are also county extension agents, although the latter are selected for local positions by the county extension committee. Bulletins and project material are all prepared at University Farm and special 4-H events are sponsored and supervised by the state staff.

A2666-PCJ

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

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Ralph Wayne, in public relations and production work with Land O'Lakes Creameries since 1942, has been appointed extension dairy specialist and assistant professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm. He will assume his new duties March 1.

As county agricultural agent in Meeker county for 10 years, from 1932 to 1942, Wayne carried on a comprehensive weed control program, established the county 4-H club fair, and was influential in developing the first REA Cooperative in Minnesota.

On a fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation, Wayne spent the year 1931-1932 studying cooperative marketing, livestock improvement and agricultural methods in Copenhagen, Denmark. He was elected a life member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark. He also spent several months in other European countries studying agricultural conditions and methods, visiting universities and state experiment stations and registration offices of cattle breed associations.

As a student in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, Wayne was a member of the intercollegiate dairy, livestock and poultry judging teams and won first place in judging in several national contests. He received his bachelor of science degree from the University in 1929 and spent the following year doing graduate work in dairy husbandry and agricultural biochemistry.

A native of Freeborn county, Wayne is married and has two children. He lives at 1507 Arona Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release

Representatives of the grain trade, crop improvement organizations, and government agencies meeting at University Farm this week described the condition of the corn crop in southern and western Minnesota counties as the worst in history. Grain inspectors reported that moisture percentages on corn have been running from 18 to 33 per cent or more. The average market receipts of corn at Minneapolis run from 22 to 25 per cent moisture, well above the 20 per cent which is considered safe for storage. An estimated 50 million bushels of high moisture corn is in danger of spoiling on Minnesota farms if not re-cribbed before warm weather.

Farmers who have been counting on shipping out the corn or storing it in local elevators must give up that hope because there are neither rail cars for shipment nor elevators equipped for handling wet corn, according to representatives of railroads and grain handling firms.

"The opinion of the group," said S. T. Rutford, assistant extension director, "was that the first and most important step is to get moisture tests on all corn being stored in cribs and in piles on the ground." Rutford went on to point out that such a test is necessary for a decision on the most appropriate action to take in saving the wet corn. It was generally agreed that corn carrying over 30 per cent moisture would spoil even if cleaned and re-cribbed at this time. Where corn is too wet to save, as much of it as possible should be salvaged by feeding to livestock now while dry feeds are saved for later use. Much of the corn that is in fair shape can be saved by proper cleaning, sorting and recribbing in smaller units and with adequate ventilation.

Rutford urged farmers to call on their county agents for advice and assistance in dealing with this problem. He added that every effort was being made to provide farmers and county agents with information which would prove of value in this emergency.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 28 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 28, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planning Spring Pastures

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"You might just as well let them have it as soon as spring comes," Exercise maintained, "because they'll bust out somewhere if you don't. I can't get my fence fixing done very early as a rule, and the cattle won't stay in the yard." His neighbors agreed that the fence fixing didn't get done very early--or very late for that matter. But at an auction sale, Exercise somehow put a bid on a good purebred heifer and that changed his whole program.

For the first time Mr. Lott began looking around to see what would make that heifer produce well. "Now that I have a purebred herd," he told Mrs. Lott, "we'll have to feed her scientifically and see that she gets the best of care." So he began studying up on pastures. It didn't take long to decide he needed something better than the old bluegrass hill for Bonny Johanna Ormsby Fobes Carnation, the present pride of the family.

As soon as he could get in the field, Mr. Lott seeded some grain, using odds and ends that he could find. It was a mixture of barley, oats and some winter wheat left over from last year, so he opened the drill more than he usually did. With this he seeded some alfalfa, alsike, brome and timothy, spreading it on the surface and cultipacking it well to firm the ground. Then he fixed a good tight fence to keep

(More)

the cattle out until the grain was 4 to 6 inches high. He also put some new posts and wire around the bluegrass and, while waiting for the grain to grow, double disked and dragged the old hill pasture.

It was fun to see the cows gobble down that young grain when he finally let them have it. They didn't even try the new fence, but just loaded up on the succulent feed and came back to the shady side of the barn to rest and chew their cud. He had to buy another pail and a larger cream can, but he was pretty proud when he showed his check to Mrs. Lott, and suggested that she buy a new hat. Mrs. Lott almost fainted.

By the time the grain was grazed off, the bluegrass had recovered and was tall, thick, and thrifty, waiting to fill the hungry cows. About June 1, Mr. Lott put in a patch of Sudan grass and had that all ready to graze during hot weather. He kept the grain "cow mowed" whenever it got big enough and was pleased to see the alfalfa and alsike trying to get ahead of the grass.

In August, Mr. Lott worked up some more ground and put in a patch of fall feed--mixing rye and winter wheat this time--for late fall and early spring pastures. He also bought a new suit, an unpatched pair of overalls and some war bonds. No use letting all those cream checks lie idle in the bank.

The next summer, Mr. Lott cut hay from the legumes he seeded with grain, and then pastured the second and third cutting. He found that better pasture stretched his winter feed so that he could be more liberal with it, and the cattle never got thin and out of condition.

Now Mr. Lott is planning an automatic water system and Mrs. Lott is going to remodel the house, just because of a stray heifer at an auction sale. He was even invited to go over to "Haventriedit" Township to talk to the Farm Bureau Unit about pasture improvement.

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
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BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Pen-Type Cow Barns

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This is still rated as a free country, at least in some respects, and it is no crime to milk cows for whatever reason one may choose. At the same time, it approaches a tragedy to see some family slave at pails and cows, handling tons of milk, just to pay for a fancy building erected in an optimistic moment of enthusiasm.

Overhead, which includes interest and depreciation on buildings and equipment, must be paid in one way or another before there is any income left over to buy new overalls. Putting it another way, the less money spent on overhead, the more there will be to reward the human operators. If barn and equipment cost \$250 per cow, she will have to pay roughly \$25.00 stall rent before she starts paying for feed and labor. Some palaces cost as much as \$1000 per cow. On a 40-cow herd, the stall rent would take a lot of butterfat.

In Minnesota, cows must be sheltered from storms and the worst winter weather. They must be kept reasonably clean, comfortable and supplied with unlimited unfrozen water whenever they want it. They should be handled with the least possible effort, time and expense by the operator, if he is to make maximum earnings. It has never been proved that gold plated handles on the silage cart would boost the butterfat average of any cow of any breed.

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There are plenty of arguments for steel stanchions and individual water cups, but if the operator can figure a way to get just as good results without them, he might as well have the money as the manufacturer of equipment. Cork floors and concrete gutters are nice, but the cows don't care what they stand or lie on if it is warm, dry and not too hard or rough. Old Betsy doesn't care whether you lug her feed 200 feet in a basket or let her walk to a bunk right next to the silo.

These are some of the arguments which are stirring up interest in pen-type barns, where the cows run loose, eat roughage from bunks and racks convenient to the feed supply and walk into a special stall beside the milking machine to make their morning and evening contribution to the war effort.

Pen-type barns are cleaned only two or three times a year. This might seem a bonanza to Peter Tumbledown who seldom cleans his barn anyway, but experience has shown that Mr. Sanitary can keep his cows clean in either building. The pen barn must be larger, but it can be less expensive, may do without a concrete floor and can be arranged to save considerable labor in feeding. An inside tank will replace all of the individual cups with far less plumbing.

Hay can be stored in an adjacent shed where cows can eat their way thru the hay mow. Grain can be fed individually while each cow is stanchioned for milking. Bedding can be kept over the loafing room and poked thru a hole in the floor as needed. Concentrates can be binned over the milking parlor, mixed and ground at ceiling level and spouted to the cows by gravity.

Some of the men who are dairying for profit will be studying pen-type barns after the war.

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Hunt for a Tree in the Forest

It is possible that there is growing in southern Minnesota a goose (or a tree) capable of laying golden eggs. It is a well accepted fact that no two animals or plants are exactly alike. We spend a lot of time judging and selecting our cattle and our hogs but generally agree that "trees is trees" and let it go at that.

Our fruit growers know that apple trees differ, and many of our best varieties have been found and propagated by someone keen enough to see a useful difference in things which looked identical to the casual observer.

Honey locust trees are fairly common in southern Minnesota. They are easy to recognize by their feathery compound or double compound leaves, very small, inconspicuous blossoms and the long twisty seed pods. These pods are from 8 to 12 inches long. Some may even be longer, with a width of about an inch and a whole row of brown, beanlike seeds arranged like the seeds in string beans. When the pods are mature, these hard seeds defy the teeth of man and perhaps those of beasts.

When the pods are just about ripe they are full of a glue-like jelly and fresh or dry, they have an unpleasant taste. They pucker the mouth a little and are somewhat bitter. When dry and ground fine, they make one sneeze. Animals will not eat them.

But there are variations in this fruit. Some trees have been discovered which have pods greatly relished by all livestock. Some are even so good that they are used for human food when dried and ground to flour. We have read that the "locusts and wild honey" on which ancient prophets lived, referred not to the insects, but to the pods of locust trees. Some trees produce pods which are very sweet, containing

(More)

Wed. March 14, 1945

as much as 30 per cent sugar, and since the plant is a legume-like clover, it is high in protein.

Trees which produce regular crops of edible pods have been found, and enthusiastic fans figure that a solid stand of such trees would yield total digestive nutrients per acre comparable to a good crop of corn. It is certain that honey locust trees in a pasture will add materially to the feed produced. Their shade is not so dense as to kill the grass, they furnish their own nitrogen and the cattle fatten on the pods each fall--if they are edible.

We have tried growing grafted honey locusts from the choice trees found in the South, but so far have found nothing hardy in Minnesota. The job now is to find trees which will stand Minnesota winters and produce regularly heavy crops of sweet pods reasonably free from unpleasant flavor. Most honey locusts have thorns, from 1 to 8 inches long, with two big barbs near the base. Others are thornless or practically so. Of course, it would be nice if this "golden" tree we are seeking would be obliging enough to forget the thorns, but plant breeders can take them off, if necessary. The big thing is to locate sweet pods and high yields on a hardy tree.

Do you know of a honey locust whose pods are eagerly eaten by cattle? I'd certainly like to locate one.

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 28 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 7, 1945

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

We All Have Troubles

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Just when the thumb was hurting, it was the biggest event in my existence. At the time it made more of an impression than the earthquake and tidal wave in Japan, which killed thousands of people. Those closer things come to us, the more importance they assume. A mosquito on the nose looks larger than a B-17 over Tokyo.

A friend had a bad case of inflammatory rheumatism. He did a lot of grunting and groaning, which was no doubt entirely justified, but when I went in to help roll him over, it seemed to me he needed a little better perspective, so I gave him a good lecture.

"Here you lie in a comfortable bed, with a doctor and your good wife to take care of you. Think of all the soldiers who are all shot to pieces and lie perhaps for days without any shelter on the frozen ground amid the sleet! Think of the early Christians who were fed to the lions or burned at the stake! Think of the arctic explorers, who freeze and starve, camping in the snow during a terrific blizzard! They didn't fuss and gripe over a few stiff joints."

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(Lore)

It should help a lot when we feel abused and full of trouble, to think of so many others who are worse off. Today's papers are full of stories about our boys all over the world, steaming in mucky fox holes, fighting insects and malaria in addition to the guns of the enemy.

It made the chills run up my spine to hear one of our boys tell about being torpedoed and floating for 45 hours in the limitless salty ocean while sharks lurked threateningly in plain sight, attacking whenever vigilance slackened. I'm amazed at the daring of men who fly their loads of bombs through black clouds of flak where steel is whizzing in all directions. I wonder at the fortitude of boys who run up and throw grenades into pill boxes spurting death from machine guns.

This world is full of trouble, danger and distress, especially for those who are fighting our battles on foreign soil, but one thing may compensate for all their daring. They do not have to make out an income tax!

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Southeastern Experiment Station, Waseca

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

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University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 21, 1945

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

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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
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Waseca, Minnesota

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 28 1945

To all counties

_____ county gardeners who plant vegetables adapted to Minnesota conditions will profit by getting crops superior both in quality and quantity, says A.E. Hutchins horticulturist at University Farm. Dr. Hutchins also suggests that gardeners who had particular trouble with vegetable diseases last year will be wise to plant disease-resistant varieties.

Varieties of green and yellow vegetables recommended for Minnesota include: green string beans--Tendergreen, Stringless, Green Pod; yellow string beans--Pencil Pod; carrots--Chantenay and Danvers Half Long; Swiss chard--Giant Lucullus; spinach--New Zealand, Bloomsdale, King of Denmark; early cabbage--Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Market; midseason cabbage--Late Copenhagen; late cabbage--Danish Ballhead; broccoli--Italian green sprouting; squash--Buttercup and Greengold. Hubbard squash is primarily adapted to southern Minnesota.

Gardeners in the northern part of the state will probably have better success growing early varieties of tomatoes, Dr. Hutchins says. Some of the varieties he recommends for Minnesota are: early--Victory and Firesteel; midseason, Break O'Day, Pritchard, John Baer, Bonny Best and Stokesdale; late--Marglobe, Rutgers; yellow--Mingold and Jubilee.

Potatoes on the recommended list include Red Warba and Warba, both extra early; Cobbler, early; Chippewa and Pontiac, medium; and Sequoia and Sebago, late.

Further recommendations as to suggested varieties, as well as a list of the common disease-resistant varieties, are given in Extension Bulletin 174, Vegetable Gardening. Copies may be secured at the county extension office

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 28 1945

To all counties

Farmers who hope to survive the drop in egg prices to be expected after the war had better start cutting costs right away. That's the advice of Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, who believes that better management practices and types of equipment will go a long way toward saving chicks as well as time and labor.

First precaution Miss Cooke suggests is to protect against pullorum disease by making sure to buy chicks that come from properly blood-tested flocks and to see that no reactors have been left in those flocks. A good scrubbing of the brooder house with lye and water will furnish further protection against loss of chicks. Another chick-saving tip is to provide clean range for the time when the chicks must be turned outdoors. Those who had trouble during the wet spring of 1944 will realize the value of adding a sunporch to their equipment this year, so that chicks can be out in the sunshine, safely up from contaminated ground even though mud may prevent moving them out to the alfalfa field.

Dry litter is another life-saver for chicks. Damp litter is a breeding place for coccidiosis and worms. Use a thick layer of fluffy absorbent litter such as shavings or ground corncobs. Banking the litter well up into the corners of the house will keep the chicks from piling up there. Guard against dampness from spilled water by setting fountains on wire-covered platforms that chicks can't get under.

Plenty of room in brooder house, at feeders and on roosts will help to get rapid and therefore cheap growth, Miss Cooke says. If chicks have been crowded, especially after the brooding period, a good solution is a low roosting shelter, cheap to build and easy to move, yet giving growing pullets all the protection they need.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 28 1945

To All Counties

The only way to get water out of soft corn is to evaporate it out with moving air.

A good principle is to see to it that no part of the crib is farther than two feet from a current of air, says Dennis M. Ryan, extension engineer at University Farm.

Safe storage can be made by hanging wire or slatted fencing on poles to make a long narrow crib not over four feet wide. There should be a floor of old lumber or hollow tile or concrete block laid on side.

If the crib is wider than four feet, some means must be found to get air thru the center. Ducts can be nailed together of old lumber in such a way that they will take in air thru the sides. These can be inserted thru the crib either up and down or across every four feet. One plan recommended by Ryan is to lay ordinary tile thru the crib to make ducts at regular intervals. In order to keep the tile in line as the corn settles, put a small pole thru them. Lay the tile loosely so air can pass either way.

If tile and lumber are not available to build air passages, even dry coarse brush laid between four-foot layers of corn will help a lot to open the pile up for circulation. Be sure the brush is dry.

Wet corn in permanent cribs may have to be elevated out. Merely handling the corn, straining out trash and picking out spoiled ears will help a lot, because the corn is looser in the crib when put back in. However, if cribs are too large it will be desirable to build some kind of air passageway in the center or fit the crib with ducts. These can be constructed of almost any material on hand just so air currents are given a chance to work on the corn.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

A shortage in containers for handling and shipping food led to a warning today to consumers and dealers to make every effort to stretch the small supply.

In issuing the warning and urging conservation, W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing, said dealers can help relieve the tight situation by placing orders for containers as far as possible in advance of needs, taking delivery of containers at any time they are available, handling them carefully and re-using them to the fullest extent. Consumers should return egg cases and other containers to the grocery store for re-use.

Increased government requirements as well as manpower problems in manufacturing and inadequate supplies of materials are among the causes for the shortages in containers for civilian use.

Though the steel authorized for use in tin cans, is ample, a serious limitation is lack of labor, since most plants producing sanitary cans for food are in critical labor areas. No difficulty is expected in obtaining glass containers for essential food purposes in 1945, however.

The supply of wood pulp and waste paper for making shipping cartons, folding boxes, fiber drums and paper bags will be shorter than in 1944. Wooden boxes, baskets, barrels and other wooden containers will be considerably short of needs in 1945, and carry-over supplies are lower in some areas than a year ago. For cloth bags there will not be enough broad-woven cotton goods to meet the demand. Burlap from India is substituted to a limited extent for cotton bags, but the available supply after July 1 is not certain. The supply of cellophane, parchment and other specialty papers is also reported as critically short.

A2669-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Victory gardeners who are getting the jump on the 1945 garden season by starting some of their plants indoors already face several plant disease problems. According to C. J. Eide, associate professor of plant pathology at University Farm, the first disease symptoms may show up soon after the seeds are planted in flats or window boxes.

"Damping off" is one of the first diseases to attack young seedlings, Eide says. The affected seedlings have a soft, watery appearance at the ground line and soon topple over and die. Seed treatments which destroy disease organisms that are carried on the surface of the seed help to control this disease but certain soil-borne organisms may also cause it. Excessive watering, lack of light, use of heavy soil, and crowding of plants are other factors that contribute to the occurrence and spread of damping off.

The soil that is used in seed flats should preferably not be taken from the garden since this may be the source of a number of diseases which may affect the young seedlings. Contaminated soil causes infection of plants even if seed treatment is followed, Eide says. If old garden soil must be used, it should be sterilized. This may be done by placing small amounts of soil in a shallow pan and heating in an oven. A medium-sized potato buried in the soil will serve as a gauge of the length of time needed to complete the sterilization. The soil may be removed when the potato is cooked.

Eide warned against misunderstandings that might arise in regard to certain vegetable varieties that are advertised as being disease resistant. He pointed out that such resistance is for certain specific diseases and does not offer blanket protection against all diseases. Seed treatment with appropriate chemical substances used according to manufacturers' directions is highly desirable as a protection against many diseases, Eide said,

A2670-EZ

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

Daily papers

Immediate release.

One hundred and twenty thousand sacks of milkweed pods gathered by school children and 4-H club members in Minnesota will be shipped to the mill in Michigan during March, according to LeRoy Nielsen, state supervisor for the milkweed floss division of War Hemp Industries, Inc. an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Floss from the pods gathered by the Minnesota children will make 60,000 life jackets for the men in the armed services. Floss is now being used in life jackets in place of kapok, now unavailable.

Counties topping the list in the amount of pods gathered are Stearns with 7,396 sacks; Hennepin, 6,188; Morrison, 6,130; Washington, 5,564; and Wright, 4,600.

In praising the work done by Minnesota boys and girls and the cooperation of adults, Nielsen emphasized the need for an even more intensive program in milkweed collection this coming summer. The United States Navy alone will need about 10,000,000 pounds. About one and a half million pounds will be furnished by the thirty states in which the program was put on this year.

"We look for 200,000 sacks from Minnesota in the fall of 1945," Nielsen said. In the meantime, boys and girls can help in the 1945 program by gathering empty 50-pound onion sacks and taking them to the local school house where they can be stored until needed for the pods.

A2671-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Fourteen 4-H boys and girls who have won district championships in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest will compete for state honors at University Farm on Saturday morning, March 10. The state champion and reserve champion will broadcast their speeches at 2 p.m. over WCCO, KSTP and a network of other Minnesota stations.

District winners, as announced by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, are: Gloria Bergan, Alverado; Harriet Tews, Hutchinson; Martin Haley, Chisholm; Clayton Peterson, Lomann; Christabel Adix, Alden; Nancy Lu Kingzett, Perley; Stanley Hanks, Anoka; Beva Lee DeGriselles, Pipestone; Beverly McKinney, Montevideo; Marguerite Ronan, Lewiston; Eldon J. Underdahl, Kenyon; Elizabeth Gosch, Mankato; James Radig, Breckenridge; and Gordon Erickson, St. Cloud. District champions will receive \$25 war bonds.

The 4-H radio speaking contest is being sponsored for the third year by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish council. Subject of the contest is "Why I Believe Education for Peaceful Living is Necessary."

A2672-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Home gardeners who have gained experience and enthusiasm in the course of their victory garden adventures and who want to turn their interests toward landscaping their homes may be interested in a revised edition of Extension Bulletin 193, just published by the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm. This bulletin, entitled "Landscape Planning," is by E. M. Hunt, former extension horticulturist who is now secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

Principles of arrangement and selection of trees, shrubs and flowers for landscaping the farm or city home are set forth in the bulletin. Mr. Hunt suggests a five-year plan which spreads the work and cost of the landscaping over a period of years.

The bulletin may be had without cost from any county extension office in Minnesota or by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2673-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Dry milk manufacturers and dairy leaders will spend two days at University Farm next week wrestling with problems closely associated with the future of Minnesota dairying. The dry milk short course scheduled for March 14 and 15 will take up problems which have come with conversion to drying in Minnesota plants, and present the latest information on how to improve the product to the point where it will have a large market after the war, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

E. Fred Koller of the agricultural economics division will present his studies of the state industry and discuss steps that need to be taken to insure a postwar market.

The use of dry milk and dry ice cream mix by the armed forces will be described by Lt. Robert J. Remaley of the Quartermaster's Corps, Chicago. Other speakers will be men with practical experience in both small and large plants, as well as University scientists who will present the research findings in the laboratories at University Farm.

Much of the field of dry milk manufacture will be covered, including methods of encouraging producers to deliver high quality milk, methods of manufacture that will improve the product, and a program of packaging and merchandising that will increase consumer acceptance.

A2674-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Since a large percentage of the corn now on Minnesota farms has been found to wet for storage in normal cribs, a good principle for the farmer to follow is to see to it that no part of a crib is farther than two feet from a current of air, says Dennis M. Ryan, extension engineer at University Farm.

Safe storage can be made by hanging wire or slatted fencing on poles to make a long narrow crib not over four feet wide. There should be a floor of old lumber, hollow tile or concrete block to let air under the crib.

If the crib is wider than four feet, some means must be found to get air thru the center. Ducts can be nailed together of old lumber in such a way that they will take in air thru the sides. These can be inserted thru the crib either up and down or across every four feet. One plan recommended by Ryan is to lay ordinary tile thru the crib to make ducts at regular intervals. In order to keep the tile in line as the corn settles, put a small pole thru them. Lay the tile loosely so air can pass either way, Ryan says.

If tile and lumber are not available to build air passages, he suggests dry coarse brush laid between four-foot layers of corn to open the pile up for circulation.

"Wet corn in permanent cribs may have to be elevated out. Merely handling the corn, straining out trash and picking out spoiled ears will help a lot, because the corn is looser in the crib when put back in," Ryan said. "However, if cribs are too large it will be desirable to build some kind of air passageway in the center or fit the crib with ducts. These can be constructed of almost any material on hand just so air currents are given a chance to work on the corn."

A2675-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 7 1945

Use if suitable.
Particularly in southern
3 tiers of counties.

To all counties.

Records of a southern Minnesota packing plant show that about a third of the hides from cattle slaughtered in this plant in 1944 were damaged by grubs, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. This represents a decrease of about 10 per cent from 1943. Morris believes this may be evidence of the effectiveness of the campaign to control cattle grubs as carried out in many communities in the past three years.

The heavy annual loss caused by grubs is particularly serious at this time because it involves the wastage of millions of pounds of the choicest meat, the destruction of large numbers of hides from which the highest grade leather could be made and decided reduction in milk production from infested dairy cattle. These losses can be cut down materially, Morris says, by using one of several simple and inexpensive treatments. Such treatments are particularly effective when conducted on a community basis.

The grub which causes all the damage is the larva of the heel fly. Early in the summer this fly lays its eggs on the hair near the hoofs. The eggs hatch in a few days and the small larvae burrow into the body, reaching the back in about eight months. Here the grubs make holes in the hide, form cysts under each of the openings and remain in this position for some time before emerging. Following emergence, the grubs fall to the ground where they go into the pupal stage and later emerge again as flies. Control methods involve interrupting the life cycle of the grub before it reaches the pupal stage.

Damage can be greatly reduced and annoyance from the flies largely eliminated by treating infested cattle with a powder or wash containing derris or cube. Applications should be made after swellings first appear and should be repeated about once a month as long as necessary. Morris suggests that _____ county farmers see the county agent for instructions as to treatment.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 7 1945

To all counties

Availability of a revised Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service bulletin of special interest to _____ county farmers and gardeners was announced today by County Agent _____. This bulletin is Extension Pamphlet 118, "Commercial Fertilizers for Minnesota in 1945."

The county agent stated that this bulletin presents the most recent information on War Food Orders regulating the wartime use of commercial fertilizers. This includes Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommendations on rates of application as required by War Food Order No. 5. Included in the bulletin are lists of mixed and straight fertilizers which may be offered for sale this year.

Specific recommendations are given on rates of application for a number of crops. Included in this list are recommendations for market garden crops, canning crops, vegetable gardens, potatoes, corn, small grains, sugar beets, legume hays, pastures, small fruits and tree fruits. Rates of application vary on the basis of the fertilizer formula used.

Extension Pamphlet 118 is also available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 7 1945

Use if suitable

To all counties

One of the most frequently asked questions coming to University Farm from southern Minnesota farmers these days is, "Can I save my wet corn by putting it in the silo?"

Although no investigations have been made at University Farm involving the use of high-moisture ear corn as ensiling material, H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, states that such studies were made by the Iowa Experiment Station in 1923. Searles believes that the information provided by this investigation is of value to farmers who have on hand more wet corn than they can feed before warm weather sets in.

The ensiling material used by the Iowa investigators was ear corn ranging from 25 to 32 per cent moisture in the grain and 30 to 50 per cent moisture in the cobs. The four grades of corn that were used included some that was mature and free from molds as well as some that was very immature and moldy. The ensiling was done in March. Enough water was added to bring the moisture content up to about 60 per cent. Not all the water could be added at the time of ensiling. The 31 per cent moisture corn required 67 pounds of water per hundred pounds of ensiled material to bring the moisture content up to the desired level.

The silos were opened in November. The best grades of corn produced silage that was well preserved, palatable, clean and bright. The poorest grade, that which was very immature and moldy, produced silage that was soft and mushy and had a sharp, musty odor. On the average, this silage was 53 per cent heavier than ordinary silage at a depth of ten feet.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 7 1945

To all counties

Start your garden program now by making a careful plan, ordering seeds early, and making arrangements for spray materials, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, urged _____ county gardeners today. Home gardens, he said will be needed this year as much as ever.

First step in working out a detailed plan is to determine the size of the garden. Snyder warns against attempting to grow a larger garden than the family can take care of. Plot the garden on a sheet of paper, using a suitable scale such as 1/8 or 1/4 of an inch to the foot. Next decide on the vegetables to be grown basing the choice on the size of the garden and the likes and dislikes of the family.

If the garden is small, plan to grow high yielding vegetables such as snap beans, Swiss chard, tomatoes, carrots, onions, leaf lettuce, and beets. Since planting more than the family needs will waste both seeds and land, Snyder cautions against planting too much of such vegetables as snap beans, leaf lettuce, Swiss chard, and radishes. Interplanting quick-maturing vegetables between rows of late maturing ones will conserve space in the small garden. Succession plantings of such quick-maturing vegetables as radish, leaf lettuce, snap beans, and sweet corn will provide fresh supplies for a long period.

Base the length of the row on needs for the entire season, both for fresh use and for preserving. It is best to plant carrots, cabbage, beets, and potatoes for fresh storage later than for summer use. To insure pollination, plant not fewer than three rows of sweet corn, making the rows short if space is limited.

Group tall vegetables at one side of the garden. Group quick maturing vegetables together so the space they occupy can be used for a fall garden

Spacing distances are given in Extension Pamphlet 122, Victory Garden.

Copies are available at the county extension office,

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 8, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

"Pruning the Apple Tree" is the title of a new University Farm publication designed particularly as a guide for home orchardists. T. S. Weir, assistant professor of horticulture, describes and illustrates in the bulletin both the training of young trees and the pruning of mature apple trees.

Weir points out that all young trees need pruning if a satisfactory framework is to be built for a strong, long-lived tree. A dozen different diagrams are used to illustrate right and wrong ways of pruning. The same principles recommended for the pruning of young trees can also be applied to rebuilding older apple trees.

There is still time to prune apple trees this spring, Weir says. Late winter and early spring pruning before any growth has started is a recommended practice.

"Pruning the Apple Tree," Extension Folder 129, is available without cost from county agents and from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2676-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 8, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Commencement activities for the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will begin Saturday evening, March 10, with presentation of the senior class play, "Quality Street," at the auditorium at University Farm. Graduation exercises will be held on Friday evening, March 16.

The Rev. Richard Raines of Hennepin avenue Methodist church, Minneapolis, will preach the Commencement sermon in the University Farm auditorium on Sunday evening. School awards and honors will be announced at a special assembly Wednesday noon.

C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will deliver the address at graduation exercises Friday evening. Diplomas will be presented by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture. A reception for members of the graduation class will be given Friday afternoon by Dean and Mrs. Bailey and Dr. and Mrs. Christianson.

A2677-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 8, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Have a garden this year, but don't attempt a bigger one than you can take care of, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advised prospective victory gardeners today.

In pointing out the need for victory gardens this year, he said production of vegetables in home gardens will help prevent possible food shortages and ease over-taxed transportation facilities. Last year 40 per cent of all fresh vegetables were produced in home gardens. Goal for the nation has again been set at 20 million gardens this year.

Even a small garden, if properly planned and cared for, can produce vegetables worth \$50 or more, according to Snyder. The gardener with a small plot should, however, plan to grow high-yielding vegetables such as snap beans, Swiss chard, tomatoes, carrots, onions, leaf lettuce and beets. Interplanting quick-maturing vegetables between rows of late-maturing ones will conserve space in the small garden, while succession plantings of quick-maturing radishes, snap beans and leaf lettuce will provide fresh supplies for a long period. A common mistake, the extension horticulturist warned, is planting too much of some vegetables such as snap beans, chard, leaf lettuce or radish, with resultant waste of seed and garden space.

A2678-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 13, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

A. Glenn Richards, now assistant professor in the department of zoology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed associate professor of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm. Dr. Richards will begin his new duties July 1.

Previous to becoming a member of the staff at the University of Pennsylvania in 1939, Dr. Richards was an instructor in biology in the College of the City of New York for two years. He has served as biologist with the Nassau county (Long Island) Mosquito Extermination commission, research assistant at the American Museum of Natural History and assistant New York state entomologist.

A graduate of the University of Georgia, he received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell university in 1932. From 1933-1936 he was a research assistant at the University of Rochester.

Dr. Richards is editor of the Entomological News and is a fellow of the Entomological Society of America.

A2679-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 13, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

"Commercial Fertilizers for Minnesota in 1945" is the title of a revised University Farm publication of special interest to gardeners and farmers. This bulletin presents the most recent information on War Food Orders regulating the wartime use of commercial fertilizers. This includes Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommendations on rates of application as required by War Food Order No. 5. Included in the bulletin are lists of mixed and straight fertilizers which can be offered for sale this year.

Specific recommendations are given on rates of application for a number of crops. Included in this list are recommendations for market garden crops, canning crops, vegetable gardens, potatoes, corn, small grains, sugar beets, legume hays, pastures, small fruits and tree fruits. Rates of application vary on the basis of the fertilizer formula used.

The number of this bulletin is Extension Pamphlet 118 and is available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, as well as from county agricultural agents.

A2680-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 13, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota farmers making their crop plans for 1945 can for the first time do so with the backing of government crop insurance on two important crops, wheat and flax, says Charles W. Stickney, state AAA chairman. He urged those who would like the protection of insurance in growing these crops to get in touch with their county AAA office and study the terms of the insurance.

Flax, which is considered one of the more hazardous crops, has been covered by insurance for the first time this year as a means of encouraging increased acreages. This crop now is subject to both insurance and incentive payment.

Under the procedure set up by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation the farmer who applies for insurance pledges so many bushels of his crop as a premium, payable September 1. He designates how many acres of the particular crop he wants covered on the basis of a yield fixed as suitable for his farm. He may choose 50 per cent or 75 per cent coverage.

In case the crop is all or partially lost, the government insurance agency steps in to reimburse him for his loss. If the loss is incurred early enough so the land can be released for another crop, the indemnity represents half of the coverage. If no crop is harvested the indemnity is 80 per cent of the coverage. If a partial crop is harvested the indemnity is determined by the difference between the crop and the coverage.

Wheat contracts cover a three-year period, while flax contracts are written for one year. Farmers who are interested in crop insurance of this type can secure detailed information concerning the working of the plan in their own localities from the county AAA office or a local committeeman.

A2681-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 13, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Plant vegetables adapted to Minnesota conditions if you want crops that are superior both in quality and quantity. That's the advice A. E. Hutchins, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, gives to victory gardeners. Dr. Hutchins also suggests that victory gardeners who had particular trouble with vegetable diseases last year will be wise to plant disease-resistant varieties.

Varieties of green and yellow vegetables recommended for Minnesota include: green string beans--Tendergreen, Stringless, Green Pod; yellow string beans--Pencil Pod; carrots--Chantenay and Danvers Half Long; Swiss chard--Giant Lucullus; spinach--New Zealand, Bloomsdale, King of Denmark; early cabbage--Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Market; midseason cabbage--Late Copenhagen; late cabbage--Danish Ballhead; broccoli--Italian green sprouting; squash--Buttercup and Greengold. Hubbard squash is primarily adapted to southern Minnesota.

Gardeners in the northern part of the state will probably have better success growing early varieties of tomatoes, Dr. Hutchins says. Some of the varieties he recommends for Minnesota are: early--Victory and Firesteel; midseason, Break O'Day, Pritchard, John Baer, Bonny Best and Stokesdale; late--Marglobe, Rutgers; yellow--Mingold and Jubilee.

Potatoes on the recommended list include Red Warba and Warba, both extra early; Cobbler, early; Chippewa and Pontiac, medium; and Sequoia and Sebago, late.

A2682-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 13, 1945

To all counties

The best time to renovate permanent pastures is in early spring, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, who adds that because of neglect many old 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, preferably before regular spring work. Work can begin just as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to prepare a seedbed.

Burson suggests the following steps:

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

The pasture renovation program should cover at least a two-year period in order to leave sufficient pasture for the livestock until the renovated area is ready to be grazed, and to lay a 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.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 13, 1945

To all counties

Transplants can be grown successfully at home if special care is taken in raising them, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Transplants should be used in growing such cool season crops as leaf lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli and such long season crops as tomatoes, eggplant, and celery.

He suggests planting seeds in shallow flats or flower pots, using a specially prepared soil consisting of three parts garden loam, one part sand and one part well rotted manure. Leaf mold or peat moss may be substituted for the manure. Put this mixture through a one-fourth inch screen. Place some coarse material in the bottom of the flat and the soil mixture on top; then press soil firmly around the sides of the flat and level with a small board. To get a firm seedbed, use a wooden block to firm the surface. Using the edge of a narrow board, mark the rows two inches apart and one-fourth inch deep.

Seeds should be treated with a seed disinfectant such as Semesan, Arasan, or Spergon. After planting the seed, cover the rows with sand or soil mixture and firm with the wooden block. If several varieties of seed are planted, mark each row. Water thoroughly through a cloth and cover the flat with a pane of glass. Leave the flat in a warm room.

As soon as the seedlings are up, remove the glass and keep in a sunny spot. In about two weeks the seedlings will be ready to transplant into another flat or into individual containers. Use the same soil mixture as before and prepare the flats in the same way. Space the young seedlings two inches apart in the flat each way. A pointed round stick is useful for opening holes and firming the seed around the roots.

From this stage until time to set in the field, the plants should be grown in the hot bed or cold frame. Plants grown in the kitchen window are likely to be spindly. The sash may be raised or removed on warm days, but the cover must be on at night and on cool, windy days. If the weather turns cold, the frames may be covered with canvas.

Allow six weeks to two months from the time of seeding to the time for setting the plants in the garden.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 14, 1945

To all counties

Parasites are still taking a heavy toll in Minnesota sheep flocks in spite of the fact that satisfactory control measures are known and have been used successfully by hundreds of farmers. W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman, points out that there is no justification for such neglect particularly at a time when production costs are relatively high and when the outlook is for continued meat shortages.

The use of phenothiazine in the last few years has proved to be a more effective means of worm control than was previously known, Morris says. The plan recommended by Morris calls for treatment of the entire flock before the pasture season, thus protecting the young lambs from infestation soon after they begin to eat grass. This treatment can be given any time up to within 30 days of lambing. It may also be given after lambing, preferably a week or two before the sheep are turned out on pasture. The important thing, according to Morris, is to keep the old sheep off the regular pasture until several days after they have been given the phenothiazine treatment.

The prepasture treatment is only one step in the worm control program, Morris goes on to explain. The other step is to put the flock on a phenothiazine salt mixture as soon as the pasture season starts. Such a mixture may be made by mixing one part of phenothiazine with nine parts of salt. This mixture should be kept before the entire flock throughout the pasture season. Morris states the salt mixture is not effective in expelling a bad infestation of worms but it will prevent heavy infestations developing while sheep are on pasture.

Sheep growers are urged to consult their county agents for advice on administering the prepasture phenothiazine drench.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 15, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Start your garden program now by making a careful plan, ordering seeds and making arrangements for spray materials, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, urged victory gardeners today. Home gardens, he said, will be needed this year as much as ever.

First step in working out a detailed plan is to determine the size of the garden. Snyder warned against attempting to grow a larger garden than the family can take care of. Plot the garden on a sheet of paper, using a suitable scale such as 1/8 or 1/4 of an inch to the foot. Next decide on the vegetables to be grown, basing the choice on the size of the garden and the likes and dislikes of the family.

If the garden is small, plan to grow high yielding vegetables such as snap beans, Swiss chard, tomatoes, carrots, onions, leaf lettuce, and beets. Since planting more than the family needs will waste both seeds and land, Snyder cautioned against planting too much of one vegetable. To conserve space, interplant quick-maturing vegetables between rows of late maturing ones. Succession plantings of such quick-maturing vegetables as radish, leaf lettuce, snap beans, and sweet corn will provide fresh supplies for a long period.

In planning the garden, base the length of the row on needs for the entire season, both for fresh use and for preserving. Group quick maturing vegetables together so the space they occupy can be used for a fall garden.

A2683-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 15, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Eight students of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture received the gold A, highest award given by the school, at a special assembly held this week as a part of Commencement activities.

Gold A awards went to Raymond Krull, St. Paul; Loren Butterfield, Maple Plain; Lorenz Frank, Vernon Center; Delbert Kahoun, Rushford; Allene Johnson, Raymond; Ruth Wichelmann, Lake Elmo and Betty Stromquist and Evelyn Rychner, Little Falls. The awards are made annually on the basis of scholarship, citizenship and participation in student activities.

Community betterment awards, for leadership in the home community during the summer, went to Dorothy Walser, New Ulm; Allene Johnson and Evelyn Rychner.

Highest honors for scholarship went to Betty Stromquist, Ruth Wichelmann and Loren Butterfield. Students honored for scholarship records were Darrel Hacklander, Blue Earth; Allene Johnson; Evelyn Rychner; Florence Ellison, Little Falls; Caroline Oswald, Rogers; and Delbert Kahoun. Awards for top placings in the extemporaneous speaking contest went to Elaine Holte, Baudette and Priscilla Painter, St. Paul; in the senior essay contest to Betty Stromquist and Margaret Ellison, Little Falls; and for dramatics to Allene Johnson. Delbert Kahoun won the Pendergast award presented to the student making the most progress in English during the year.

Editors and business managers of the Agreview and Agrarian, student publications, also received special recognition. They were: Neil Arendt, Mazeppa; Francos Rother, Theilman; Allene Johnson; Ruth Wichelman; Elizabeth Jacobs, Farmington; and Arlowyne Olsen, Albert Lea.

Graduation exercises for the School of Agriculture will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the University Farm auditorium.

A2684-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 15, 1945

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

The achievement of dairy science in furnishing ice cream to men on all fighting fronts was cited Thursday as one of the most significant steps in army food supply by Lt. Robert J. Remaley of the Quartermaster's Corps research and development laboratory in Chicago. Speaking at University Farm, he told 200 representatives of the dry milk industry that "never in the history of the army ration has there been a product so acceptable to the men at the fighting front as ice cream."

Lt. Remaley reported that the army procurement of dry ice cream mix has doubled and tripled until it has reached the figure of 155,000,000 pounds for the current year. Minnesota dry milk plants are a chief source of the ingredients of this dry ice cream mix which can be shipped to the battlefronts in powder form and then turned into a finished ice cream with the addition of water and freezing.

Lt. Remaley congratulated dry milk manufacturers on the improvement that has been made in the project, pointing out that furnishing ice cream as good as that they were used to at home has contributed greatly to good health and high morale among men in the armed services.

Dry milk manufacturers and plant operators from all over Minnesota spent Wednesday and Thursday at University Farm discussing their problems, giving special consideration to development of a postwar market to take the large quantities of dry milk and milk products which are now coming from Minnesota plants. Whereas the production of dry milk for human food has trebled in the United States since 1939, the increase in Minnesota has been nearly 17 times the prewar figure, giving Minnesota the biggest stake in the postwar dry milk market of any state in the union.

A2685-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Home gardeners who are making their garden plans this year with an eye to the future may want to set aside some space for a small strawberry patch. Even a space as small as 15 feet by 30 feet may produce 30 to 60 quarts of berries in a season if located on good soil and properly cared for.

Information on growing strawberries in Minnesota is given in a University of Minnesota publication, Extension Bulletin 72. This bulletin states that strawberries require intensive care but are well adapted to many systems of culture and to many types of soil. Among the more important practices that influence the degree of success gardeners can expect in the production of strawberries are the following: (1) proper preparation of the soil, (2) handling plants correctly before and at the time they are set out, (3) choosing a satisfactory training system, (4) selecting adapted varieties, (5) proper cultivation and care after planting.

Copies of Extension Bulletin 72 are available at county agent's offices and from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2687-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Manpower shortages which may hold up the annual springtime shearing of a million Minnesota sheep may be alleviated by shearing schools which will be held in a dozen places in the state, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. These schools, sponsored by the office of education and the extension service, will begin about the middle of April. They will be scheduled in places most convenient for those who enroll.

There will be no charge for the instruction, Morris said. The schools are intended for farmers and others who want to shear their own flocks and who will be able to do some custom work. Schools will be scheduled as enrollments require. All persons interested are urged by Morris to get in touch with the nearest county agent or agricultural instructor at once and register for the course.

Instruction will be for a two-day period. Students will learn by actually handling sheep under the direction of an experienced shearer. The instruction will include adjustment and care of equipment

A2686-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The latest information on growing vegetables, flowers and fruits will be given to home gardeners when the twenty-fourth annual horticultural short course is held at University Farm March 28 and 29.

Sessions will begin at 9:30 each morning and continue through the afternoon, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Wednesday morning's program will be devoted entirely to vegetable gardening, and in the afternoon separate sections will be held on vegetable gardening and fruit growing. Thursday's program will be divided into sessions on fruit growing and ornamental horticulture.

Opening the short course Wednesday morning, W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture, will relate his experiences in growing a rug-size garden 9 by 12 feet. Opportunity to ask questions on vegetable growing and on the control of garden pests will be another feature of interest on Wednesday's program. Questions will be answered by the University Farm staff.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, will talk on promising new varieties of fruits on Wednesday afternoon. Possibilities in apple juice from Minnesota fruit, good orchard spraying, experiences in growing orchard fruits and small fruits will be other topics discussed by fruit growers and members of the University Farm staff at fruit growing sessions of the short course.

Suggestions on landscape planning for the home place and on flowers for the garden will be given on Thursday in special sessions devoted to ornamental horticulture.

A2688-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 20, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Representatives of the Agricultural extension services of four states will meet at the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis Thursday and Friday to formulate plans for Rural Youth programs in Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota.

Presiding over the first session which opens at 9 a.m. Thursday will be Paul E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota. The delegations from the states will include extension directors, home demonstration, county agent and 4-H leaders, and other extension workers. Reuben Brigham and Karl Knaus will represent the extension service in Washington at the conference.

Among topics to be discussed will be restoring war veterans to their place in rural life, opportunities for young people in farming, helps for young people starting farming under post-war conditions, and educational programs for the transition period from 4-H activity to adult responsibility in the rural community.

A2689-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 21 1945

To All Counties

New seedings of legumes and grasses or of legume-grass mixtures can be made now by broadcasting over winter wheat and rye, according to M. L. Armour, University Farm extension agronomist. Both these winter grains make satisfactory companion crops for new seedings of hay and pasture crops.

Of the several advantages claimed for this practice Armour particularly calls attention to the opportunity which it offers to get the seeding done early. The new seedlings make their best start in the cool, moist weather of early spring. Making use of rye and winter wheat as a companion crop usually reduces competition from weeds. The fact that the companion crop can be cut early in the season offers another advantage.

Armour advises that this seeding be done as early in the season as possible. Doing it immediately is not too early. The regular rate of seeding recommended for the various crops or mixtures should be used. Seeding can be done with any surface seeder and nothing need be done to cover the seed. Getting the seeding done early while some alternate thawing and freezing is still taking place aids in working the seed into the soil. Most of the common mixtures will work out very well when handled in this way except those which include brome grass. Because of bulkiness of brome seed, Armour advises against using it in mixtures to be seeded in fall-sown grains.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 21 1945

To All Counties

NOTE: If the planting of currants and gooseberries is subject to a Blister Rust Control Area permit in your county, mention that fact.

_____ county home owners should include some small fruits in their garden plans for this year, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. He adds that few crops will produce as great returns from a small area.

Most small fruits can be grown with little trouble and without expensive spray equipment. Currants and gooseberries, the only small fruits that will need spraying regularly, can be cared for with a small inexpensive sprayer.

Grapes grown on a fence or trellis make an attractive screen and can be used as a substitute for a hedge. If space permits, grow grapes on wires stretched between fence posts. The new hardy Minnesota grapes Red Amber, Moonbeam, Blue Bell and Blue Jay will not need winter cover in the southern half of the state, though they will in the northern part.

Raspberries are best grown in rows in a sunny garden. On the farm, plant raspberries in a spot protected from the wind. Latham, Chief and Sunrise are among red varieties recommended. Best purple raspberry for the southeast corner of the state is the Sodus, while the Ruddy is a hardy purple raspberry adapted to the northern part of the state. The Sodus is superior in quality to the Ruddy. Since black raspberries are subject to anthracnose disease, they should not be planted near red raspberries.

Strawberries can be grown in any good garden soil. They need winter cover in all parts of the state. The Dunlap, Premier, Burgundy, Beaver and Catskill are good June-bearing varieties, while Gem, Wayzata and the new Evermore are recommended ever-bearing varieties.

Two new bush cherries, the Korean and the Nanking, make attractive ornamental shrubs. The Korean is a small bush about 4 feet high which produces large red sour cherries; the Nanking grows about 6 to 8 feet high and produces small pink to red cherries.

If currants and gooseberries are grown, a simple spray program should be followed. Red Lake and Cascade currants and Pixwell, Como and Carrie gooseberries are suggested for Minnesota planting.

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 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 25, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Get It Done Now

This is the season of the year when farmers wish they were twins or triplets so that they could get everything done at once. There just seems to be no end to the things demanding attention and the days aren't long enough to get around the circle.

Pigs take extra time on most farms. All winter Pa and the boys have been reading up on swine sanitation, care and management. They have firmly resolved that this year their porkers shall have an environment free from parasites and diseases, but scrubbing hogs and houses take time which is needed for other jobs.

Quick milking of cows has cut down the time requirements by a few minutes, but there is still feed to carry, often thru muddy yards. And fast or slow, the milk has to be taken away twice a day regardless of tired backs, pressure of other work or sickness in the family. Perhaps our scientists will some day devise a cow which can be turned off on Saturday noon and need no further attention until the starting whistle blows on Monday morning.

In addition to the extra chores this time of the year there are always yards and barns which need cleaning. Ma wants the garden worked up, the trees should be pruned, the yard raked, fences fixed and straw hauled to the barn. Almost always there is some last-minute fixing or adjusting to do on the machinery, grain to clean and treat, grass seed to mix up and probably a tile line to fix.

Of course the main job is to work up the ground and get the small grain planted. Some of us didn't get all the corn stalks plowed last fall, and they will take extra work this spring. Disks, drags and drills should be kept going every hour when the ground is fit, because each day planting is delayed means a cut in the yield.

(More)

It is when things are at the very worst that other things always seem to happen. The cattle break down a fence, the pigs get out, the pump goes haywire or the tractor refuses to function. Before the war, salesmen would usually choose such a day to drop in with a sample of "Doctor Donnigan's Louse Food" or a book on "Scientific Agriculture Made Easy."

We always plan to avoid this rush but have never been successful. Individuals react in different ways. Some run all day from one job to the next, giving a lick here and a promise there, half doing this task because another seems just as important, and then having to do them all over again because they were not completed.

I have always admired but have never been able to emulate the man who keeps perfectly cool, does every job well and never seems to hurry. He plans things far ahead and brings the hammer to fix the gate on the hog yard when he carries the feed. His every move counts, and things never need to be done over. He divides his time so that he's not late starting chores, and everything seems to follow an orderly sequence.

I know men like this and have tried to learn their methods, but their ability is not easy to acquire. Too often I find myself running here and there in a dither, using heels instead of head to get things done. There should be a law against it!

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 18, 1945

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

The Green Grass Grows All Around

Nature is slowly starting up her greatest factory. Just as soon as the sun gets warm enough to melt the snow, the little green chloroplasts start their endless journeys around countless cells, the sun turns them green and then they begin their most important function of cleaning the air by extracting the carbon and then building it into complicated chemical compounds which we know as hay, lettuce, rose bushes, oak trees, coal or gasoline.

If this process should ever stop, if all the "green" was missed for just one year, the animals on this earth would perish. The process of photosynthesis is very similar in all plants. How can the green chloroplasts know whether the end product is to be carrots, alfalfa, watermelons or spruce trees? The sun is their power plant, sap and air their materials, but what decides just which compound they are to manufacture or where and in what form it is to be stored?

Cows are weary of winter rations. They long to wrap their tongues around the soft watery new leaves and secure the juicy amino acids and vitamins their systems have been craving. Who planned the intricate formulas by which plants form complicated arrangements of carbon atoms to supply just the nutrients needed by the various animals? Who decides what the proportions shall be? Man has little to say about it, but he can try to study out the riddle and learn to use the end products.

Nature covers herself with green and growing things. Left alone, there will be a definite succession of species beginning with lichens on bare rocks, water plants, rushes and sedges on wet ground and water-conserving plants on the desert. As conditions improve, higher forms of plants replace the lower, while plant and animal

(More)

activity increases in the surface soil until crops useful to man can thrive. There is always the constant struggle for existence between different forms of plant life.

The soil isn't particular what grows above it, but something must grow if due progress is to be made. The soil is always trying to produce a higher type of vegetation. If people do not plant grain, weeds will grow to fill the gap until the grasses or trees can be restored. If a row of beans does not cover the soil, other plants will jump at the chance to occupy the unused space. Man must enter the tournament and win the game if he is to produce the particular variety of plants that please his fancy.

A small boy weeding the garden regards weeds as a curse especially provided for his mortification, but without the force which makes them persist he would go hungry. Nature provides all of the things we need, but we must win every one of them by playing the game better and more persistently than our competitors.

Most of us seldom notice the common things that surround us, no matter how important they may be. Sunshine, pure air, water, food, fuel--all are everyday miracles which we sometimes feel are ours by the divine right of possession. We have learned to use them, even though we do not understand or appreciate our daily dependence upon them. The deeper we try to dig into their mysteries, the more impressed we become with our own limits of ability and power. Human beings are an especially favored class of the world's inhabitants, with their own weeds and higher plants working out the great plan of ecological succession.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 11, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Frogs Make Meat

Years ago it was a common sight to see lights bobbing all night long in the sloughs and marshes around Waseca. Behind each carbide lantern or flashlight was a boy or man with a sack and a quick eye, catching the big frogs which were still stupid from hibernation, on their way to lay their eggs in the shallow water.

Frogging was big business during the early spring and again around late August, when the big fellows were looking for a suitable winter resort. Early in the season the jumpers were slow and could be picked up easily. As the weather warmed, it was handier to use a small landing net. Even after Mr. and Mrs. Frog were under water they were not safe, because the lights would show them up and the nets would cover them.

The live frogs were put in gunny sacks and hauled or carried to wire pens until crates could be constructed from apple or cracker boxes and used wire screen. It took about six good-sized frogs to make a pound or around 300 to a 50-pound crate. The trucks at the express office would be piled high with crates every evening, and one estimate was that around 90 tons a year were shipped from this one station. That should make something like a million "eating frogs" a year--and the traffic was brisk for 10 years.

Probably the business would still be thriving except that the frogs were protected by law some 18 years ago and their shipment is still illegal. Some of the men who were most active believe that the frog population was not decreased by this annual harvest and that just as many frogs are at present killed by cars as were ever shipped for food. Some of the boys who spent the night frog catching also caught red marks in arithmetic next day, but they didn't make many mistakes in figuring their profits.

(More)

Frogs were shipped by the carload to Chicago, St. Louis and Boston where they were served as a special delicacy in the most fashionable restaurants. The express men didn't like the noisy, slimy things. It must have been fun when a hastily constructed crate broke in the express car and let 300 live croakers scatter thru the baggage! The price for crated frogs was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound delivered at the express office. Ambitious boys earned big money during the season.

After the law put a stop to the frog business, the boys tried to meet the demand for turtle meat. Their first shipment was successful for the boys but a disaster for the commission man. The express came to more than the meat was worth. Then the boys tried shipping dressed turtle meat in cans. They could catch plenty of turtles--some big snappers measuring over 20 inches across--but the "shelling" didn't appeal to them and they soon quit. Since then, the frogs and turtles around here have lived almost unmolested except for cars.

There are "frog farms" in the South, where huge amphibians are raised and sold. Boys on fishing expeditions or hikes still catch and fry a mess of legs over a camp fire occasionally, though many boys have never heard of such a thing. The legs are gruesome things to cook, as they twitch and squirm, seeming almost alive. Cases have been known of a pair actually jumping out of the pan. Probably that occasion gave rise to the expression, "Out of the frying pan into the fire."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 4, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Watch the Buds

The basswood buds are beginning to get fat. Indians used them for early spring greens, and farm boys are likely to munch on them as they pass the trees. The long, slim yellow buds of the bitternuts are much slower to come alive in the spring. They will stay under winter blankets for at least another month.

All of summer's leaves, fruit and the "makings" of new branches and twigs are now securely sealed in millions of buds, patiently waiting for the rich sap to start them on their summer's work. Their variety and behavior are most interesting for anyone who will pause to watch the miracle develop. Most of us take buds as a matter of course and never see the entertainment Nature provides.

On some species of trees, the flowers appear before the leaves. In the maple family we also have the sexes carefully divided. One tree bears only male flowers for pollen production and the next bears only the inconspicuous pistils with their two feathery stigmas waiting for stray grains of pollen brought by the wind to complete their divided chromosomes and start a possible new tree on which the process may be repeated.

How many generations of maples have there been ahead of this particular tree? How can these tiny flowers select only the right variety of maple pollen and discard that from elm or cottonwood? They never make mistakes. How can the "idle" wind, whipping this way and that, make certain that pollen of the proper sort will reach those hidden pockets? How can the pistils in some plum blossoms discard pollen from their own tree and choose that from another? We are flooded with humility and wonder.

(More)

One of the most interesting is the bud of the shagbark hickory. The buds swell and grow until they reach the size of a man's thumb. Then a day comes when they burst and unfold into a twig, complete with leaves, and one wonders how such a large and complex structure could ever be crowded into such a small space. In a week or two, the season's growth is nearly complete and the rest of the summer is devoted to strengthening, enlarging the diameter of the stems and setting the buds for next year. A walnut bud starts in much the same way but may keep on adding wood until, before winter comes, a six-foot whip marks the achievement begun by one small bud.

Buds always remind me of young animals--including boys. They are all so different and so interesting in their development. Who can tell by outward appearance what possibilities are concealed beneath that ordinary exterior, only waiting for a spark, an idea or a suitable environment to set them off on a period of growth which no one can predict?

A terminal bud can be so easily damaged or broken by a thoughtless thumb or an idle hand. Of course the plant will continue to grow, but it may be deformed or undersized and fall far short of its original possibilities. It is so much more fun to watch trees grow straight, tall and useful. Stockmen get huge enjoyment from showing animals which have made their maximum development and approach perfection. Parents and friends are proud of boys and girls who grow true and clean, demonstrating good inheritance and environment. The rules are all written in the same book.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

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(More)

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Years ago it was a common sight to see lights bobbing all night long in the sloughs and marshes around Waseca. Behind each carbide lantern or flashlight was a boy or man with a sack and a quick eye, catching the big frogs which were still stupid from hibernation, on their way to lay their eggs in the shallow water.

Frogging was big business during the early spring and again around late August, when the big fellows were looking for a suitable winter resort. Early in the season the jumpers were slow and could be picked up easily. As the weather warmed, it was handier to use a small landing net. Even after Mr. and Mrs. Frog were under water they were not safe, because the lights would show them up and the nets would cover them.

The live frogs were put in gunny sacks and hauled or carried to wire pens until crates could be constructed from apple or cracker boxes and used wire screen. It took about six good-sized frogs to make a pound or around 300 to a 50-pound crate. The trucks at the express office would be piled high with crates every evening, and one estimate was that around 90 tons a year were shipped from this one station. That should make something like a million "eating frogs" a year--and the traffic was brisk for 10 years.

Probably the business would still be thriving except that the frogs were protected by law some 18 years ago and their shipment is still illegal. Some of the men who were most active believe that the frog population was not decreased by this annual harvest and that just as many frogs are at present killed by cars as were ever shipped for food. Some of the boys who spent the night frog catching also caught red marks in arithmetic next day, but they didn't make many mistakes in figuring their profits.

(More)

Frogs were shipped by the carload to Chicago, St. Louis and Boston where they were served as a special delicacy in the most fashionable restaurants. The express men didn't like the noisy, slimy things. It must have been fun when a hastily constructed crate broke in the express car and let 300 live croakers scatter thru the baggage! The price for crated frogs was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound delivered at the express office. Ambitious boys earned big money during the season.

After the law put a stop to the frog business, the boys tried to meet the demand for turtle meat. Their first shipment was successful for the boys but a disaster for the commission man. The express came to more than the meat was worth. Then the boys tried shipping dressed turtle meat in cans. They could catch plenty of turtles--some big snappers measuring over 20 inches across--but the "shelling" didn't appeal to them and they soon quit. Since then, the frogs and turtles around here have lived almost unmolested except for cars.

There are "frog farms" in the South, where huge amphibians are raised and sold. Boys on fishing expeditions or hikes still catch and fry a mess of legs over a camp fire occasionally, though many boys have never heard of such a thing. The legs are gruesome things to cook, as they twitch and squirm, seeming almost alive. Cases have been known of a pair actually jumping out of the pan. Probably that occasion gave rise to the expression, "Out of the frying pan into the fire."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 4, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Watch the Buds

The basswood buds are beginning to get fat. Indians used them for early spring greens, and farm boys are likely to munch on them as they pass the trees. The long, slim yellow buds of the bitternuts are much slower to come alive in the spring. They will stay under winter blankets for at least another month.

All of summer's leaves, fruit and the "makings" of new branches and twigs are now securely sealed in millions of buds, patiently waiting for the rich sap to start them on their summer's work. Their variety and behavior are most interesting for anyone who will pause to watch the miracle develop. Most of us take buds as a matter of course and never see the entertainment Nature provides.

On some species of trees, the flowers appear before the leaves. In the maple family we also have the sexes carefully divided. One tree bears only male flowers for pollen production and the next bears only the inconspicuous pistils with their two feathery stigmas waiting for stray grains of pollen brought by the wind to complete their divided chromosomes and start a possible new tree on which the process may be repeated.

How many generations of maples have there been ahead of this particular tree? How can these tiny flowers select only the right variety of maple pollen and discard that from elm or cottonwood? They never make mistakes. How can the "idle" wind, whipping this way and that, make certain that pollen of the proper sort will reach those hidden pockets? How can the pistils in some plum blossoms discard pollen from their own tree and choose that from another? We are flooded with humility and wonder.

(More)

One of the most interesting is the bud of the shagbark hickory. The buds swell and grow until they reach the size of a man's thumb. Then a day comes when they burst and unfold into a twig, complete with leaves, and one wonders how such a large and complex structure could ever be crowded into such a small space. In a week or two, the season's growth is nearly complete and the rest of the summer is devoted to strengthening, enlarging the diameter of the stems and setting the buds for next year. A walnut bud starts in much the same way but may keep on adding wood until, before winter comes, a six-foot whip marks the achievement begun by one small bud.

Buds always remind me of young animals--including boys. They are all so different and so interesting in their development. Who can tell by outward appearance what possibilities are concealed beneath that ordinary exterior, only waiting for a spark, an idea or a suitable environment to set them off on a period of growth which no one can predict?

A terminal bud can be so easily damaged or broken by a thoughtless thumb or an idle hand. Of course the plant will continue to grow, but it may be deformed or undersized and fall far short of its original possibilities. It is so much more fun to watch trees grow straight, tall and useful. Stockmen get huge enjoyment from showing animals which have made their maximum development and approach perfection. Parents and friends are proud of boys and girls who grow true and clean, demonstrating good inheritance and environment. The rules are all written in the same book.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Electrical equipment which will cut down labor and increase production will be greatly in demand after the war on Minnesota farms, according to a recent survey conducted by a farm magazine in consultation with the Rural Electrification Administration.

Automatic water systems, electric motors, quick-freeze refrigerators, and milking machines are at the top of the list of equipment which Minnesota farmers on electrified farms say they will buy after the war. The survey report is based on questionnaires returned by 11,533 farm families selected to represent a cross-section of 826 REA systems in this county, including several in Minnesota.

Fifty-one per cent of the Minnesota farmers who returned survey cards now own electric water systems and 15 per cent more plan to buy systems after the war.

Electric motors to perform a great variety of tasks around the farm will be much in demand. Sixty-nine per cent of the reporting Minnesota farmers now own motors and about 13 per cent plan to buy them as soon as they are available after the war. Ten per cent of the farmers will buy cold storage and quick-freeze units, and 7 per cent will buy milking machines.

Minnesota farmers are not solely interested in productive equipment, results of the survey show. They want electric ranges, refrigerators, and washing machines to make life easier for the women on the farm, and electric water pumps not only to pump water for livestock and poultry, but to bring running water to the kitchen sink and bathroom.

About 12 per cent of the Minnesota farmers participating in the survey have the comfort and convenience of electric water heating, but about 21 per cent said they plan to install electric heaters when they become available. Twenty-three per cent have tub or shower facilities,
(more)

and 16 per cent plan to put in bathrooms after the war.

Sixteen per cent of the members now own electric ranges, and 12 per cent are waiting for the supply to catch up the demand. Results indicate that even the most commonly owned appliances -- refrigerators, washing machines, and electric irons -- will show major gains.

Ninety-five per cent of the Minnesota farm homes served by REA systems have washing machines, 92 per cent have radios, and 67 per cent have refrigerators. The post-war demand indicates that more than 99 per cent of Minnesota's electrified farms will own radios, 98 per cent will have washing machines and 91 per cent will own electric refrigerators within two years after these appliances reappear on the market.

A2690-PCJ

Shrubs will grow on the shady side of the house if the right kinds are selected, according to L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm.

The grey stem dogwood, snowberry and coralberry will grow in shade. Other flowering shrubs that will thrive in partially shady places are the honeysuckles, the nannyberry (black haw), wayfaring bush, highbush cranberry, Japanese barberry, Peking cotoneaster, alpine currant, and hydrangeas. Among evergreens, the yews, especially the Japanese variety, will grow in shade. Arborvitae and the common juniper will also do fairly well in partially shady places.

The shrubs should be planted as soon as the ground is ready to work, Dr. Longley advises.

A2691-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

State 4-H club members with outstanding records in promoting safety will be given special recognition at the annual governor's award presentation dinner at the St. Paul hotel on March 27. The club members will be among other winners of safety contests/^{sponsored}by the Minnesota Safety council to receive awards.

The individual 4-H club member safety award will go to Beverly Oothoudt, 17-year-old 4-H girl from Winnebago. State 4-H safety champion for 1944, Beverly was one of six national winners to receive an all-expense trip to the National Club congress and a \$200 college scholarship.

Ramsey county 4-H clubs will be honored at the dinner for winning first place among Minnesota counties for promotion of safety practices in 1944. Ramsey county 4-H'ers have won state honors for their safety record five times. Activities in 1944 included checking 480 homes for fire and accident hazards, giving safety demonstrations at parent-teacher and other meetings, taking first aid training, and putting into practice safety methods at play, in handling livestock, in food preparation and sewing. Mrs. Clara Oberg is 4-H agent in charge of 4-H clubs in Ramsey county.

Award of a gold watch, presented annually by the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, will be made to Louis Cook, club member from Plainview, ^{winning the}for/championship in 4-H safety demonstrations.

A2692-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Suggestions to victory gardeners who want to grow their own transplants were given today by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Transplants should be used in growing such cool season crops as leaf lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli and such long season crops as tomatoes, eggplant, and celery.

Snyder suggests planting seeds in shallow flats or flower pots, using a specially prepared soil consisting of three parts garden loam, one part sand and one part well rotted manure. Leaf mold or peat moss may be substituted for the manure. Put this mixture through a one-fourth inch screen. Place some coarse material in the bottom of the flat and the soil mixture on top; then press soil firmly around the sides of the flat and level with a small board. To get a firm seedbed, use a wooden block to firm the surface. Using the edge of a narrow board, mark the rows two inches apart and one-fourth inch deep.

Seeds should be treated with a seed disinfectant such as Semesan, Arasan, or Spergon. After planting the seed, cover the rows with sand or soil mixture and firm with the wooden block. If several varieties of seed are planted, mark each row. Water thoroughly through a cloth and cover the flat with a pane of glass. Leave the flat in a warm room.

As soon as the seedlings are up, remove the glass and keep in a sunny spot. In about two weeks the seedlings will be ready to transplant into another flat or into individual containers. Use the same soil mixture as before and prepare the flats in the same way. Space the young seedlings two inches apart in the flat each way. A pointed round stick is useful for opening holes and firming the seed around the roots.

From this stage until time to set in the field, the plants should be grown in the hot bed or cold frame. The sash may be raised or removed on warm days, but the cover must be on at night and on cool, windy days. If the weather turns cold, the frames may be covered with canvas.

Allow six weeks to two months from the time of seeding to the time for setting the plants in the garden.

A2694-JB

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

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Growing small fruits can become an interesting as well as a profitable hobby, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm said today in urging home owners to include small fruits in their garden plans for this year.

Most small fruits can be grown with little trouble and without expensive spray equipment, according to Snyder. Currants and gooseberries, the only small fruits that will need spraying regularly, can be cared for with a small inexpensive sprayer.

Grapes grown on a fence or trellis make an attractive screen and can be used as a substitute for a hedge. If space permits, grapes may be grown on wires stretched between fence posts. The new hardy Minnesota grapes Red Amber, Moonbeam, Blue Bell and Blue Jay will not need winter cover in the southern half of Minnesota, though they will in the northern part. The blue Fredonia and Concord, the white Niagara and the red Delaware can be grown in the southern half of the state if the vines are covered in the fall.

Strawberries can be grown in any good garden soil. The ever-bearing varieties make an attractive border plant in the flower garden. Dunlap, Premier, Burgundy, Beaver and Catskill are good June-bearing varieties, while Gem, Wayzata and the new Evermore are recommended everbearing varieties. Strawberries need winter cover in all parts of Minnesota.

Raspberries are best grown in rows in a sunny garden. If space is limited, try growing them in the shrub border. On the farm, plant raspberries in a spot protected from the wind. Latham, Chief and Sunrise are among recommended red varieties. Best purple raspberry for the southeast corner of the state is the Sodus, while the Ruddy is a hardy purple raspberry adapted to northern Minnesota. Since black raspberries are subject to anthracnose disease, they should not be planted near red raspberries.

Two new bush cherries, the Korean and the Nanking, make attractive ornamental shrubs. If space is limited, they may be grown in the shrub border. The Korean is a small bush about 4 feet high which produces large red sour cherries; the Nanking grows about 6 to 8 feet high and produces small pink to red cherries.

Red Lake and Cascade currants and Pixwell, Como and Carrie gooseberries are suggested for Minnesota planting. Because the currant and gooseberry are alternate hosts of white pine blister rust, in certain areas of the state it is unlawful to plant currants and gooseberries without first obtaining a permit.

A2693

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Victory gardeners who want the ABC's of gardening in compact form will find them in a newly revised University Farm publication, "Victory Garden." Authors are A. E. Hutchins, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, and E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural society.

Information in the pamphlet includes directions on preparing the soil for planting, recommended applications of fertilizer, suggestions on arrangement of crops and on transplanting. Succession planting, intercropping, staking or trellising are some of the methods suggested for utilizing a small piece of land most efficiently.

A planting table gives recommended varieties of vegetables for Minnesota with approximate planting dates, tells the amount of seed to plant per 100-foot row, depth to plant and spacing distance between rows.

"Victory Garden," Extension Pamphlet 122, may be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, or any county extension office.

A2695-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Sheep shearing schools to teach flock owners how to shear their own sheep and possibly help shear some of the neighbors' sheep, too, will be held in 14 Minnesota communities this year. These schools are sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and by the State Department of Education.

The schedule for the two-day schools, as announced by W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, is: Waseca county and Kanabec county, April 9-10; Martin and Aitkin, April 11-12; Brown and Clearwater, April 13-14; Lyon and Koochiching (at Northome), April 16-17; McLeod and Koochiching (at International Falls), April 18-19; Swift and Pennington, April 20-21; Douglas and Marshall, April 23-24.

The instruction will be given under the direction of an experienced shearer. Students will "learn by doing" since each will have an opportunity to do some shearing under supervision of the instructors. The instruction will also include adjustment and care of equipment.

There is no charge for these schools. Interested persons should get in touch with their county agent or the nearest agricultural instructor.

A2696-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 28 1945

To All Counties

(with mat)

Eldon Underdahl, Kenyon, state champion in the 1945 4-H radio speaking contest, and Gloria Bergan, Alvarado, alternate, were among over 500 4-H'ers from 78 counties participating in this year's state-wide competition.

Subject of the contest was "Why I Believe Education for Peaceful Living Is Necessary." The radio speaking event was sponsored for the third year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish council.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 28 1945

To All Counties

Seeding legumes and grasses at a heavy rate offers no assurance that a good stand will be obtained. A firm seedbed, early planting and shallow planting are factors that are equally as important as rate of planting in determining good stands, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. With the supply of good alfalfa seed definitely limited this year, it is particularly important that every effort be made to stretch this supply as far as possible.

Two methods are suggested by Armour for making the present supply of alfalfa seed cover more acres without danger of decreasing 1946 hay yields. One of the methods relates to preparation of the seedbed and proper methods of seeding. Fall plowed fields worked shallow to provide a level, fine, firm surface make an ideal seedbed for legumes and grasses. Armour warns against the waste of seed and money involved in seeding alfalfa and sweet clover on unlimed acid soils. He says all county agents are equipped to test dry soil in a few minutes.

Armour also says legumes should never be mixed and sown with the seeds of the companion crop. Doing this would bury the small seeds too deeply and might be the cause of getting a poor stand. Tests have proved that the number of seedlings reaching the surface is reduced when small-seeded legumes are planted deeper than 1/2 inch. Legumes and timothy should be surface seeded and covered by harrowing or cultipacking. Armour says brome grass can be successfully seeded when mixed with the companion crop and drilled shallow, an inch to an inch and a half in depth.

The other seed-stretching device suggested by Armour involves the mixing of scarce legumes with grasses such as timothy and brome grass. Seeding rates for a number of mixtures recommended by Armour are: red clover 3 quarts and

timothy 3 quarts; red clover 2 quarts, alsike 1 quart and timothy 3 quarts; alsike 2 quarts and timothy 3 quarts; alfalfa 3 quarts and brome grass 18 quarts; alfalfa 2 quarts, red clover 1 quart and brome grass 18 quarts; 2 quarts of alfalfa, 1 quart of red clover, 1 quart of alsike clover and 18 quarts of brome grass. Where it is desirable to make substitutions, 1 quart of timothy can be used to replace 6 quarts of brome grass.

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 28 1945

To All Counties

Success with _____ county victory gardens will depend to a large extent upon selection of the site and spring preparation of the soil, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. For best results, the garden should be located in full sunlight, away from large trees.

A sandy loam is best for most vegetables. If the soil is clay, plow under a heavy application of well-rotted manure, Snyder advises. A sandy soil will also benefit from a liberal application of manure. Recommended amount is a bushel basket of manure for every 100 square feet, though about a third of that amount should be applied if sheep or poultry manure is used. Manure will supply needed minerals and improve the texture of heavy soils as well as the water-holding capacity of sandy soils. If manure is difficult to get, a well-decomposed compost may be used instead.

Snyder cautions against plowing or spading the ground when it is too wet. Sandy soils, however, may be worked much earlier than heavy soils. The soil is usually ready to work if it crumbles when a handful of it is squeezed. If the soil ball remains intact, the soil is too wet. Soil plowed or spaded when too wet will be lumpy and make a poor seedbed.

When the soil is sufficiently dry, plow the garden plot or spade it deeply; then use a disc or harrow as soon as possible after plowing. Work the surface several times to firm the soil and make a fine seedbed. Then level the surface, mark the rows with string and plant the seed. The part of the garden not planted at once should be worked at intervals to keep the surface mellow and to kill any germinating weeds.

Commercial fertilizers are best applied as a side dressing at the time the seed is sown, in a shallow trench about 2 inches to each side of the seed row. A wheel hoe is a good tool for opening the trench. About 1 pound of 4-12-4 fertilizer is recommended for each 50 feet of row. A flower pot with a small hole in the bottom is useful for applying fertilizer. ---#---

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 28 1945

To All Counties

Wet corn that has become moldy can be fed to cattle if they are accustomed to it gradually, says Dr. W. L. Boyd, University Farm veterinarian. Less difficulty has been observed in feeding such corn to cattle than to other livestock. Although cattle gradually build up a tolerance for moldy corn, Boyd warned that severe digestive disturbances may result from over-feeding of such corn before the animals have become accustomed to it.

Sheep rank close to cattle in their ability to use moldy corn satisfactorily. They, too, should be fed sparingly until all animals have become accustomed to this type of feed. Animal husbandmen at the South Dakota Experiment Station have had very good results in feeding moldy corn to lambs.

There is some evidence, Boyd says, that care should also be used in feeding moldy corn to hogs. Since there are several types of mold that attack corn, some of which are more toxic than others, it is often advisable to try out the feeding of the moldy corn on a few animals first to determine whether it is safe for feeding.

Moldy feeds of all kinds are dangerous to poultry and horses.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Three district conferences for rural youth members in Minnesota will be sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service during April. About 1500 farm young people 18 to 30 years of age are members of the rural youth organization in the state. Meetings will be held in Faribault, April 6 and 7; Marshall, April 9-10; and Fergus Falls, April 13-14.

Using as the theme for the conferences, "When tomorrow comes," delegates will concern themselves with postwar planning for the rural youth program. Stress will be placed on ways of helping the returning veteran make adjustments to community life and methods of increasing the effectiveness of the rural youth organization.

Conferences will be attended by two voting delegates from each county in the district. In charge of the program are members of the state 4-H club staff and officers of the state Rural Youth Federation.

A2697-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Urgency of eradicating all rust-susceptible barberry to protect Minnesota grains is emphasized in a new University Farm publication, "Barberry Eradication in Relation to Stem Rust of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye." Author of the folder is L. W. Melander, U. S. Department of Agriculture pathologist.

Because barberry is the alternate host for stem rust, a single bush may be responsible for considerable damage to grain crops. Each spring, rust gets an early start on the barberry, from which it can spread many miles to grains and grasses. New parasitic races of stem rust that may attack resistant varieties of grains can also be produced on the barberry.

Average annual loss to wheat, oats, barley and rye from stem rust in Minnesota in the years 1915 to 1928 was 11.6 million bushels. For the next 14-year period, this loss was reduced to 5.7 million bushels a year, an annual saving of about six million bushels. Elimination of more than 990,000 rust-susceptible barberry bushes and use of rust-resistant varieties of grain were largely responsible for this reduction in stem rust losses.

Barberry eradication is a cooperative plant-disease-control project involving federal, state and local agencies. Individuals can help to reduce stem rust losses by reporting locations of barberry bushes. Most Minnesota counties pay bounties for reports of locations where barberry bushes are growing.

"Barberry Eradication," Extension Folder 127, is illustrated with color plates. It was prepared and published by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service with the cooperation of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Office of State Entomologist, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture Dairy and Food.

A2698-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If you want a successful garden, better select the site carefully and then give special attention to preparing the soil, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advised victory gardeners today. For best results, the garden should be located in full sunlight away from large trees.

A sandy loam is best for most vegetables. If the soil is clay, plow under a heavy application of well-rotted manure, Snyder advises. A sandy soil will also benefit from a liberal application of manure. Recommended amount is a bushel basket of manure for every 100 square feet, though about a third of that amount should be applied if sheep or poultry manure is used. Manure will supply needed minerals and improve the texture of heavy soils as well as the water-holding capacity of sandy soils. If manure is difficult to get, a well-decomposed compost may be used instead;

Snyder cautions against plowing or spading the ground when it is too wet, since wet soil will be lumpy and make a poor seedbed. The soil is usually ready to work if it crumbles when a handful of it is squeezed. If the soil ball remains intact, the soil is too wet. Sandy soils may be worked much earlier than heavy soils.

When the soil is sufficiently dry, plow the garden plot or spade it deeply; then use a disc or harrow as soon as possible after plowing. Work the surface several times to firm the soil and make a fine seedbed. Then level the surface, mark the rows with string and plant the seed. The part of the garden not planted at once should be worked at intervals to keep the surface mellow and to kill any germinating weeds.

Commercial fertilizers are best applied as a side dressing at the time the seed is sown, in a shallow trench about 2 inches to each side of the seed row. A wheel hoe is a good tool for opening the trench. About 1 pound of 4-12-4 fertilizer is recommended for each 50 feet of row. A flower pot with a small hole in the bottom is useful for applying fertilizer.

A2699-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

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Moldy feeds of all kinds are dangerous to poultry and horses.

A2700-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 4 1945

To all counties

Once more poultry raisers are being called upon to bolster the nation's food supply - this time with poultry meat, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota. Growing shortages of red meat present the housewife with a definite problem in meal planning for the months just ahead, and poultry is the only meat that can be produced quickly enough to relieve the situation.

According to present estimates, says Miss Cooke, there is less poultry meat in sight for civilians than was used last year, along with the great reduction in supplies of other meats. Moreover, egg production has decreased at the same time that people have been stepping up their consumption of eggs.

Minnesota poultry raisers may meet with some difficulties in trying to increase the size of their chick orders at this time, but even where the extra chicks are to be had, Miss Cooke warns against accepting inferior chicks or crowding the brooder house. Taking on more chicks than the home labor supply can adequately care for is dangerous business. Failure to heed this warning may not only defeat the purpose of providing a quick supply of much needed meat but may also bring a loss to the grower.

Another opportunity to contribute to this program lies in filling the brooder house with a second brood of heavy breed chickens. May hatched chicks can be ready for market in July and early August, or fed to roaster weights if the market at that time seems to warrant. Here again there is a warning. It is well known that the later chicks do not grow as well and are more subject to disease. However, if care is taken to raise them on clean ground, away from the earlier broods and the old hens, and if brooder houses are especially well ventilated, the danger can be reduced.

Special attention is called to the fact that the urgent need at this time is for meat and that it is not likely that these later pullets should be kept for egg production. Also, this year is no exception to the rule that Leghorn cockerels are sold most profitably as broilers - from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds weight.

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 4 1945

To all counties

"Haste makes waste" when it comes to turning cows on pasture too early in the spring. The lamb-like March weather which brought pastures to life unusually early this year has prompted Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, to warn against this practice. Any small advantage that might be gained thru saving of dry feed as the result of early pasturing will be more than offset by reduced yields for the season as a whole.

The reason that pastures are set back by premature grazing is that the removal of the young leaves robs the plants of their "factories" where 90 per cent of the plant dry matter is manufactured. The first growth of the spring largely uses up the stored food and energy which has carried the plants thru the winter. Pasture plants, in order to produce at their best, must be given an opportunity to restore this reserve. This must be done before livestock is turned on in the spring.

For best all-round results from permanent pastures, University specialists advise that no grazing be done until a growth of about 4 inches has been attained. Rotational pastures should make a growth of 6 to 8 inches or more before pasturing is begun.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 4 1945

To all counties

Wool that is properly prepared for market is worth more than carelessly handled fleeces, says W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman. Proper care of the fleece takes on added significance this year as the result of an announced schedule of deductions to be used by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its 1945 wool purchase program.

The CCC schedule calls for a deduction of 2 cents a pound on packages of untied fleeces. Since a ten cents a pound deduction (clean basis) will be made on wool tied with sisal or binder twine, only paper strings should be used in tying fleeces. Appraisers will make a deduction not to exceed 3 per cent of the grease appraisal price on clips which do not have all tags and off wool packed separately. Black wool is worth only about two-thirds of the price of white wool and deductions will be made accordingly when white and black wool are mixed. Burry fleeces will be discounted from 1 to 10 cents a pound or more.

Morris' recommendations on careful handling of wool include the following:

1. Shear only when the fleece is dry. Never pack wet wool. If the fleece is damp, allow it to dry before tying.
2. Shear close to the skin and avoid making second cuts.
3. Keep the shearing pen as clean as possible. Keep straw and dirt out of the fleece by using a large canvas as a floor.
4. If the neck wool is chaffy, remove it from the rest of the fleece. Pack this wool and all burry wool separately.
5. Remove all tags and stained pieces of wool and pack separately.
6. Separate the belly wool from the rest of the fleece.
7. Tie the fleece with the cut side out, using only paper twine.
8. Don't pack black wool with white wool.
9. Store wool in a dry, clean place, out of the sunlight. Keep it covered.

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 4 1945

To all counties

Most cool season vegetables must be planted early if a successful crop is to be harvested, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. They may be planted as soon as the ground is workable, usually by April 15 in the southern half of the state and by May 1 in the northern half.

Kohlrabi, leaf lettuce, mustard, peas, radish, spinach and turnips are among the vegetables which cannot stand hot, dry weather and should be planted early. Because of their short growing season, they will mature from seed sown directly in the garden. Most of them can also be grown successfully in the fall garden.

Early cabbage, early cauliflower and head lettuce will not thrive in warm weather; but since they need a longer growing season, they must be started in the garden by the use of transplants. Because broccoli, Brussels sprouts, late cabbage, late cauliflower and celery make their best growth during the cool fall months, they may be started later than the vegetables which must mature before hot weather.

Other cool season crops require a cool, moist soil during early development but will withstand heat and dry weather after they have become well established. These include beets, carrots, Swiss chard, kale, onions, parsley, parsnips, potatoes and New Zealand spinach. Perennial vegetables such as asparagus, horse-radish and rhubarb should be considered cool season crops and should be planted early, Snyder says.

Few farmers realize the importance of keeping the livestock off permanent pasture, or any pasture for that matter, until the grass has made a good growth. It is possible to increase the total yield from the pasture by a third or more if grass is permitted to reach a height of at least four inches before grazing.--R. F. Crim.

This is no year to lose the spring pig crop from hog cholera. Veterinarians tell us the danger is greater than for a long time because of growing disregard for cholera over a period of years. Vaccinate pigs at seven or eight weeks before they get too big to handle. The older the pigs, the more it costs and the greater the risk.--H. G. Zavoral.

Most vegetables will benefit from a commercial victory garden fertilizer (4-12-4) even if the soil is fairly fertile. Use about one pound to a 50-foot row, putting it in the ground in trenches about two inches on each side of the plants or seed. Never put fertilizer in the same trench with the seed.--Leon C. Snyder.

Dead chicks will contribute nothing to the meat supply. If you plan to get more chicks this spring to take advantage of the increased war demand, don't settle for inferior stock from unreliable sources. The result might be more work, smaller profits, less meat for Uncle Sam.--Cora Cooke.

Wet corn that has become moldy can be fed to cattle if they are accustomed to it gradually. Sheep and hogs can also utilize ^{such} feed but it is well to remember that there are several kinds of molds and some are more toxic than others. Always be careful in starting animals on

such feed. Moldy feeds of all kinds are dangerous to poultry and horses.--

W. L. Boyd.

This is a good time to examine cattle for the lumps on the back that indicate presence of cattle grubs that cause great damage to hides and reduce the thrift of both dairy cows and feeding cattle. The grubs are easily controlled by treating with a rotenone powder which you can get from your druggist or insecticide dealer. Ask your county agent about it.--W. E. Morris.

Inoculating soybean seed is so inexpensive and so easy to do that it does not pay to plant the crop without this added insurance. Inoculation gives the young plant the best chance for full utilization of the nitrogen producing bacteria.--A. C. Army

The evils of overcrowding in laying houses may be partially overcome by maintaining improved management practices, such as providing one foot of hopper space for every five birds, one 5-gallon water container for every 50 to 75 hens, and one nest for every five potential layers.--T. H. Canfield.

Rats are choosy. They will turn up their noses at a farm that does not provide adequate food and shelter. Piling old lumber or posts up against an unprotected corner is like putting up a sign: "Apartment for rent; large families preferred." The best protection against rats is to clean up the premises, get cribs on concrete or 18 inches above the ground, and rat-proof the feed supplies.--H. L. Parten.

Take a good look at the performance of the new oats, Vicland and Tama, in Minnesota experiment station tests, and you will resolve that every acre in oats next year will be converted to the new varieties. Tests over a three-year period gave Vicland and Tama a margin of 28 bushels per acre over the old standby, Gopher, at University Farm, 23 bushels at Waseca, 17 bushels at Morris, and 6 bushels at Crookston.--M. L. Armour.

Now is the time to give the first winter phenothiazine treatment to the sheep flock for control of parasites. One packing company has already reported spectacular results in reduction of nodular worm from the campaign last spring when 351,500 sheep were treated in Minnesota alone. Phenothiazine is effective against both the ordinary stomach worm and the nodular worm.--W. E. Morris.

Just now the farmer who markets hogs under 200 pounds takes a double loss. He doesn't get the most from the hog, because the most pork for the least feed comes just over the 200 mark. Furthermore, under the present price plan where government support steps in at 200 pounds, the lighter hog is likely to sell at a sharp reduction under the support price. If it is possible at all to find the feed, better put on those last pounds before 200 before you ship.--H. G. Zavoral.

Feeding iodized salt to all brood animals on the farm is an excellent precaution to take during the winter. Hairless pigs, goitered lambs and calves, and cases of extreme weakness in newborn young are frequently traceable to iodine deficiency.--W. E. Morris.

In planning the crops for 1944, bear this in mind: For the state as a whole and for most type-of-farming areas, an acre of corn or alfalfa will produce as much digestible feed as two acres of small grain. Alfalfa has the additional advantage that it yields three to five times as much digestible protein per acre. Protein is the element most likely to be deficient in livestock rations, and at the present time the supply of protein supplements is critically short.--George A. Pond.

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

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Over 100 4-H club boys and girls from all parts of the state will win trips to the twelfth annual Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp to be held August 31-September 2 at Lake Eshquaguma in St. Louis county, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Four-H members will be selected on the basis of the work they have done in conservation in their home counties.

Camp faculty members will include W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota; A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist; Parker Anderson, extension forester; M. A. Thorfinnson, extension specialist in soil conservation, W. H. Marshall, wildlife and game management, University Farm; and George McCullough, wild life technician, Federal Cartridge company. A. F. Benson, Virginia mining engineer and geologist and Frank A. Robertson, president of the Minnesota division of the Izaak Walton League of America will be guest speakers. Reverend Arthur Cartwright, pastor of Biwabik Community church, will conduct Sunday morning services. State 4-H staff members and county club agents who will attend the camp are Kittleson, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, Kathleen Flom, Paul Moore and Glen Prickett, University Farm; and Mabel Fertig and H. J. Aase, Virginia.

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

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

A2770-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

One and one-half million acres of flax producing 10 to 10.5 bushels per acre are needed to meet the goal set for Minnesota in 1945, says A. C. Arny, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota.

Growers who found the flax crop a disappointment in 1944 need not be pessimistic about the '45 prospects, Arny says. Seasons such as that in 1944 when excess moisture on most fields delayed seeding until late May or early June are extremely rare in Minnesota. Over a period of years, drouth has been more of a factor in lowering flax yields than has excess moisture. In spite of the unfavorable conditions last year, the average yield for the state was 7.7 bushels which is still above the all-time low of 4.9 bushels in 1936. Arny says the present prospects for an early spring should prove to be extremely favorable for the flax crop.

The growing of flax in 1945 is particularly attractive because of the \$5 per acre incentive payment and the availability of all-risk insurance on the crop. This year a larger than average acreage of legume and grass crops will be planted in order to bring hay and pasture acreage up to normal. Flax makes the best companion crop for alfalfa, clovers and grasses.

A major factor in obtaining good flax yields is early planting. Arny recommends seeding flax as early or earlier than wheat. Although freezing weather has often occurred after flax was up, there is no record of serious damage to the flax due to freezing. Selection of relatively weed-free fields such as shallow disked corn land is essential for flax. Where rust has caused severe damage, the rust resistant varieties, Crystal and Koto, are recommended. Redwing and Biwing are satisfactory for other areas and Buda is recommended for the Red River Valley only.

A2701-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Poultry growers can bolster the nation's meat supply by raising extra chicks this year but they can't do it at a profit if too many production short cuts are attempted. Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, says neither increased production nor added profits can be expected unless the approved methods are used.

Miss Cooke warns against overcrowding of the available facilities in an effort to step up production of poultry meat. Attempting to raise more chicks than can properly be cared for is dangerous business. Neither can the desired objective be reached by accepting an inferior grade of chicks.

One of the best opportunities for contributing to this program lies in filling the brooder house with a second brood of heavy breed chickens, says Miss Cooke. May hatched chicks can be ready for market in July and early August, or fed to roaster weights if the market at that time seems to warrant. She warns, however, that the later chicks do not grow as well and are more subject to disease than early hatched chicks. However, if care is taken to raise them on clean ground, away from the earlier broods and the old hens, and if brooder houses are especially well ventilated, the danger can be reduced.

Special attention is called to the fact that the urgent need at this time is for meat and that it is not likely that these later pullets should be kept for egg production. Also, this year is no exception to the rule that Leghorn cockerels are sold most profitably as broilers at weights of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds.

A2702-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Plant cool season vegetables early if you want to harvest a successful crop, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, urged victory gardeners today. Cool season crops may be planted as soon as the ground is workable, usually by April 15 in the southern half of the state and by May 1 in the northern half.

Kohlrabi, leaf lettuce, mustard, peas, radish, spinach and turnips are among the vegetables which cannot stand hot, dry weather and should be planted early. Because of their short growing season, they will mature from seed sown directly in the garden. Most of them can also be grown successfully in the fall garden.

Early cabbage, early cauliflower and head lettuce will not thrive in warm weather; but since they need a longer growing season, they must be started in the garden by the use of transplants. Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, late cabbage, late cauliflower and celery make their best growth during the cool fall months and may be started later than the vegetables which must mature before hot weather.

Other cool season crops require a cool, moist soil during early development but will withstand heat and dry weather after they have become well established. These include beets, carrots, Swiss chard, kale, onions, parsley, parsnips, potatoes and New Zealand spinach. Perennial vegetables such as asparagus, horse-radish and rhubarb should be considered cool season crops and should be planted early, Snyder says.

A2703-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 11 1945

To all counties

To help meet stepped-up military needs and to fill industrial and essential civilian requirements, American housewives are being asked to salvage 50 per cent more used kitchen fats than they did in 1944.

Though saving fat is not glamorous, it is absolutely vital to winning the war, Julia Newton, state home demonstration leader, said today in emphasizing the responsibility of every _____ county homemaker in taking an active part in fat salvage. "If all families saved at least one pound of used fats a month, they would be making a positive and vital contribution to the war effort," she declared. "Lives may be saved and battles won if every homemaker feels it her duty, to see that huge quantities of glycerine and fatty acids from used household fats are right where they are needed, whether in munitions, equipment, insecticides, plastics, synthetic rubber, paints, or in drugs, vaccines and antiseptics."

Rural women have a greater opportunity to salvage used fats than have city women, Miss Newton pointed out, because of home production of meats on the farm and extensive use of poultry and other fat sources.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 11 1945

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

New plantings of raspberries should be made from disease-free stock—preferably certified nursery stock. Raspberries are subject to several serious diseases which make it unprofitable to start with stock selected at random from old plantings. Early planting is important in keeping down losses. Immediately after planting, the canes should be shortened to 4 to 6 inches. In old plantings the canes should be left as long as possible according to the training system that is being used. In a hedge-row system plants should be thinned to three to four canes per running foot while five to eight canes should be allowed in each hill where the staked-hill or tepee-hill system is being used.

* * * * *

Have starter mash available for the chicks as soon as they arrive, says H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm. Frequently one or two days elapse in the process of delivering the chicks from the hatchery and nothing is to be gained by starving them further. If feed is not available the chicks may start eating the litter. There seems to be little basis for the old theory that early feeding results in difficulties from unabsorbed egg yolk. Most studies indicate that the yolk is absorbed about as fast even though chicks are given feed.

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At present feed prices, an acre of good alfalfa pasture for hogs may be worth as much as \$30 to \$35 in savings of corn and protein concentrate. Bluegrass pastures cannot be relied upon to produce adequate amounts of forage throughout the season. Furthermore, permanent bluegrass pastures are generally infested with parasites and diseases which are most harmful to young pigs. Five acres of alfalfa pasture will generally carry 100 pigs for the season in addition to providing a first cutting of hay.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 11 1945

To all counties

Earlier vegetables and increased yields will result from the use of a transplanting solution, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Such a solution may be used on all vegetables that are transplanted such as head lettuce, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and tomatoes. Early yields of tomatoes have been more than doubled by this means.

Though a number of transplanting solutions are on the market, victory garden fertilizer (4-12-4) can be used in the proportion of 1 pound dissolved in 5 gallons of water. Keep the solution stirred for at least an hour before using.

At transplanting time, make a hole in the ground with a trowel and set the plant in place. Work moist soil around the roots and firm it. Then pour one-half cup of the transplanting solution around the roots; and when it has soaked in, finish filling the hole with loose dirt. Best time to transplant is in late afternoon or on a cloudy day. If the transplanting is done on a bright day, shade the plants with a sheet of newspaper.



News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 11 1945

To all counties

A guide to the selection of adequate and economical feeds for 1945 chick rations is provided in a new "Chick Ration Card" prepared by H. J. Sloan and Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota poultry specialists. The rations suggested make use of available feeds which combine economy and efficiency in the raising of broilers and pullets.

Three mash mixtures are included on the ration card. One mixture shows ingredients for a starter mash while the other two are growing mashes--one for use with good range and the other with poor range. Directions are provided also for making substitutions of certain feeds included in the mashes.

Copies of the 1945 Chick Ration Card are available from county agents and from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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

To all counties

(With Mat)

Outstanding leadership and excellence in club work have won for four Minnesota 4-H boys and girls the opportunity to attend the American Youth Foundation camp to be held near Shelby, Michigan, during August, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. They are, left to right; Paul S. Anderson, Grand Rapids, Itasca county; Eleanor Leiner, St. Paul, Ramsey county; Virginia Zaffke, Backus, Cass county; and LeRoy Donnay, Glencoe, McLeod county.

During the war, trips to the youth camp in Michigan are being awarded instead of to the National 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C. Winning a trip to the camp is considered one of the highest honors that can come to a 4-H'er.

This year's winners have been in club work for seven years or more and all are junior leaders in their clubs. Paul Anderson is president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation. He has also been president and vice president of his local club. Last year he was a district winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest. Among the projects he carries are poultry, sheep, garden, dairy calf, health and conservation.

Eleanor Leiner has been president and secretary of her local club and a junior leader for 4 years. A participant in many 4-H activities, she has been chiefly interested in the clothing project. In 1943 she won a trip to the State Fair for her work in clothing and the same year received a county award for leadership.

As county champion in cake baking, bread demonstration and meal planning, Virginia Zaffke has won 4 trips to the State Fair. Though she has completed 52 4-H projects and has held all the offices in her local club, her main interest is in food preparation. Since she enrolled in club work 8 years ago, Virginia has prepared 837 baked foods and more than 3,000 other dishes.

LeRoy Donnay was elected vice president of the McLeod county 4-H club federation in 1944. He has also been treasurer of the county federation and president and project leader of his own club. LeRoy is especially active in dairy projects and has carried the health project for 7 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 8 Minnesota
April 17 1945

To all counties

Brightening up furniture surfaces is a part of the job of spring house-cleaning. According to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm, the cloudy, sticky film that forms on furniture during winter can be removed with a homemade cleaner and polish.

To keep down costs, or for dingy pieces of furniture neglected over a period of years, scrubbing with soap and water and using any good furniture polish afterward will be effective. Always avoid having the cloth too damp for veneered surfaces.

For the homemade cleaner and polish, shake up a mixture of 3 tablespoons boiled linseed oil, 2 tablespoons turpentine, 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1 tablespoon mild soap flakes dissolved in 1 cup hot water. For very sticky or grimy surfaces, add 4 teaspoons very fine pumice, but for general cleaning and polishing, omit the pumice. Shake and apply with a soft cloth. Remove the excess with a clean, soft cloth, polishing with the grain of the wood until finger marks will not show.

To prepare a polishing cloth, pour the above mixture, without the pumice, into a fruit jar so it coats the inside. Pour out the excess and seal a thin dust cloth in the jar for a day or two. When the cloth is not in use, keep it in a closed jar to prevent spontaneous combustion.

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Poultry profits can be increased by using the proper equipment for young chicks and birds on range, says Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist. Most of the needed pieces of equipment are simple in design and many can be made at home easily and economically.

Rapid growth and the production of a uniform flock of pullets or broilers are made possible thru the use of an adequate number of suitable feeders. Miss Cooke warns that it doesn't pay to be stingy with feeders to the extent that chicks are forced to push and crowd in order to get their share of the feed. The following recommendations are made by Miss Cooke with regard to the necessary amount of feeder space: For small chicks allow one four-foot feeder for each 100 chicks; for chicks two weeks to three months of age allow one four-foot feeder for each 50 to 75 chicks; in providing range feeders allow one five-foot feeder for each 50 pullets.

The use of proper equipment is also an aid in keeping diseases and parasites in check, Miss Cooke says. An example of such equipment is a small wire screen platform to set water fountains on. The frame for such a platform is made from 1 x 4 or 2 x 4 inch stock and is covered with hardware cloth or heavy inch-mesh chicken netting. By placing fountains on such platforms the chicks are kept out of droppings and wet litter which are ideal breeding grounds for disease organisms.

Summer range shelters, automatic range waterers and sun porches are listed by Miss Cooke as other equipment that should have a high priority on poultrymen's "must" list. The sun porches are particularly important in the production of a second brood of late chicks for broilers.

Plans and bills of material for these pieces of equipment are given in Extension Bulletin 163, available at county agents' offices and from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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

Daily papers.

Saturday release.

As many as 25 outstanding Minnesota hog producers will be recognized as Honor Roll members of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association, according to plans announced today by E. F. Ferrin, secretary-treasurer of the association. Medals and certificates will be awarded to these leading hog producers at the annual Farm and Home Week of the University of Minnesota. Also cooperating in this program are the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, press, radio and market interests.

Factors to be considered in making these awards for meritorious achievement are: the pounds of pork produced per sow from spring-farrowed litters; the application of approved practices in the care, feeding and management of the herd; a consistent record of efficiency hog production during recent years.

Nominations for Honor Roll membership may be made by members of the Swine Producers' association, county agents, vocational agriculture instructors, neighboring farmers or any cooperating agency. To qualify for nomination a farmer must sell at least 75 per cent of his spring-farrowed pigs on the market for pork. At least eight litters must have been farrowed prior to June 15, 1945. Those who are nominated for the award will be asked to furnish the following data: dates of first and last farrowings; numbers of pigs farrowed, weaned and marketed; dates of sales and evidence of market weights.

Ferrin emphasized that this program, which is being launched for the first time this year, is not a contest. Each production record will be considered entirely on its own merits. Nominations of producers to be considered for the Honor Roll award should be sent to E. F. Ferrin, University Farm, St. Paul 8, not later than June 15, 1945.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Early yields of tomatoes have been more than doubled by the use of a transplanting solution according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. **Victory gardeners who want earlier vegetables and increased yields should use a transplanting solution,** Snyder said. Such a solution may be used on all vegetables that are transplanted such as head lettuce, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and tomatoes.

An inexpensive transplanting solution can be made at home. For the mixture, dissolve 1 pound of victory garden fertilizer (4-12-4) in 5 gallons of water. Keep the solution stirred for at least an hour before using.

At transplanting time, make a hole in the ground with a trowel and set the plant in place. Work moist soil around the roots and firm it. Then pour one-half cup of the transplanting solution around the roots; and when it has soaked in, finish filling the hole with loose dirt. Best time to transplant is in late afternoon or on a cloudy day. If the transplanting is done on a bright day, shade the plants with a sheet of newspaper.

A2705-JB

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

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Four Minnesota 4-H boys and girls have been chosen to attend the American Youth Foundation camp to be held near **Shelby**, Michigan, during August, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Selection of the four club members was made on the basis of their outstanding leadership and excellence in club work. They are: Paul S. Anderson, Grand Rapids, Itasca county; Eleanor Leiner, St. Paul, Ramsey county; Virginia Zaffke, Backus, Cass county; and LeRoy Donnay, Glencoe, McLeod county.

Trips to the youth camp in Michigan are being awarded this year instead of to the National 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C., since the latter camp is not being held during the war. Winning a trip to the camp is considered one of the highest honors that can come to a 4-H'er.

This year's winners have been in club work for seven years or more and all are junior leaders in their clubs. Paul Anderson is president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation. He has also been president and vice-president of his local club. Last year he was a district winner in the 4-H radio speaking contest.

Eleanor Leiner has been president and secretary of her local club and a junior leader for 4 years. A participant in many 4-H activities, she has been chiefly interested in the clothing project. In 1943 she won a trip to the State Fair for her work in clothing and the same year received a county award for leadership.

As county champion in cake baking, bread demonstration and meal planning, Virginia Zaffke has won four trips to the State Fair. She has completed 52 4-H projects and has held all the offices in her local club. Since she enrolled in club work eight years ago, Virginia has prepared 837 baked foods and more than 3,000 other dishes.

LeRoy Donnay was elected vice president of the McLeod county 4-H club federation in 1944. He has also been treasurer of the county federation and president and project leader of his own club. LeRoy is especially active in dairy projects.

A2706-JB

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 30, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Gardening for Fun

Bill says that gardening is just a contest between his tired back and all the weeds and insects in southern Minnesota. He keeps at it because it cuts his living costs. Jim says his garden is a big adventure with exciting contests, scientific researches, and a wealth of information to be gained while playing garden golf. The end results may be the same, but Jim has fun while Bill endures hard work.

Growing something new is one way to make a garden interesting for a beginner. Old-timers are more likely to need a brake than an accelerator when planting time comes. It's fun to put some unknown seed in the ground and then watch it grow to see whether it will be some kind of squash, spinach or columbine. Perhaps only certain individuals are intrigued by the mysterious.

New ways of growing the old crops may add variety. Some people always stake tomatoes and some never tie them up. Pruning may lead them into fantastic shapes. A "strawberry barrel" with plants growing in holes in the sides might fascinate some backyard farmers. A pile of compost with a leaky tub on top and vine crops around the edges lends variety and usually a remarkable crop on a small space.

Even mistakes are good for a laugh. One lady planted cucumbers and muskmelons in rows like radishes. The seeds were about two inches apart in the row and the rows 18 inches from each other. Did she have a mess! Those with small space can plan a succession of crops or train vines along walls or into trees. It's an unusual experience to pick cucumbers or melons from a tree!

Some of the kids may plan ahead for the county fair and thin a row to produce perfect roots of large size or a prize pumpkin by pruning all but one fruit from a

(More)

vigorous vine. They might even go to the trouble of feeding this one big pumpkin or melon by "intravenous injections." Initials carved in a green squash will usually scar over and make interesting hieroglyphics.

Once gardening gets in the blood it becomes a perennial urge. Experienced gardeners can look at a little seed and almost taste ripe tomatoes, crisp carrots or odoriferous onions. There is always the desire to make this garden better than the one before, to get produce to the table ahead of the neighbors or to lick the weeds, insects and diseases as they've never been beaten before.

Most people like to make things grow. There is big satisfaction in combining soil, seeds and sense for the gratification of our wants. As "Whistling Bob" used to say, "Every plant in my garden is a friend of mine. I like to visit them and help them along. If I treat them well, it's wonderful what they will do for me." He forgot a tired back in the pleasure of his craft.

Vegetables can be grown more cheaply by professional truckers than in Victory gardens, but radishes from the market never taste as good as those marvelous specimens earned by honest toil and personal attention. The value of a garden cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Have you seen the new pamphlet, Victory Garden? Your county agent has one for you, or write the Bulletin Room at University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 23, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Pop's Popcorn Prescription

One of the younger members of our clan had the misfortune to miss fire on the preparation of a pan of popcorn; so he wrote in to ask what went wrong. I replied about as follows:

Your request for further information concerning the technique of persuading the cereal known as Zea Mays everta to metamorphose from small kernels with a flinty corneous endosperm to the delectable condiment whose enticing aroma titillates our olfactory senses and invites unlimited mastication has received close attention from our research department. The following explanation of the processes involved may be of assistance if similar operations are contemplated in the future.

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A third point of importance in producing pleasing results from a given volume of material is fire control. This does not refer to the placing of projectiles in proximity to the pates of the proponents of Hirohito but in this sense indicates that the thermal units applied to the prospective condiment must be of such volume and intensity as to generate a maximum quantity of steam in a minimum of elapsed time. Heating the product too slowly causes the evaporation of moisture and heating too rapidly is likely to induce carbonization. Between these extremes there is a reasonable latitude which may be considered satisfactory.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 16, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

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St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 24 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 9, 1945

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

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, May 2, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

In May You May Plant

Some folks did tall hustling to plant small grain and radishes in March this year. Others finished the oats and lettuce in April, but, after all, May is the planting month. The sun keeps getting a little higher and a little stronger until at last the cold mud turns to warm mellow earth, ready for corn and cucumbers.

The corn planter's click is as interminable as the latest song hit on the radio. Hour after hour all across the state, the little groups of three precious seeds are being dropped where once the buffalo roamed or the tall trees tangled.

Centuries of painstaking study and experimentation have made those seeds possible. How long ago did some Indian Burbank discover a freak plant which raised seed in rows on a cob with big husks over the whole thing, instead of the old tassel ears where each seed had separate coverings? Did they award an "Oscar" or something to the braves (or squaws) who developed hardy and high-yielding varieties which would mature farther and farther north?

How many lifetimes of careful, intelligent selection were needed to produce corn as we knew it 25 years ago? Why have we made so much further progress by producing hybrid corn in so little time? Corn is more than little yellow kernels containing carbohydrates and proteins. It is the achievement made possible by the dreams, the hopes and the hard labor of countless numbers and generations of skilled agriculturists who wanted to make a wonder crop more wonderful.

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long years of patient study and observation. So may some future generation wonder how we could be so ignorant as to kill each other because we couldn't always agree.

When we advanced far enough to realize the advantage of setting specially trained men to work out specific problems, progress was much faster than when the corn breeder was also under the necessity of carrying his own water, hunting his own meat and building his own house. Perhaps this specialization will be some day carried further than we can now imagine and improvements make our present crops look childishly simple.

Whether we look backward or ahead, there is interest, adventure and romance tied up in the history of the seeds we plant. We work up the soil, drop the seeds and then wait for the miracle experience teaches us to expect. Nature has spent ages getting the soil prepared for us to use. She has raised mountains, ground them to dust and spread them out to "cure." She has grown a hundred thousand generations of plants and animals to make the soil fertile.

Men of superior intelligence have been raised up who took special pride in growing good crops and worked hard at selecting and improving so that their descendants might have pleasure and profit. All of this has taken place so that these particular seeds and this rich soil might feed or delight certain ordinary individuals in the year 1945.

It must be our function to try and understand further the secrets of Nature so that the soil may be left more productive and the seeds of the future even more useful than those we now are permitted to plant. We humans are just incidental to the plan, but we can help it to move forward faster or slower as we do our part.

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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St. Paul 8 Minnesota
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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 30, 1945

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

Gardening for Fun

Bill says that gardening is just a contest between his tired back and all the weeds and insects in southern Minnesota. He keeps at it because it cuts his living costs. Jim says his garden is a big adventure with exciting contests, scientific researches, and a wealth of information to be gained while playing garden golf. The end results may be the same, but Jim has fun while Bill endures hard work.

Growing something new is one way to make a garden interesting for a beginner. Old-timers are more likely to need a brake than an accelerator when planting time comes. It's fun to put some unknown seed in the ground and then watch it grow to see whether it will be some kind of squash, spinach or columbine. Perhaps only certain individuals are intrigued by the mysterious.

New ways of growing the old crops may add variety. Some people always stake tomatoes and some never tie them up. Pruning may lead them into fantastic shapes. A "strawberry barrel" with plants growing in holes in the sides might fascinate some backyard farmers. A pile of compost with a leaky tub on top and vine crops around the edges lends variety and usually a remarkable crop on a small space.

Even mistakes are good for a laugh. One lady planted cucumbers and muskmelons in rows like radishes. The seeds were about two inches apart in the row and the rows 18 inches from each other. Did she have a mess! Those with small space can plan a succession of crops or train vines along walls or into trees. It's an unusual experience to pick cucumbers or melons from a tree!

Some of the kids may plan ahead for the county fair and thin a row to produce perfect roots of large size or a prize pumpkin by pruning all but one fruit from a

(More)

vigorous vine. They might even go to the trouble of feeding this one big pumpkin or melon by "intravenous injections." Initials carved in a green squash will usually scar over and make interesting hieroglyphics.

Once gardening gets in the blood it becomes a perennial urge. Experienced gardeners can look at a little seed and almost taste ripe tomatoes, crisp carrots or odoriferous onions. There is always the desire to make this garden better than the one before, to get produce to the table ahead of the neighbors or to lick the weeds, insects and diseases as they've never been beaten before.

Most people like to make things grow. There is big satisfaction in combining soil, seeds and sense for the gratification of our wants. As "Whistling Bob" used to say, "Every plant in my garden is a friend of mine. I like to visit them and help them along. If I treat them well, it's wonderful what they will do for me." He forgot a tired back in the pleasure of his craft.

Vegetables can be grown more cheaply by professional truckers than in Victory gardens, but radishes from the market never taste as good as those marvelous specimens earned by honest toil and personal attention. The value of a garden cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Have you seen the new pamphlet, Victory Garden? Your county agent has one for you, or write the Bulletin Room at University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 23, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
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Waseca, Minnesota

Pop's Popcorn Prescription

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On the other hand, if the moisture in a given caryopsis should fall below desired levels, the kernels pop too slowly and require too much heat. They are then small, tough, gritty, unpalatable and fit only for fertilizing the garden. Summarizing this portion of the dissertation, 14 per cent moisture is optimum. If the moisture is less than 14 per cent, the best authorities recommend the addition of enough H₂O by weight to restore most favorable conditions. This water may be added gradually and thoroughly mixed in, or the material may be spread in an area of high

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The second important consideration in preparing appetizing and delicious dainties with the afore-mentioned Zea Mays everta is the necessity for thoroughly and uniformly heating each kernel. If the kernels are allowed to lie still on a hot surface, they are apt to make a weak explosion on one side only and the demolition of the chitinous cortex will be incomplete. It is advisable to agitate the kernels in such a way that they will be uniformly excited on all sides and each receive approximately similar treatment so that every individual will generate an equal volume of steam in a comparable period of time. This will enable each to make a maximum noise and the explosions occurring concurrently or in rapid succession create a symphonic melody in the auditory organs of addicts.

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Return to the Rock Pile

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
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St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 24 1945

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

The occurrence of hog cholera has been at a low ebb in recent years. Veterinarians of the USDA Bureau of Animal Industry estimate that only about two per cent of the total hog population is lost thru attacks of cholera, whereas it formerly was up to ten per cent or more. Veterinarians are quick to point out, however, that these losses are still much too high since they could be cut down considerably thru the more general use of immunization by vaccination. Both the old serum-virus method of vaccination and the newer crystal violet vaccine are recommended. The choice of method to be used will depend somewhat upon the existing circumstances. Farmers are urged to consult their veterinarians regarding the relative merits of each method.

* * * * *

Good pastures properly managed can produce nutrients equal to yields of more than 50 bushels of corn, or 50 bushels of oats, or 8 tons of corn silage or $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of alfalfa hay per acre. Good pastures can support milk production up to 25 to 35 pounds of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk daily without the use of any supplementary feeds. Because of the extremely watery character of early spring pastures it is wise to provide supplementary grain or roughage feeds. It would require 150 pounds of this early spring grass to provide sufficient nutrients for a 1,100 pound cow producing 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk. This is another reason why it doesn't pay to "rush the season" in turning cows on pasture.

* * * * *

Control of weeds is essential to the successful production of soybeans. Both early and late cultivation of land that is to be used for soybeans is advisable with the latter cultivation coming just before planting. Soybeans that are drilled may be cross-harrowed on sunny afternoons after they reach a height of 5 to 6 inches.

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News Bureau
University Farm
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April 25 1945

To all counties

Yields of peas and beans may be increased if the seeds are inoculated, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Cost of the inoculant is small, and the increased yield may be considerable, especially on acid soil or on soils where peas and beans have not been grown before.

Like other legumes, peas and beans can utilize nitrogen from the air with the aid of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the nodules on their roots. When garden soils are deficient in these nitrogen-fixing bacteria, yields of peas and beans will be increased by treatment of the seeds with a legume inoculant, Snyder says.

Purchase a package of fresh inoculant from your seed dealer and treat seeds according to directions given. If the seeds are also treated with a dust to control seedling diseases, the legume inoculant should be scattered along the bottom of the seed trench. Since a separate strain of bacteria is needed for each legume, be sure to get a packet that contains a mixture of these bacteria.

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

To all counties

Inoculating soybean seed is like taking out an insurance policy on the crop, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. It protects against loss of yield and loss of soil nitrogen. The cost per acre is very small, since about two quarts of the commercial crop will cover the expense.

There is frequently doubt in growers' minds about the value or necessity of inoculating soybeans, Armour says. The reason for this is that the appearance of the growing crop or the yield of forage or seed cannot be used to measure the true value of seed inoculation. The facts about the importance of soybean inoculation are clean-cut even though farm tests to demonstrate these values are more difficult to set up.

Among the more important facts regarding inoculation, Armour lists the following: The purpose of inoculation is to provide organisms which grow on the roots of the soybean plants and are capable of taking nitrogen from the air and making it available to the plants. Soybeans have the ability to obtain the nitrogen which they need from the soil. When they are not properly inoculated they must depend on the soil for all their nitrogen, in which case they deplete the soil of its nitrogen supply just as any non-legume crop does. This is the reason that good yields of soybeans are obtained without inoculation when grown on rich soil high in nitrogen content. Inoculated soybeans grown on poor soils will look greener and yield higher than uninoculated beans.

Soybeans are not inoculated by the same organisms which are associated with other legumes. Even though some inoculation will occur on fields that grew soybeans within the past two or three years, Armour says tests have shown increased yields as the result of seed inoculation. Either soil or commercial inoculants may be used.

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

To all counties

As many as 25 outstanding Minnesota hog producers will be recognized as Honor Roll members of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association, according to plans announced by E. F. Ferrin, secretary-treasurer of the association. Medals and certificates will be awarded to these leading hog producers at the annual Farm and Home Week of the University of Minnesota. Also cooperating in this program are the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, press, radio and market interests.

Factors to be considered in making these awards for meritorious achievement are: the pounds of pork produced per sow from spring-farrowed litters; the application of approved practices in the care, feeding and management of the herd; a consistent record of efficient hog production during recent years.

Nominations for Honor Roll membership may be made by members of the Swine Producers' association, neighboring farmers or any cooperating agency. To qualify for nomination a farmer must sell at least 75 per cent of his spring-farrowed pigs on the market for pork. At least eight litters must have been farrowed prior to June 15, 1945. Those who are nominated for the award will be asked to furnish the following data: dates of first and last farrowings; numbers of pigs farrowed, weaned and marketed; dates of sales and evidence of market weights.

Further information on this program may be obtained from County Agent _____. Nominations for the award may be submitted to the county agent or may be sent to E. F. Ferrin, University Farm, St. Paul 8, not later than June 15, 1945.

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

To all counties

It's time for spring check-up on the pressure cooker, says County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____. This year, with home canning a more important wartime activity than ever, the pressure cooker should be in good condition before the canning season begins.

Gauge and safety valve should be checked every year. An inaccurate gauge might result in underprocessing, with possible spoilage later; or it might cause over-processing, with loss of food value and flavor. The safety valve should release at 18 to 24 pounds pressure.

(If you have special provisions in your county for checking gauges, mention them here. Otherwise use this information;)

The State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food will check gauge and safety valve free of charge. Detach the parts from the cover, pack securely against breakage, marking the package "Fragile." Enclose return postage and insurance fee in stamps and send, postage paid, to Dr. G. A. Vacha, 527 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. When sending the safety valve, remove the entire assembly, including the staff which screws into the lid.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The third annual short course for beekeepers will be held at University Farm May 10-12, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Sessions will be given over to problems of management and suggestions on harvesting the crop and preparing honey and wax for market. Emphasis will be placed on the importance of building strong colonies which will make a vital contribution to our war economy through pollination of fruit trees and crops and increased production of honey and wax. New developments in beekeeping research in the United States will also be discussed.

Speakers for the short course include V. G. Milum, assistant professor of entomology, University of Illinois; T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist; E. L. Thomas, assistant state entomologist; C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist; and C. E. Mickel and M. H. Haydak, division of entomology and economic zoology, University Farm. Haydak is in charge of arrangements for the short course.

A2707-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Winners in the statewide farm accounting contest for 4-H and rural youth members were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Contestants were required to keep a record of the farm business during 1944 and to analyze the business for strong and weak points.

Ralph Boldt, Paynesville, was named state 4-H champion in the contest and Donald W. Benrud, Goodhue, state rural youth champion. Both were awarded \$50 war bonds.

County winners, who received \$25 war bonds, are Eugene Peterson, Tamarack; Stanley Hanks, Anoka; John M. Goss, Laporte; Robert D. Johnson, Nelson; Harley Langworthy, Delaven; Evelyn Thorstad, Hoffman; Verian Craig, Park Rapids; Orben Bauleke, LeSueur; Lilly L. Rosenberg, Fairmont; Harriet Tews, Hutchinson; Wayne Hulterstrum, Litchfield; Ralph Noble, Austin; Earl Taylor, Adrian; Lyndon Geselle, Rochester; Leland Anderson, Fergus Falls; Lois Thomson, Sandstone; Vernon Hoppe, Crookston; Grace Colebank, Erskine; Gerhard Lingen, Starbuck; Edmund Plaetz, Lucan; Jerold Graves, Hector; Harlan Hunt, Dundas; James Magnusson, Roseau; John Weis, St. Cloud; Ellsworth Thies, Arlington; Oliver Gilk, Albany; Marc Shoquist, Forest Lake.

Donor of the awards is the Minnesota Valley Canning company, LeSueur.

A2709-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Production and transportation of essential commodities throughout 1945 can be maintained only through careful handling, careful vehicle maintenance, recapping of tires, observance of speed limits, car-sharing and all other methods of conservation, says W. H. Dankers, extension agricultural economist at University Farm. The outlook for automotive supplies, especially tires, for the balance of 1945 is such that there is an increased necessity for mileage conservation.

Dankers reports that according to the most recent government information only 5000 new passenger cars are available for rationing. This is considerably less than the sales for one day in pre-war years. The production of tires for civilian passenger cars has been cut below the low level of 1944.

Possibly the greatest threat to transportation of farm products, Dankers says, is the shortage of large-size truck and bus tires. He emphasizes the fact that both producers and consumers alike will benefit from the use of all known conservation methods.

A2708-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If eggs are to reach the markets this year, every available egg case must be put into service, whether it is new or used, wood or fiber, W. H. Dankers, University Farm extension economist in marketing, said today.

His warning followed announcement of an Interstate Commerce ruling that second-hand fiber cases cannot be used for shipping eggs by rail. Rail shipments require new or used wooden cases or new fiber cases.

Dankers pointed out, however, that the ban does not apply to truck shipments of eggs, and that if second-hand fiber cases are utilized for this type of shipping, the supply of cases is expected to be adequate. Producers, processors and dealers who ship by truck can help overcome the container shortage further by trading any wood or new fiber cases they might have with neighbors and friends who must ship their eggs by rail.

Since no increases are anticipated in the previously set quotas for new wooden or fiber egg cases, a generally tight container situation is likely to continue for an indefinite time, according to Dankers.

A2710-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Victory gardeners can increase yields of their peas and beans by inoculating the seeds, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Cost of the inoculant is small, and the increased yield may be considerable, especially on acid soil or on soils where peas and beans have not been grown before.

Like other legumes, peas and beans can utilize nitrogen from the air with the aid of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the nodules on their roots. When garden soils are deficient in those nitrogen-fixing bacteria, yields of peas and beans will be increased by treatment of the seeds with a legume inoculant, Snyder says.

Purchase a package of fresh inoculant from your seed dealer and treat seed according to directions given. If the seeds are also treated with a dust to control seedling diseases, the legume inoculant should be scattered along the bottom of the seed trench. Since a separate strain of bacteria is needed for each legume, be sure to get a packet that contains a mixture of these bacteria.

A2711-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The War Production Board is looking once more to the farmers of Minnesota for a boost in restoring the rapidly disappearing reserves of heavy scrap and cast iron. The steel industry has been able to operate at high capacity during the war years largely as a result of the scrap drives of 1942 and 1943 when farmers scoured their places for the heavy iron which is necessary to keep the wheels rolling.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, today urged farmers to do whatever is possible to meet the new crisis arising from using up the reserves. He suggested that even if there is no concerted drive for more scrap, farm people can help a great deal by reporting any machines that have been discarded since the last drive and getting in touch with scrap dealers to pick up any iron that may have accumulated.

The War Production Board must depend on farm scrap because the greatest shortages are of the heavy melting iron that is available mostly from old farm implements. End of the war in Europe will not immediately affect the need for scrap iron because war manufacturing will continue at a high level and the return of army scrap in large amounts to feed the furnaces is not possible because of shipping shortages.

A2712-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Announcement of the appointment of 24 University of Minnesota women to dietetic internships was made today by Alice Biester, professor of nutrition.

Appointments include: Mrs. Virginia Bacon, Menville, Iowa, to Peter Bent Brigham hospital, Boston, Mass.; Eleanor Brassett, Mpls., to Medical College of Virginia hospital, Richmond, Va.; Ruth Ewert, Janesville, Barnes hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Eleanore Fonti, Eveleth, Good Samaritan hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; Judith Hall, Minneapolis, Watts hospital, Durham, N. C.; Betty Jane Farbin, St. Paul, University hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mary Gene Hawkinson, St. James, California hospital, Los Angeles, Cal.; Constance Hilton, Anoka, University hospital, Iowa City, Iowa; Betty Ann Margulis, Hibbing, Beth Israel hospital, Boston, Mass.; Helen Minerich, Buhl, University hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; Marilyn Nelson, Pemberton, University hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Norma Nelson, Benson, Colorado State hospital, Pueblo, Col.; Margaret Nilson, St. Paul, University of Indiana hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dorothy Pietila, Chisholm, Stanford University hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Margaret Powers, Mora, University of Oregon hospitals, Portland, Ore.; Margaret Roth, Minneapolis, University hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; Patricia Roth, Brainerd, Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, Mass.; Edith Mary Sanderson, Minneapolis, University hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; Inez Schoulte, Presho, S. D., Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth Stenborg, Sacred Heart, Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Sylvia Taylor, Worthington, Peter Bent Brigham hospital, Boston, Mass.; Ann Thompson, St. Paul, Harper hospital, Detroit Mich.; Mrs. Jeanne Thompson, Minneapolis, University hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sarah Warenmaa, St. Paul, Grasslands hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.; Theresa Yutrzenka, Warren, Seattle Cooperative course, Seattle, Wash.

A2713-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 2 1945

To all counties

If your garden plot is large enough to produce all the vegetables needed for the family, plant a few flowers to make the work of gardening more enjoyable, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

When grown in rows and cultivated, many flowers do better than they do in the flower border. Another advantage of planting flowers in the vegetable garden is that they can be cut for table decorations without spoiling the garden picture.

Snyder suggests the following flowers for planting in the vegetable garden; snapdragons, calendulas, bachelor buttons, annual larkspur, stocks, annual phlox, petunias, cosmos, marigolds, zinnias and gladioli.

Flowers may be planted in the outside rows and at the ends of the vegetable garden or in the space where early crops of lettuce and radishes have been harvested.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 2 1945

To all counties

_____ county farmers can hedge against summer slumps in milk production and against winter roughage shortages by growing Sudan grass for pasture and hay, says M. L. Armour, University Farm extension agronomist. As an emergency or supplementary pasture crop, Sudan yields heavily at a time when permanent bluegrass pastures are most unproductive. Used as an emergency hay crop it grows rapidly and will produce an abundant yield of good quality hay.

Sudan grass is a very dependable crop, especially for areas of the state where 105 day corn will mature, Armour says. Once established it will withstand drouth very well. Although it will produce best on fertile soils that are high in organic matter, Sudan will grow on almost any type of soil. It may be seeded as late as June or July although less hay and pasture are obtained from such late seedings.

Best results are obtained when Sudan is seeded ten days to two weeks after corn planting. Sudan actually needs a warmer soil for germination than corn. Armour reports as good results in southern Minnesota from June 15 plantings as from earlier seeding. A thoroughly worked seedbed on land that was used for corn the previous year gives best results. Armour recommends using 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre when drilled or 30 to 35 pounds when broadcast. The seed should be covered by not more than 2 inches of soil.

In a normal growing season Sudan will reach a height of 14 to 18 inches in five or six weeks after planting. It is ready for pasturing at this stage. Under good conditions an acre of Sudan will provide pasture thru July and August for two cows. From two to four tons of hay may be expected per acre. As a seed crop it will average about 500 pounds of seed per acre.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 2 1945

To all counties

Don't trim that head of cabbage too closely if you want your money's worth of vitamins, advises Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Outside leaves of cabbage and lettuce and the green outside stalks of celery contain more minerals and carotene, the source of vitamin A, than the pale center, and recent research shows that the outside leaves of cabbage are richer in vitamins B and C.

Since as much as half of the weight of the vegetable may be in the outside parts, actual cost of the vegetable is doubled when these are discarded. Some trimming is necessary to remove leaves or stalks that are damaged, bitter or very tough, but the rest of the greener outside part should be saved. If the outer stalks or leaves are tough, they may be cut in small pieces and cooked a little ahead of the rest of the vegetable.

Outside leaves of cabbage may be used in making cabbage rolls. Wash leaves and wilt them in hot, lightly salted water until they are limp enough to roll. Mix chopped, cooked left-over meat with chopped onion, bread crumbs or boiled rice, a little melted fat and seasoning and moisten with gravy, milk or chili sauce. Place some of this mixture on each leaf and roll up. Place rolls in baking dish, add hot water or hot gravy, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes or until the cabbage is tender.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 2 1945

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

Dusting seed corn with red lead is an effective means of discouraging pheasants and other birds from eating the seed after planting. The Department of Game and Wildlife Management at University Farm recommends this as a particularly useful device for sweet corn growers. One-half pound of red lead is enough for treating one bushel of shelled corn. Small amounts may be treated by placing a teaspoon of red lead in a pail or bag containing the amount of seed to be planted and shaking until all the seeds are covered. Regular seed treaters might be used for larger amounts of seed. The lead acts as a repellent and does not poison the birds.

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Hens that quit laying now just don't "have what it takes" to be good layers. That's the opinion of Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, who says that this is the natural time for hens to lay best and those which have already stopped laying should be sent to market at once. There's no use keeping these hens in hopes of their early return into laying condition. Careful culling of non-layers is particularly important at this time as an aid to increasing present short meat supplies.

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Objectionable flavors occurring in milk when cows are first turned out on pasture may be largely avoided by limiting the time the cows spend on grass the first few days. Taking them off pasture three hours before milking will also help in preventing off flavors in the milk, says J. B. Fitch, chief of the University of Minnesota dairy division.

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

To all counties

The War Production Board is looking once more to the farmers of Minnesota for a boost in restoring the rapidly disappearing reserves of heavy scrap and cast iron. The steel industry has been able to operate at high capacity during the war years largely as a result of the scrap drives of 1942 and 1943 when farmers scoured their places for the heavy iron which is necessary to keep the wheels rolling.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, today urged farmers to do whatever is possible to meet the new crisis arising from using up the reserves. He suggested that even if there is no concerted drive for more scrap, farm people can help a great deal by reporting any machines that have been discarded since the last drive and getting in touch with scrap dealers to pick up any iron that may have accumulated.

The War Production Board must depend on farm scrap because the greatest shortages are of the heavy melting iron that is available mostly from old farm implements. End of the war in Europe will not immediately affect the need for scrap iron because war manufacturing will continue at a high level and the return of army scrap in large amounts to feed the furnaces is not possible because of shipping shortages.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 5, 1945

Special for THE FARMER

Prices try to go up when there are more dollars than goods available. Every dollar put into war bonds and kept there is a dollar removed from that inflationary pressure. Furthermore, each dollar saved will help provide a market later when goods are more plentiful.--S. B. Cleland.

Dairy calves will not do well on pasture alone until they are about a year old. Winter and spring calves belong in the barn or dry lot where they can be fed regularly and are protected from heat and flies. Fall calves can make use of some pasture but should be separated from the rest of the herd and fed some grain along with grass.--H. R. Searles.

Anyone sending young stock off to a rented or common pasture should look carefully into the health of other livestock that may be in the same pasture. Community pastures can spread disease very rapidly unless there is some checkup.--W. L. Boyd.

Adequate protein in the ration is necessary for economical gains in pigs after weaning. Recent tests at University Farm indicate that 12 per cent protein is not enough to take care of the needs of the growing pig. As much as 18 per cent seems to be unnecessary, hence a safe level seems to be around 15 per cent.--E. F. Ferrin.

An extra batch of chicks raised for meat may be a good source of income if care is taken to keep them away from ground where chickens have been raised within the last couple of years. Old ground and summer weather make a fatal combination which will cut into the profits as well as defeat the attempt to put a little more meat in circulation.--
Cora Cooke.

Shortage of legume hay has been one of the most difficult handicaps on dairy farms this past winter. Since the legume acreage is still below par, some soybean plantings for hay look like a good bet again this year. Such hay properly cured has a feed value almost equal to good alfalfa or clover.--H. R. Searles.

This year more than ever it is likely to be profitable to keep hens laying at top speed. Egg prices may be expected to stay at near ceilings as long as the severe shortage of red meat lasts. Poultry raisers have another chance to contribute to the summer meat supply by turning off promptly every hen that stops laying before August 15.--Cora Cooke.

There is no other emergency crop that will approach Sudan grass for pasture. Cows seem to milk on Sudan as well as on good rotation pasture. A good time to plant is 10 days to two weeks after corn ~~planting~~ planting. It should be 14 to 18 inches high and ready for pasturing in five or six weeks.--M. L. Armour.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1945

Daily papers.
Immediate release,

Plant some flowers with the vegetables in your victory garden if you want to increase the enjoyment of gardening, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

When grown in rows and cultivated, many flowers do better than they do in the flower border. Another advantage of planting flowers in the vegetable garden is that they can be cut for table decorations without spoiling the garden picture. After early crops of radishes and lettuce have been harvested, that space may be utilized for flowers, or flowers may be planted in the outside rows and at the ends of the garden.

Snyder suggests the following flowers for planting in the vegetable garden: snapdragons, calendulas, bachelor buttons, annual larkspur, stocks, annual phlox, petunias, cosmos, marigolds, zinnias and gladioli.

A2714-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter C. Coffey will be guests of honor Friday evening, May 11, at a "homecoming" dinner party planned by members of the University Department of Agriculture at University Farm. Dinner will be served at 6:30 at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis.

The party will be in the nature of a welcome to Dr. and Mrs. Coffey who plan to make their home in University Grove near University Farm after Dr. Coffey's retirement as president of the University July 1.

The Coffey's were "first family" to the University Farm staff for 20 years while Dr. Coffey was dean and director of the Department of Agriculture.

A2715-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota beekeepers who assemble at University Farm May 10, 11 and 12 for the third annual short course in beekeeping will hear discussions on management practices, proper nutrition, bee diseases and new developments in beekeeping research. Preparation of honey and wax for market will also be discussed. Feature of Thursday afternoon's program is a demonstration on installing package bees.

According to M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, who is in charge of arrangements for the short course, importance of beekeeping has increased greatly during the war. More than a million pounds of beeswax are needed a year for such war uses as waterproofing, and protective coatings for airplanes, shells and machinery, especially when these are shipped into warm climates where ordinary grease would run off. Beeswax is also used in war plants for waxing cables and pulleys, in polishes and in improving insulation. However, value of bees as pollinating agents for fruit trees and alfalfa, clover and other crops is 20 to 25 times greater than their value as producers of honey and wax, Haydak said.

In addition to Haydak, speakers for the short course include: V. G. Milum, assistant professor of entomology, University of Illinois; T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist; E. L. Thomas, assistant state entomologist; C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist; and C. E. Mickel, acting chief, division of entomology and economic zoology, University Farm.

The short course is open to anyone interested in beekeeping.

A2716-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 8, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Farmers having the feed and facilities will find it profitable as well as patriotic to raise all the fall pigs they can handle. This opinion was expressed today by H. G. Zavoral, University Farm extension animal husbandman.

Zavoral emphasized the fact that VE-Day has had no effect in reducing the heavy food demands for many months to come. He says the War Food Administration's request for an 18 per cent increase in summer and fall farrowings is still valid. The recent increase in the support price of hogs to \$13.00 a hundred, Chicago basis, for good and choice butchers up to 300 Lbs. was intended to encourage this added production. These support prices will continue in effect until September 1, 1946.

Early expectations were for more spring pigs to be farrowed in Minnesota this year than in 1944, but recent indications point to a slightly smaller crop than last year. In the meantime, Zavoral says, the strong demand for meat, fats and oils will continue strong and should remain so for at least another year.

A2717-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 9 1945

To all counties

Crop production can be increased on many farms this year through better management of alkali "spots" which are found on farms in more than 50 Minnesota counties. Paul Burson, University Farm extension soils specialist, says that remarkable improvement in both quality and quantity of crops can be obtained by taking steps to correct the alkali condition.

Alkali soils, Burson explains, are soils in which the content of certain salts or minerals is unusually high or has gotten out of balance in relation to other mineral elements. These alkali spots are characteristically found in low areas with poor drainage. Since much of the excess water in these poorly drained spots disappears by evaporation, these salts are left as a residue on or near the soil surface. Crops grown on alkali soils frequently show symptoms of potash deficiency. These symptoms include "firing" of the leaves, weak straw and chaffy grain.

Burson recommends two steps toward improving these soils. Better drainage will help to wash out much of the excess mineral matter, and suitable fertilization tends to restore the proper balance among the various mineral elements. Burson states that fertilizers rich in potash (or potassium) give an excellent response on alkali soils. This fertilizer may be applied at planting time or may be added as a side dressing to row crops during the growing season. Liberal applications of manure, which is rich in potash, is an excellent treatment for alkali soils, Burson says. As much as 18 to 20 loads of manure to the acre are frequently used on the "hot" alkali spots.

Burson warns that alkali soils are not to be confused with acid or "sour" soils. The application of lime on alkali soils is definitely harmful since it makes the soil more alkaline than it already is.

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 9 1945

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

Sheep that have not already been turned out to pasture should be given a dose of one ounce of phenothiazine per sheep to expel worms found in the stomach and intestines. Sheep should be kept off the regular pastures for a week to ten days following this treatment. Only the sheep that were in the flock since the previous pasture season need be given this treatment. As a preventive measure thru the pasture season, W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, recommends the feeding of a salt-phenothiazine mixture. This mixture of one part of phenothiazine to nine parts of salt should be provided in a covered trough and should be accessible to all the sheep in the flock at all times. The cost of this treatment is only about 20 cents per sheep per season.

* * * * *

Poultrymen, looking ahead to a strong postwar market for eggs, will find that this summer will be a good time to advertise their product, says Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist. She says the best type of advertisement is a high quality product which will sell itself. Confining laying hens to a well insulated, well ventilated laying house is one of the first steps toward the production of high quality summer eggs. Allowing hens to have the run of the farmstead means more off-color, off-flavor and dirty eggs.

* * * * *

A number of serious vegetable diseases are able to live on various common garden weeds. Carrot yellows, a comparative newcomer among the disease enemies of the garden, appears to be among this list. Early and continuous control of both weeds and insects is recommended by C. J. Eide, University Farm plant pathologist, as an important means of keeping this disease in check.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 9 1945

To all counties

A continuous supply of corn on the cob from the home garden is possible from early July until frost if succession plantings are made and sweet corn varieties of different maturity dates are used, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Early varieties for eating as well as the main crop for canning or freezing should be planted now, according to Snyder. Golden Bantam, Minhybrids 202 and 203 and Goldrush Hybrid are good early varieties. Golden Cross Bantam and Ioana are among the best varieties for canning and freezing. For very late sweet corn, a late variety such as Stowell's Evergreen or Country Gentleman may be planted along with the main crop or about June 15.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 14, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

LeRoy E. Nelson, Litchfield, freshman in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota, has been recommended for a Sears-Roebuck scholarship of \$100.

The Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarship is awarded annually to farm boys from Minnesota of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

A2718-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 14, 1945

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 16, at 7:45 in the auditorium of the administration building at 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. From 9 to 10 Thursday morning the annual tree planting ceremony will be held at University Farm preceding Cap and Gown Day exercises.

The Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership will be awarded at the Recognition Assembly by Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. Dean Schmitz will also announce scholarships and other honors. Following a musical program, Barbara M. Clark, assistant director of the Student Activities bureau at the University, will speak on the effectiveness of scholarship. Open house will be held in the Agricultural Union after the program.

Seniors in charge of the tree planting ceremony on Thursday morning are F. John Taylor, Virginia, Illinois; Bernard Granum, Minneapolis; and Edna Mae Burril, Northfield. Millicent Thorson, Red Lake; Svea Ferm, Minneapolis; and Paula Hinze, Pine City, are planning the Recognition Assembly.

A2719-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 14, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Two men and two women who have outstanding records in youth leadership in Minnesota are joining the Agricultural Extension staff at University Farm to work in the expanded 4-H program which reaches into every Minnesota county. They are Paul Moore, formerly county agricultural agent in Wright county, B. V. Beadle, former instructor in vocational agriculture at South St. Paul, Mrs. Eleanor Young Loomis, former home demonstration agent in Winona county, all of whom have reported for their new duties, and Evelyn Kern, home demonstration agent in Dakota county, who has been invited to join the staff June 1.

Moore will be assistant rural youth and 4-H state leader, assisting A. J. Kittleson, while Beadle, Mrs. Loomis and Miss Kern will be state club agents. All four are graduates of the University of Minnesota.

At South St. Paul Beadle taught the agriculture classes in the high school and distinguished himself especially in the promotion of 4-H activities and garden clubs in that city.

Moore earned the title of Wright county's flying county agent since he owned a light plane and used it occasionally in his travels about the county. His work featured a strong leadership program for the older youth of Wright county. He is especially interested in those problems which go with starting farming and he will help develop a statewide program for the assistance of older youth.

Before going to Winona county as home demonstration agent, Mrs. Loomis was FSA home management supervisor in Carlton. She has also taught home economics in Princeton and Sleepy Eye, Minnesota; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Miss Kern was assistant home demonstration agent in Faribault county before going to Dakota county as home demonstration agent. Mrs. Loomis and Miss Kern will assist in the development of 4-H club work through supervision and direction of project work in the various counties in the state.

A2720-JB:PCF

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

RELEASE Thursday
morning.

Daily papers.

Gloria
~~Shirley R.~~ Trantanelle, 349 Pascal street south, St. Paul, home economics senior at the University of Minnesota, received 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 Dean Freeman medal is awarded each year to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the University Farm campus. The award was made by Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, who also announced scholarship winners.

Awards for scholarship included the Home Economics association scholarship of \$50 to Jean L. Senstad, Thief River Falls; the Phi Upsilon Omicron alumnae scholarship in home economics to Patricia A. Haas, 1412 Grantham street, St. Paul.

Caleb Dorr prizes for scholarship went to Elvie Berggren, 134 West Diamond Lake road, Minneapolis; Jean L. Carlson, 4741 Oakland avenue, Minneapolis; Martha Corey, St. Louis Park; Joan Gordon, Pine Island; Alice Gunn, Pine City; Mabel Hart, Moose Lake; Loretta High, Duluth; Margaret Jacobson, New York Mills; Jean Kusske, 2919 Johnson street N. E., Minneapolis; Dorothy Kutz, 1414 7th street S. E., Minneapolis; Janet Laws, 624 Erie street S. E., Minneapolis; Frances Nicklay, Barnesville; Borghild Onstad, Spring Grove; Vera Rasmussen, Goldfield, Iowa; Carol Rexion, Cleveland, Ohio; Kathryn Weesner, Graceville; Lynn Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wisconsin; Alfred Severson, Frazee; Frances Greenspon, Detroit, Michigan.

Students receiving Caleb Dorr awards in extempore speaking were Lloyd Anderson, Moline, Ill., first prize of \$15; Lois Englund, 2319 Arthur Street N. E., Minneapolis, second prize; and Donna Reasoner, Humboldt, Iowa, third prize.

A2721-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Because nearly 75 per cent of Minnesota farm products must find markets outside the state, the farmer has a tremendous stake in keeping interstate as well as international trade channels open and functioning, according to an analysis by Warren C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics, in a recent publication issued by the University Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm. In the new Bulletin 384, Sales of Minnesota Agricultural Products, Waite points out that whereas only about 45 per cent of farm products moved outside the state in 1910, the proportion had increased to 75 per cent by 1942.

Products included in the compilation were wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, chickens, eggs, milk, butterfat, farm butter, turkeys and wool.

"The income received by Minnesota farmers from the sale of their products has fluctuated almost exactly in proportion to the national income in recent years. A change of a billion dollars in the national income has been accompanied by a similar change of about five and three-quarter million dollars in Minnesota farm sales. The value of sales to the nonfarm population of the state is likewise closely associated with the nonfarm income of the state," according to Dr. Waite.

Copies of the bulletin may be had without charge from any county extension office or direct from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2722-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Corn on the cob from early July till frost doesn't need to be just a victory gardener's dream. A continuous supply of sweet corn from the home garden is possible over a period of many weeks if succession plantings are made and sweet corn varieties of different maturity dates are used, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Early varieties for eating should be planted immediately, while planting of the main crop for canning or freezing may be delayed until the arrival of normal corn planting weather. Snyder recommends Golden Bantam, Minhybrids 202 and 203 and Goldrush Hybrid as good early varieties, and Golden Cross Bantam and Iona as among the best varieties for canning and freezing. For very late sweet corn, a late variety such as Stowell's Evergreen or Country Gentleman may be planted along with the main crop or about June 15.

A2723-JB

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

To all counties

Weeds in the lawn usually indicate a sick lawn, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Best way to combat these weeds is to restore the lawn to a healthy condition by application of manure, compost or commercial fertilizer.

Snyder recommends applying manure or compost as a topdressing in early spring and again in late August, at the rate of 5 to 8 bushels per 1,000 square feet. The manure or compost should be well rotted and free from weed seeds.

Commercial fertilizer may also be used to produce a healthy lawn. A fertilizer high in nitrogen, such as ammonium sulphate, is best, although a complete fertilizer can be used to advantage. Sewage sludge or milorganite is high in nitrogen and makes a good lawn fertilizer. If there is no crab grass in the lawn, make three applications per year, one in early spring, the second in late June and the last in late August. If this weed is giving trouble, omit the June application since it will tend to encourage the growth of crab grass during midsummer while other lawn grasses are not growing so well. For each application use 3 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 15 pounds sewage sludge or 10 pounds of a 4-12-4 complete fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of lawn surface.

If dandelions are not numerous, they may be removed by cutting the root deeply with a sharp knife. The cut must be deep, for if it is made just under the soil, a number of plants will come up from the cut surface. A few drops of sulphuric acid or kerosene applied to the crown of the dandelion will also kill it.

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

To all counties

Eggs can go a long way toward solving the problem of what to serve when there is no meat, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

For a main dish, serve a fondue, a vegetable souffle or a cheese custard, Miss Rowe suggests. Crumbs or pieces of bread usually form the basis for a fondue. Blend beaten egg yolks with the bread and then fold in the whites. Starting point for a souffle is a very thick white sauce. Stir into the white sauce the beaten egg yolks and then fold in the whites. Vegetables, cheese, bits of ham or flaked fish such as tuna, crab or salmon will add interest to either a souffle or a fondue. For cheese custard a recipe for baked custard may be used, omitting the sugar and flavoring and adding cheese. All these egg dishes should be baked in a pan of hot water in a slow oven, 325 to 350° F.

Deviled eggs with a cheese or a mustard sauce make another good main dish, Miss Rowe says. Place the deviled eggs in a pan, pour the sauce over them and sprinkle cornflakes over the top. Put in the oven to bake until the sauce bubbles.

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

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

This is the season of the year to vaccinate horses against equine encephalomyelitis or sleeping sickness. The virus causing this disease, explains Dr. W. L. Boyd, University Farm veterinarian, attacks both horses and mules and may also attack man. Although scattered outbreaks may occur during May and June, severe epidemics usually do not develop until July, August and early September. Horses that are vaccinated now have time to develop an immunity by the time the danger is the greatest. Two treatments, given at 7- to 10-day intervals, are recommended.

* * * * *

Before destroying what's left of fields of flax that have been damaged by unusually late frosts this spring, check on the stand of seedlings that is left. M. L. Armour, extension agronomist, recommends that where a half stand remains of flax that has been used as a companion crop for new seedings, it will be better to leave it than to destroy what is left and plant another crop. About 46 plants per square foot might be considered a half stand. This means that two drill rows, 6 inches apart, should contain 46 plants per foot. The advantages resulting from early seeding may compensate, to a considerable extent, for the loss of part of the stand.

* * * * *

Several factors are listed as being most important in the production of soybeans. These include: (1) inoculate the seed, (2) put them in thick enough - one to an inch, (3) don't plant them too deep - never over 2 inches and just deep enough to cover and be in moisture, (4) use an adapted variety.

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

To all counties

The story of how town and country folks the nation over are cooperating in harvesting wartime food crops is told in a two-reel motion picture just released by the War Food Administration. This film, entitled "Victory Harvest," is designed to be of interest to all persons concerned with farmers' wartime labor problems.

County Agent _____ announced today that this film will be available for use in _____ county throughout the summer. In referring to the timeliness of the message related by "Victory Harvest," _____ emphasized the fact that V-E Day has not lessened the need for workers to help harvest every pound of food that is produced on farms this year.

The film is available in both 16mm and 35mm sizes. Civic groups, women's organizations, young people's groups, church organizations or others interested in showing the picture are invited to arrange for bookings thru the county agent's office. Bookings should be made well in advance of the date on which the film is to be shown. There is no charge.

NOTE TO COUNTY AGENTS: If you have a projector or can arrange for the use of one, it would be well to include this information in the story.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 18, 1945

Ralph Wayne, former Minnesota county agent and now dairy specialist with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, has been granted a leave of absence to become agricultural adviser to a mission which the Foreign Economic Administration is sending to Denmark for the reconstruction period.

Wayne will leave for Washington soon for a brief training period before going abroad. In his new capacity he will assist the American Embassy in Denmark on all problems pertaining to food and agriculture. He will confer with Danish agricultural officials on needs for bringing food production up to maximum levels during the present season and advise the Foreign Economic Administration on supplies of agricultural equipment, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and other materials which play a significant part in farm production.

The University Farm extension specialist was chosen for the responsible position partly because of his broad experience in agricultural extension work in Minnesota but also because he has an intimate knowledge of Danish people and the agriculture of Denmark. Reared in Minnesota, Freeborn county, of Danish parents, he attended the University of Minnesota and was awarded in 1931 a fellowship by the American Scandinavian Foundation for a year's study in Denmark. He went abroad to study dairy production and cooperative marketing and was awarded a life membership in the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark. He knows personally a number of the agricultural and educational leaders there.

After returning to this country, Wayne became county agent in Meeker county and worked in that position for ten years, after which he joined the staff of Land O' Lakes as public relations and production supervisor. He returned to the University March 1 as extension dairy specialist.

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 19, 1945

Special to the FARMER

From now on through the summer, most flock owners should be selling off a crate of hens every couple of weeks. Experiments at the University of Minnesota have shown definitely that the hens quitting in June and July are the ones that last the longest. Don't waste feed on these. Sell them off as they quit and you can be pretty sure the hens you have left around September 1 are the best ones.--Gera Cooke.

Livestock men should watch out for the screwworm at this time of the year. It is easily mistaken for the maggot but is different in that it feeds on live flesh, standing on end in the wound as it does so. Livestock wounds of all kinds, whether they be as a result of docking lambs or dehorning cattle, are an invitation to the worms. They can be prevented or controlled by using screw worm smear No. 62, recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and stocked by most druggists. It is safe to smear some of the ointment on any fresh wound as a preventive.--W. H. Morris.

Too often the lambs in the farm flock come along nicely through June and July, giving every indication of reaching market weight right off grass. Then they run into trouble and actually lose weight for a month or so. The reason is nearly always poor pasture. Head off such unnecessary setbacks this year by putting in some Sudan grass or Dwarf Essex rape. Rape has the advantage in that the sheep can graze on it until late fall whereas the Sudan is pretty well done with the first frost. Seed rape now at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre.--W. H. Morris.

Poultrymen raising late chicks for the first time may be disappointed at their slower rate of growth. This may be due largely to warm weather and

Tips 2

and the loss of appetite that usually goes with it. Since birds have to eat well to grow well, it is all the more necessary to provide shade for the range used by late chicks. The feeders and waterers ought to be out of the hot sun to encourage chicks to spend more time at them.--H. J. Sloan.

This the the best time of year to vaccinate horses and mules for sleeping sickness in order to build up immunity for the months when the disease is most likely to strike. Two treatments, given at 7- to 10-day intervals, are recommended.--W. A. Boyd.

Quality of summer eggs can be kept high by confining the laying hens in an insulated and well ventilated house. When hens are confined eggs can be picked several times a day and ~~the~~ can be kept cool until they go to market.--Corra Cooke.

Certainly, the dairy herd should be kept milking up to the full capacity of the cows this summer. Invariably, when milk drops off the cause is lack of pasture. Chances are the permanent pasture will not be enough. Sudan seeded the first part of June will be ready just as the bluegrass quits and the feed pinch begins.--H. E. Searles.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 22, 1945

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

There'll be more chops and legs of lamb in the butcher shops next fall and winter if Minnesota sheep producers follow out the plans being laid in a series of clinics on sheep problems. The clinics, which will be held in 35 counties, started this week and are scheduled to continue until the middle of June.

Meetings are being held on farms where sheep flocks were handled on a demonstration basis throughout the past winter. Certain recommended practises relating to winter management, disease and parasite control were followed under the direction of county agricultural agents and University of Minnesota livestock specialists. In addition to checking on the results of these demonstrations, visiting farmers will also discuss problems of summer management. W. E. Morris and H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandmen at University Farm, will lead the discussions at these farm meetings which are open to all interested persons.

Schedule of meetings include: Dodge county and Lyon county, May 24; Faribault and Murray, May 25; McLeod and Kanabec, May 28; Sherburne and Crow Wing, May 29; Mille Lacs and Hubbard, May 31; Aitkin and Clearwater, June 1; Itasca and East Polk, June 2; Blue Earth and Beltrami, June 4; Jackson and Red Lake, June 5; Nobles and Pennington, June 6; Rock and Marshall, June 7; Pipestone and Kittson, June 8; Roseau, June 9; Lake of the Woods, June 11; Koochiching, June 12; Cass, June 13 and 14.

A2724-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 22, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The story of how town and country folks the nation over are cooperating in harvesting wartime food crops is told in a two-reel motion picture just released by the War Food Administration. This film, entitled "Victory Harvest," is designed to be of interest to all persons concerned with farmers' wartime labor problems.

P. E. Miller, director of agricultural extension, University of Minnesota, announced today that this film will be available for use in every Minnesota county throughout the summer. In referring to the timeliness of the message related by "Victory Harvest," Miller emphasized the fact that V-E Day has not lessened the need for workers to help harvest every pound of food that is produced on farms this year.

The film is available in both 16 mm and 35 mm sizes. Civic groups, women's organizations, young people's groups, church organizations or others interested in showing the picture are invited to arrange for bookings through the county agent's office. Bookings should be made well in advance of the date on which the film is to be shown. There is no charge.

A2725-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 22, 1945

NOTE: Wednesday p.m. release.

Daily papers.

Ralph Wayne, former Minnesota county agent and now dairy specialist with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, has been granted a leave of absence to become agricultural adviser to a mission which the Foreign Economic Administration is sending to Denmark for the reconstruction period.

Wayne will leave for Washington soon for a brief training period before going abroad. In his new capacity he will assist the American Embassy in Denmark on all problems pertaining to food and agriculture. He will confer with Danish agricultural officials on needs for bringing food production up to maximum levels during the present season and advise the Foreign Economic Administration on supplies of agricultural equipment, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and other materials which play a significant part in farm production.

The University Farm extension specialist was chosen for the responsible position partly because of his broad experience in agricultural extension work in Minnesota but also because he has an intimate knowledge of Danish people and the agriculture of Denmark. Reared in Minnesota, Freeborn county, of Danish parents, he attended the University of Minnesota and was awarded in 1931 a fellowship by the American Scandinavian Foundation for a year's study in Denmark. He went abroad to study dairy production and cooperative marketing and was awarded a life membership in the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark. He knows personally a number of the agricultural and educational leaders there.

After returning to this country, Wayne became county agent in Meeker county and worked in that position for ten years, after which he joined the staff of Land O'Lakes as public relations and production supervisor. He returned to the University March 1 as extension dairy specialist.

A2726-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 22, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota has recently elevated two men to head their divisions in the Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm. Dr. Clarence E. Mickel is chief in the division of entomology and economic zoology, while Dr. W. F. Geddes is chief in the division of agricultural biochemistry. Both men have been acting in charge of their divisions since July 1, 1944.

Dr. Mickel has been at Minnesota since 1922, first as extension entomologist and later teaching and directing research. Dr. Geddes received his Ph. D. degree at Minnesota in 1929 and returned to the University after spending a number of years directing grain research in Canada. Both men have received wide recognition for their work. Dr. Geddes is a past president of the American Association of Cereal Chemists and is now editor of Cereal Chemistry. Dr. Mickel just completed a term as president of the Entomological Society of America.

A2727-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 23 1945

To all counties

Given proper care, tomatoes will produce more in a small space than any other vegetable, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. For best results, they should be grown in full sunlight on a rich soil.

Early yields of tomatoes can be increased by use of a transplanting solution, Snyder says. Dissolve 1/2 cup of a complete (4-12-4) fertilizer in a gallon of water and pour 1/2 cup of the solution around the roots of each tomato plant. Then dig a trench at least 2 inches deep and 2 inches to the side of the plant and put 4 level tablespoons of the 4-12-4 fertilizer in the bottom of the trench as a side dressing for each plant.

Tomatoes may be allowed to spread naturally on the ground or trained to stakes. If the plants are permitted to spread, Snyder advises mulching the surface of the soil with lawn clippings or loose straw to conserve moisture and help keep the fruits clean. Staked plants produce earlier fruit that is clean and easy to pick. Staking is an advantage in the small garden, since plants can be grown closer together.

To stake tomato plants, drive a stout stake into the soil by each plant. Pinch off the lateral branches as they develop and tie the stem to the stake with strips of soft cloth or raffia. Some growers pinch off all the lateral buds, leaving only one main stem. Others select two or even three stems and pinch off all of the lateral buds on these. Since the tomato vines grow continuously throughout the season, it is necessary to pinch off the lateral branches and tie the stems to the stake at regular intervals.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 23 1945

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

Field layouts on many farms could be greatly improved by bringing into cultivation odd small areas of peat soils adjoining larger fields of upland soil. The productive capacity of peat soils can be brought up to a satisfactory level thru the use of several recommended practices. C. O. Rost, chief of the division of soils at University Farm, suggests proper drainage as the first step. Tests to determine the need for lime and fertilizers should also be made. The selection of crops that are frost hardy or which have a short growing season is also essential to success with peat soils. Pasture and hay crops have generally been found most satisfactory for peat land.

* * * * *

The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during April was the largest for any one month on record. The number of eggs set during April was 15 per cent above the April setting of last year. The number of chicks booked on May 1 for later delivery was 131 per cent larger than that of May 1 last year. Farmers raising late chicks for the first time this year will encounter a number of problems unfamiliar to those raising early chicks, says H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm. More attention must be given to sanitation, methods of stimulating food consumption must be used and shade and shelter must be provided if these late chicks are to make satisfactory gains.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 23 1945

To all counties

Rugs can be made to last longer if they are well cared for and mended at the first sign of wear, says Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist.

Always have quality rugs cleaned by an expert, Miss Miller advises. When edges become frayed, buttonhole them or reinforce with tape, and when fringe becomes shabby, replace it with new. Weak places may be strengthened by sewing burlap to the underside of the rug and using matching yarns where the nap is missing.

Miss Miller suggests these additional precautions to make rugs wear longer:

1. Keep sand and dirt out of the base of the rug.
2. Be on the alert for moths and carpet beetles, especially under furniture.
3. Do not run electric cords under rugs.
4. Turn rug around occasionally to distribute wear.
5. Use a pad under the rug to reduce pressure on nap.
6. Clip, don't pull ends that appear on the rug surface.

Further information on mending rugs is given in Carpet and Rug Repair, Farmers' Bulletin 1960, available at the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
May 23 1945

To all counties

As summer weather approaches, livestock men should be on the lookout for the screw worm, a maggot that gets into livestock wounds and feeds on live tissue, according to County Agent _____. This worm, becoming more prevalent in Minnesota, can be distinguished from the more common maggot by the fact that it stands on end as it bores into the flesh.

The screw worm can be avoided or eradicated by the use of screw worm smear No. 62, recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Druggists and insecticide dealers of the state have been requested to stock this remedy especially to supply livestock needs.

The worms are likely to appear in wounds after such operations as dehorning cattle or docking lambs. Where infestation is present, the area troubled can be cleaned and the smear applied direct to the wound. It is a good idea to have some of the smear on hand at all times and apply to fresh livestock wounds as a preventive.

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Eggs can go a long way toward solving the problem of what to serve when there is no meat.

For a main dish, serve a fondue, a vegetable souffle or a cheese custard, suggests Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Crumbs or pieces of bread usually form the basis for a fondue.

Blend beaten egg yolks with the bread and then fold in the whites.

Starting point for a souffle is a very thick white sauce. Stir the beaten egg yolks into the white sauce and then fold in the whites.

Vegetables, cheese, bits of ham or flaked fish such as tuna, crab or salmon will add interest to either a souffle or a fondue. For

cheese custard a recipe for baked custard may be used, omitting the sugar and flavoring and adding cheese. All these egg dishes should be baked in a pan of hot water in a slow oven, 325 to 350°F.

Deviled eggs with a cheese or a mustard/^{sauce}make another good main dish, Miss Rowe says. Place the deviled eggs in a pan, pour the sauce over them and sprinkle cornflakes over the top. Put in the oven to bake until the sauce bubbles.

A2728-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

It's possible that the pressure of wartime production has a number of lasting benefits to poultry producers, says Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The urgent need for more eggs and poultry meat has resulted in the introduction of a number of practices on many farms which will mean more profitable production in the future and also gives promise of a better quality product.

Heading the list of improvements is the trend towards better poultry housing, Miss Cooke says. Heavy winter egg production has demanded that poultry houses be well insulated and properly ventilated. These same improvements also result in better conditions for good production of quality eggs during the summer months. For the first time, many poultrymen have come to recognize the need for and importance of adequate year around housing facilities.

Miss Cooke reports that a growing number of poultrymen who now have insulated and ventilated poultry houses are having satisfactory results with keeping laying hens in confinement during the summer months. In addition to providing comfortable quarters for the hens, this system makes possible increased consumption of the kinds of feeds that stimulate egg production. The result is more and better eggs since the color and flavor of eggs is largely determined by the feeds eaten by the hens.

The production of high quality summer eggs, Miss Cooke believes, is the poultrymen's best insurance against a postwar slump in demand for this product.

A2730-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If weeds are competing with the grass in your yard, your lawn may need some doctoring. Best way to combat those weeds is to restore the lawn to health by applying manure, compost or commercial fertilizer, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Snyder recommends applying manure or compost as a topdressing in early spring and again in late August, at the rate of 5 to 8 bushels per 1,000 square feet. The manure or compost should be well rotted and free from weed seeds.

Commercial fertilizer may also be used to produce a healthy lawn. A fertilizer high in nitrogen, such as ammonium sulphate, is best, although a complete fertilizer can be used to advantage. Sewage sludge or milorganite is high in nitrogen and makes a good lawn fertilizer. If there is no crab grass in the lawn, make three applications per year, one in early spring, the second in late June and the last in late August. If crab grass is giving trouble, omit the June application since it will tend to encourage the growth of this weed during midsummer while other lawn grasses are not growing so well. For each application use 3 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 15 pounds sewage sludge or 10 pounds of a 4-12-4 complete fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of lawn surface.

If dandelions are not too numerous, they may be eradicated by cutting the root deeply with a sharp knife. The cut must be deep, for if it is made just under the soil, a number of plants will come up from the cut surface. A few drops of sulphuric acid or kerosene applied to the crown of the dandelion will also kill it.

A2729-JB

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 27, 1945

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

Four-Leaf Clovers

Lady Luck seems to perch persistently on the shoulder of some people and ignore others completely. I have always admired the sharp-eyed Burbanks who could stoop down and pick up a four-leaf clover with no apparent effort. For years I failed to find even one.

At last I discovered the secret. Four-leaf clovers never popped out at me, but it has always been possible to get down close to the earth and by persistently counting leaf after leaf, eventually find the prize. It has never been easy, but it has always been possible. Perhaps in the hunting I learned something worthwhile.

Everyone has special talents of some sort. Certain things come easy for them and they may be impatient with their plodding neighbors who are naturally less brilliant, but there is always the danger that when things come too easily, there develops a reluctance to get down and dig when the going gets tough. The plodder is so accustomed to hard work, he's not afraid of it.

Luck is often pictured as a fickle lady who selects her favorites and then everything comes her way. The trouble is, she is so undependable that just at the time she's most needed, she may be perching elsewhere and isn't available for the emergency. Then there is the temptation to sit down and cry because the world is all against us.

The four-leaf clover is a splendid emblem for our boys' and girls' achievement clubs. Luck is always there for those who hunt hard and long enough. It takes persistent effort to raise a fine calf or can a lot of vegetables and it can't be done

(More)

in a brilliant flash of intuition. Many of the kids have to spend years trying to reach the top, but for those who dig hard enough, the four-leaf clover is waiting.

It's going to be a long, hard pull to pay off our war debt and rebuild this world on a safe and sane basis. Every individual has a responsible part to play if success is to be realized. It's so much easier to tear down than to build. Any fool can destroy, but it takes brains and sweat to create. A baby can pull the leaflets off a clover stem, but it takes a skilled plant breeder many years to produce a strain which will uniformly have one more leaflet than normal.

Luck is too uncertain to be dependable, but if one relies on careful planning, profits by experience and keeps on trying in spite of difficulties, the elusive lady can usually be discovered and made to cooperate. The doors of opportunity are just as plentiful as four-leaf clovers, but they aren't likely to come hunting for us. They are only apparent to those who have eyes to see, minds to understand and the ability to open them. It isn't often the easy things that count most. It's results we want, not excuses.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 20, 1945

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

Write a Letter

Boys in the armed forces value mail even above beefsteak, and it's up to those of us at home to keep them happy. Letter writing is more or less of a lost art. Grandma learned it in school. Most of us have had little instruction, but acting on the theory that a maiden lady of mature years is most likely to write a book on raising children, perhaps a few observations on the subject of letters to our service men will not be amiss.

There is a vast difference in letters. It isn't a matter of grammar, spelling or punctuation. Interest, thoughtfulness and a genuine desire to please seem to be the chief ingredients of a good, satisfying message. Perhaps 90 per cent of the letters start the same way. "Dear Bill: I must apologize for not writing sooner, but I've been so busy---" and then on for a page or two about why you haven't written.

Bill knows darn well you haven't written. Perhaps he didn't expect it, so why waste paper and effort making up an excuse? Start right in on some breathless news that you're sending him fresh off the griddle. Baby has a new tooth, Ma burned the cookies, we had a flat tire or Grandma got a new girdle yesterday. Something has happened, and you just can't wait to tell him.

Some of the service men have as much trouble writing as we at home. After a page of apologies, they say, "We've moved from where we were to where we are. The censor won't let me tell you anything, so I'll have to wait until I see you."

Others will write pages of most interesting things that will readily pass the censor. They will tell about how they were boiling their sox and shorts in a

(More)

helmet, the mess call came, the helmet boiled dry and now the shorts fail to cover the subject. They can tell about digging a fox hole or irritating the sarge without divulging any military secrets. All their little daily doings are of interest to us--as our daily doings are what they long to hear.

Our lives are mostly a series of little routines just as theirs are. Anything out of line is a subject for description, because it gives a picture of what we're doing. If a rabbit eats up our petunias, it will bring to the service man a picture of rabbit hunts or flower gardens, depending on which interests him most.

Whenever possible, letters should be cheerful. Everyone has plenty of worries and grief, but a smile is always worth a 3-cent stamp. It's mostly in the way you tell it. Bill once had a runaway which smashed his manure spreader, tore down a lot of fence and put him way behind with his spring work. I knew how it hurt, but the way he told about it made me laugh until the tears came to my eyes. That's a gift, but all of us can work at it if we try hard enough.

Perhaps it will help to imagine you are the person you're writing to and then tell the things you'd like to know. "Your old dog Pepper is making a big contribution to the war effort. He knows the rug is wearing thin, so he's trying to reinforce it with the hair he's shedding. He can't understand why I clean it all up with the vacuum sweeper."

Clippings, jokes, cartoons are all means of making letters more interesting. Let's make an effort to tell the little things in a big way.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 13, 1945

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

Lady's-slippers or Poison Ivy

We were driving past a thick tangle of woods, weeds and water when I suggested that there must be a lot of adventure going to waste and wouldn't it be fun to hike thru that mess and see how much of it we could find. Another member of the party helpfully offered some advice.

"I'll tell you what you'll find. You'll find wet feet, torn, muddy clothes, scratched arms and face, a million hungry mosquitoes and some poison ivy to carry home as a souvenir. You'll find the common trees and weeds, wood ticks, snakes and perhaps those slimy lizards. It will be hot, sticky, hard walking and there'll be a lot of things to trip and fall over. A person would be crazy to leave a cool, comfortable car to fight his way thru that jungle. No, thank you."

Of course, that was common sense but it didn't change my mind. I knew all of those things were there but they were insignificant compared with the thrill of finding some hidden jewel or witnessing some comedy or drama of wild life. It was while wading thru such a mucky wilderness that I once came upon a clump of pink lady's-slippers in full bloom. Scratches and bites are easily forgotten, but that picture will always be with me.

On a cloudy, drizzly day I was all alone in such a wood trying to plant some little trees. Kneeling in the mud, with rain pattering on my back, was not all fun, but no Christmas tree ever gave me more delight than the discovery of a patch of yellow moccasin flowers just beyond reach of my hand. I still chuckle to consider how astonished the wild things must have been to see a fat fool sitting in the mud and rain admiring the flowers they knew were there all the time.

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An acquaintance once took a trip to Europe to see the sights and encounter adventures. He came back with a sorrowful tale of poor food, bad beds and uncomfortable traveling accommodations. There was no war on at the time, but he seemed to see only the disagreeable things along his path. My conclusion was that he might better have stayed at home and saved his money, his stomach and his back. Usually the best place for comfort is right in our own easy chairs.

On a pack saddle trip in Montana, we laid our bed rolls on the snow in a blinding blizzard. On a canoe trip, we tipped over in the rapids and got all wet. Crossing a choppy lake in a tippy canoe isn't a pleasure--at the time. I've been scared pink, have cooked, frozen and ached from weariness, but that only adds to the breath-taking view of a mountain forest sheathed in ice or the delight of rain on a tight tent roof. How can we appreciate the highlights if we don't have shadows for contrast?

On another day spent in the woods, it was sticky hot and clouds of mosquitoes were playing Jap Boca Bombers. Chunie the pup had worked hard chasing rabbits, exploring sundry woodchuck holes and digging for field mice, while I had trimmed trees and mowed weeds to give some little seedlings a better chance. It wasn't very exciting until we sat down by a log to eat our lunch.

It was breathlessly still, except for the hum of the pestiferous insects, and we might have been a thousand miles from anyone. Suddenly a brilliant redstart came closer and closer in his attempt to rid the world of bugs. Then there were three of us eating lunch in amicable silence. The redstart put on a wonderful acrobatic demonstration for entertainment, not a dozen feet from us. Chunie laid her head on my knee and the old pipe asphyxiated some of the mosquitoes. There is pleasure in the wilderness--for those who like it.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 6, 1945

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

Sudan Makes Pasture

Sudan grass is a hot weather crop. We have never had any luck when it was planted before the ground and air were warm enough to make corn jump. When the sun is hot, how that stuff does climb! Planted June 1 it may be a foot high and ready to pasture by early July. Then in the two toughest pasture months of the year it will feed two cows per acre.

That sounds like big talk, but Sudan has done that for us. It's best to split the field, so that one side may recover while the other goes into the milk pail. Sudan should never be grazed too closely. What miracles it will perform if given a chance! When bluegrass humps its back and waits for cool, wet weather, Sudan grass thrives.

We haven't liked it for hay. Oh, the hay would be good, if we could only get it dry! Back in 1936 when even concrete was desiccated, we did dry some, but generally the hay we have made has spoiled. One year we had 5 acres of Sudan 6 feet tall that we cut with a binder and shocked like corn. Next day it was so hot we broke the shocks and leaned the bundles up against the fence. They went all around that field and part of another one.

The bundles were left in the field for about two weeks and seemed to be perfectly dry, so we made them into a small stack, 8 or 10 feet wide, with the butts out. In just a few days it was heating, but we were tired of handling the stuff. First it made "brown" hay and later manure which was hauled back to the field that grew it.

(More)

Another year we tried cutting with a mower when the grass was about 30 inches high. After two days in the swath we raked it and left it in the windrow until the second crop was getting so tall it was hard to get around. I don't remember how many times we turned it, but it was too many. Finally, we hauled it in, glad that there was not much of it. By feeding right away, we saved some of it.

Some people do make hay from Sudan successfully, but our conclusion was that it was more difficult to cure than alfalfa and not as high in feeding value when used as hay.

As a pasture crop, it shines. We have mixed rape and Sudan for hog pastures, but the rape doesn't have any more chance than ordinary weeds when there is a good crop of Sudan. The best use we made of it for hogs was to plant half the lot to rape and half to Sudan. The pigs ate the rape and used the Sudan for shade after it got higher than their backs.

It was interesting to try to find the pigs in their Sudan jungle. They had paths like game trails in the big woods, crossing and recrossing in every direction. In some spots they had large spots tramped down, which were apparently meeting places, PX'es or something. When a stranger appeared there was one big "woof" and then silence, with not a pig in sight. It took two men and a dog to round them up.

We thought they liked the shade, and certainly it was cheaper than building a sun shade with posts, poles and straw. Towards fall they ate a surprising amount of the tall coarse stalks, as the pigs and the rape grew older and tougher. Probably alfalfa is better pasture, but when one is short of that crop, Sudan and rape do very well for colored hogs. They wouldn't do for white pigs.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

To all counties

Stretching the five-pound-per-person sugar ration is going to be necessary in every home to prevent scraping the bottom of the family sugar bowl before September 1.

Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, gives these sugar-saving pointers to homemakers:

1. Use fewer sweet desserts. Serve fresh fruit instead.
2. Serve sweet rolls instead of more sugar-consuming cakes and pies.
3. Use syrups in simple puddings like custard or chocolate bread pudding, reducing the liquid one-fourth for each cup of syrup used. Try honey or maple syrup on breakfast cereal instead of sugar.
4. Substitute syrup for half the sugar in fruit pies, but add 4 tablespoons of flour for each cup of syrup used.
5. Save syrup from canned fruit to sweeten other fruit, sauces or beverages.
6. Replace half the sugar in baked goods with honey, molasses, corn or other syrup. Reduce liquid by one-fourth for each cup of syrup, honey or molasses used. Substitution of corn syrup or honey for sugar is not satisfactory for sponge and angel food cakes.
7. Instead of using frosting on cakes, a minute before baking time is up, sprinkle cake with chopped nuts, cocoanut, a sugar-cinnamon mixture or bits of sweet chocolate.

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

To all counties

Poultry raisers are in a position to relieve the meat shortage right now and in the next few weeks, and at the same time save themselves some money, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

This potential source of ready meat exists in all poultry flocks in the hens that have already quit laying for the summer. They represent only extra cost to the owner since the feed they will eat cannot be expected to bring any return in eggs until well toward Christmas. They are also likely to bring more now than they will later. Another good reason for shipping them promptly is that their removal from the flock is likely to boost egg production on the part of the hens that remain.

As many as one-fourth of the hens in any flock may come to the end of laying by the end of June, and there's no use hoping, says Miss Cooke, that they will end their vacation in time to take the place of those that delay their annual vacation until later on. Most hens start their second year of laying about the same time in very late fall or early winter. Those that close the first year's job early are simply preparing for a longer rest. They are the poorer layers in the flock, and the sooner they are disposed of, the better for their owner's pocketbook.

Hens announce the approach of their vacation by a gradual shrinking of the comb, while those that continue to lay still carry a bright red comb and wattles. In most breeds of chickens it is an easy matter to tell when laying has actually ceased by the band of yellow color which appears within a few days' time at the base of the beak, right next the face. With these two indicators there is no need to make serious mistakes when sorting out the loafers.

One other source of meat which poultry raisers can supply at a profit to themselves is in the sale of Leghorn cockerels that have reached two pounds in weight and pullets of that weight that are not growing as fast as the rest.

It may be necessary, says Miss Cooke, to raise extra broods, and for city dwellers to raise a few chicks in their backyards, but farmer and consumer alike gain when poultry of any age, sex or breed is sold just as soon as it stops making economical use of its feed.

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 29 1945

To all counties

Dairy farmers who are making every effort to get the greatest possible production from their herds this summer should also strive to maintain top quality in all dairy products, says W. L. Slatter of the division of dairy husbandry at University Farm. Thru the use of proper cooling equipment, losses due to lowering of grade and rejections can be largely avoided, Slatter says.

In order to check the rapid growth of bacteria that cause milk or cream to deteriorate quickly, it is necessary to bring the temperature down to 50 to 55° F. or lower within two hours after milking. Slatter points out that the only practical way of doing this is by means of water cooling. He says that a ten-gallon can of milk could not be cooled that rapidly by air cooling even at zero temperature. Water cools 21 times faster than air.

As evidence that low temperatures are necessary in order to maintain milk quality, Slatter cites experiments which showed that there was very little growth of bacteria over a period of twelve hours in milk held at 40 to 50° F. At the same time, the number of bacteria in milk kept at 70° F. increased about 700 times during the 12-hour period.

Another aid in preventing off-flavors and in keeping the bacterial count down is to keep the lid on tight during the cooling process. Slatter says it is more beneficial to stir the water around the cans than to stir the milk to speed up cooling.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

There's still time to set out tomato plants, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, told victory gardeners today. Given proper care, tomatoes will produce more in a small space than any other vegetable, he said. For best results, they should be grown in full sunlight on a rich soil.

Early yields of tomatoes can be increased by use of a transplanting solution, according to Snyder. Dissolve 1/2 cup of a complete (4-12-4) fertilizer in a gallon of water and pour 1/2 cup of the solution around the roots of each tomato plant. Then dig a trench at least 2 inches deep and 2 inches to the side of the plant and put 4 level tablespoons of the 4-12-4 fertilizer in the bottom of the trench as a side dressing for each plant.

Tomatoes may be allowed to spread naturally on the ground or trained to stakes. If the plants are permitted to spread, Snyder advises mulching the surface of the soil with lawn clippings or loose straw to conserve moisture and help keep the fruits clean. Staked plants produce earlier fruit that is clean and easy to pick. Staking is an advantage in the small garden, since plants can be grown closer together.

To stake tomato plants, drive a stout stake into the soil by each plant. Pinch off the lateral branches as they develop and tie the stem to the stake with strips of soft cloth or raffia. Some growers pinch off all the lateral buds, leaving only one main stem. Others select two or even three stems and pinch off all of the lateral buds on these. Since the tomato vines grow continuously throughout the season, it is necessary to pinch off the lateral branches and tie the stems to the stake at regular intervals.

A2731-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Victory garden and food preservation leaders were invited today to attend a four-state conference to be held June 5 at the Nicollet hotel in Minneapolis. The invitation was issued by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, on behalf of U. S. Department of Agriculture officials who are urging an increase in home food preservation this year to offset heavy diversion of commercially packed foods to military and relief use.

Attending the meeting Tuesday will be Paul C. Stark, recently appointed by President Truman as director of home food supply for the nation; Director M. L. Wilson and H. W. Hochbaum of the federal extension service; and E. G. Moore of the USDA office of information.

Leaders in garden and food work from Wisconsin and North and South Dakota are expected to come to Minneapolis to participate in the discussion of steps that might be taken from this date on to insure an adequate home food supply next fall and winter.

A cold and backward spring which has discouraged gardeners in many areas and caused a scaling down of the estimates of food crops has called for stepping up efforts to increase the home food supply by saving as much as possible of the current garden crop.

In Minnesota the more important crops for canning and storage can still be grown to maturity. Succession plantings to increase the yield of small garden plots will be encouraged, and home canners will be given the newest information to help them put up their produce.

Leaders attending the conference, which opens at 10 a.m. Tuesday at the Nicollet, will receive from Washington an up-to-the-minute report on the food situation.

A2732-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
May 31, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

How to prevent your summer vacation from being ruined by injury from poison ivy or other plants is told in a bulletin, "Pesky Plants," recently published by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm. Authors are R. B. Harvey, A. H. Larson, R. H. Landon, and L. C. Erickson of the Division of Plant Pathology and Botany at the University of Minnesota.

The publication, Station Bulletin 381, gives information on how to identify and control over half a hundred obnoxious, irritating and poisonous plants of parks, resorts and beaches. Thirty-two drawings help the reader learn to recognize the common noxious plants. Information is also given on treatment in case of injury from the plants.

Though especially helpful to persons interested in the operation and maintenance of summer resorts, summer camps and cottages, bathing beaches, parks and camp grounds, "Pesky Plants" is also of value to Boy Scout leaders, guests at summer resorts, campers and others frequenting the outdoors in teaching them to recognize noxious plants and protect themselves against possible injury.

A2733-JB

Where liming is necessary to bring land up to par, the job can be spread out through the season. Pastures can be limed at any time during the summer in preparation for a renovation job early next spring. Cornfields can also be limed successfully at this time of the year. Spread the lime while the corn is small and cultivation will work it in.--Paul M. Burson.

When bad weather knocks out the first planting of corn so that replanting becomes necessary, it's a good idea to get "early" seed that has a better chance of maturing a crop. The short season varieties that are intended primarily for use in the north are a great help farther south when planting is seriously delayed.--Ralph Crim.

In dealing with "necro" in the swine herd, it is well to remember that several types of digestive disturbances are usually grouped under this title. For that reason it is best to consult a veterinarian and have him prescribe a treatment that fits the trouble.--H. C. H. Kernkamp.

Even after a substantial rise in Minnesota land prices, levels are still well below the last boom. However, the rate and extent of the rise in some districts of the state indicate that a land boom is on the way. At such a time the prospective buyer should remind himself that a farm is worth only what it will earn over a period of 20 or 30 years, not what it will do at the top of a boom or the bottom of a depression.--A. A. Dowell.

Timely Tips 2

Leghorn cockerels can just as well go to market at around two pounds. It hardly pays to feed them beyond that point, and they are badly needed in the meat markets just now.--Cora Cooke.

The first step in washing dairy equipment is to rinse it in clean cool water immediately after milking. Every minute that milk is allowed to dry on equipment is building up work for somebody. Milk solids turn quickly into a kind of glue. Why let it form?--W. L. Slatter.

If you are getting around 50 per cent production from your laying flock right now, you may be tempted to think that all hens are working and things are going very well. However, 50 per cent production probably means that about 25 per cent of the hens have already quit for the summer. Those hens are costing you money. Why not seek them out and send them off to market.--Cora Cooke.

Leafiness and green color are signs of high total digestible units in hay, as well as high protein and vitamin content. It is almost impossible to get good leafy alfalfa hay if left uncut until in full bloom. The leaves drop very rapidly after the crop has reached the one-fourth bloom stage. --M. L. Armour.

Cattle like hay that has heated some and turned tobacco brown in the barn because it is sweeter than green cured hay. But don't be misled by this. Experiments have shown that hay which has heated to a light brown has lost around 13 per cent of its feeding value. If burned in the barn to a dark color as much as 50 per cent of the

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

L. W. Melander, pathologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has had charge of the barberry eradication program in Minnesota since 1920, has been transferred to the nursery sanitation and field problems research phase of the barberry eradication work.

Under the new assignment Dr. Melander will assume the leadership of the nursery inspection and sanitation work in the 18 states of the control area and in addition will head up the research work dealing with chemical eradication and ecological problems as they apply to the field program. He will work out from the barberry eradication project headquarters in Minneapolis, but will do the experimental work at University Farm.

Thain H. Stewart, formerly assistant barberry eradication leader in Minnesota and assistant leader in Colorado since 1940, will head the eradication program in Minnesota.

A2734-PCJ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

H. K. Wilson, professor of agronomy at University Farm, has resigned his position to become head of the department of agronomy at Pennsylvania State college July 1.

As chairman of the University Department of Agriculture weed committee, Dr. Wilson has taken an active part in the weed control program in Minnesota and has been one of the leaders in weed control research. Before coming to the University of Minnesota in 1927, he was a member of the University of Illinois staff.

A2735-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

While representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture urged Minnesota garden and foods leaders to do everything possible to stimulate gardening and canning to meet a critical food situation, county extension agents from all over the state reported to Director Paul E. Miller of the Agricultural Extension Service that victory gardeners show no intention of relaxing their efforts to raise a large part of their own food.

County agents report that seed sales in most communities have been brisk and that sale of transplants, especially tomatoes, has exceeded the level of recent years. Some communities have reported a shortage of plants, and there are signs that the diversion of seed potatoes to table use is seriously handicapping potato planting in some areas. Generally, reports indicate that gardeners are taking freezing and backward weather in stride and intend to can and store their own foods in large quantities again this year.

On Tuesday garden and foods leaders from the Twin City area, together with representatives from Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and other sections of Minnesota, met in Minneapolis to hear an urgent plea by members of the War Food Administration for more gardens to offset bad weather conditions and increased demands on commercially canned products for war purposes. B. S. Pickett, deputy director of the newly created office of home food supply, H. W. Hochbaum, chairman of the U. S. government victory garden committee, and Ernie Moore of the USDA Office of Information, were present and outlined the food outlook with special stress on home production.

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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.

Dr. Pickett, who is assistant to Director Paul C. Stark, recently appointed by President Truman to head home food activities for the nation, announced that military and lend-lease demands will cut the available civilian supply of the more important canned vegetables by one-fourth, and that the supply of canned tomatoes will be around half last year's. In case bad weather should hamper the commercial pack, these cuts may be even more drastic.

Pickett pointed out that the food supply would suffer seriously if victory gardeners should relax their efforts at this time. He explained that most crops for canning and storage can still be planted and matured in Minnesota and that tomatoes are the greatest need of all. He urged succession plantings to keep the produce coming through the season and suggested that all persons who cannot grow gardens take special pains to can the products of commercial growers during the seasonal peaks.

WFA representatives also recommended fullest possible use of the limited sugar supply by setting a standard of four quarts of canned fruit from each pound of sugar.

Garden leaders from Minnesota and surrounding states reported this week that there has been little or no lag in garden interest in this area and that the biggest handicap has been that of weather.

They endorsed the recommendation of Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, that a starter or booster solution be used to speed up the performance of transplants and other garden crops. A commercial or homemixed starter can be used. The most common homemixed solution is made by dissolving a half cup of victory garden fertilizer in a gallon of water and using this in watering plants.

Local leaders also urged larger sugar allotments for the northern states and asked that there be no delay in the release of sugar so that fruits will not be permitted to go to waste.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 6 1945

To all counties

There's still time to plant many vegetables, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, who points out that about 100 growing days are left and approximately 20 vegetables will mature in Minnesota within 90 days. Gardens which were frozen can be replanted with quick-maturing crops.

Make late plantings of sweet corn, snap beans and tomatoes for canning and keep greens growing all summer and fall, Snyder urges. Carrots and beets for winter storage can be put in as late as July 1 and turnips August 1. Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and Chinese cabbage can still be planted for fall use.

In emphasizing the importance of maximum production in every garden, Snyder says the country is facing the greatest food shortage this winter of any of the war years. With a normal growing season, there will be only three-fourths as many canned vegetables for civilian consumption as last year, while the supply of canned tomatoes and snap beans will be only half as large.

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University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 6 1945

To all counties

Whether you are going to eat it now or six months from now, and whether your chicken is going into a freezer locker or a jar, there are certain recommended practices that will make for better eating and keeping quality, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. It is well to keep these practices in mind now, she says, when farm flocks are being culled for eating, canning, or freezing.

Chickens that are to be killed should be penned up and kept off feed for 24 hours, but with access to water for the first 12 hours. This allows time for the digestive tract to clear and so makes for easier handling. In addition, it results in a slowing of the flow of digestive juices and retards the production of undesirable substances in muscle tissue. The result is a better quality product when the chicken comes to the table.

When a bird has been exercising freely, the blood vessels are distended and certain fatigue products form in the muscles. A somewhat similar increase in metabolism takes place after eating. After a rest period, these conditions revert to normal, thus favoring complete bleeding and making for better keeping quality in both freezing and canning.

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TOPICS IN SEASON

The most progressive step that might be taken toward more profitable poultry production on many farms, says T. H. Canfield, University Farm poultryman, would be to make certain that the growing pullets and old hens are kept separate. Too often the young chicks are started in one corner of the farmstead, but as they get older and roam farther away from "home," they soon mix with the laying flock and get onto contaminated ground. The solution to this problem, according to Canfield, is separation by a great enough distance to prevent such intermingling. Some people become discouraged in their efforts to provide isolated ranges for their chicks because of the lack of convenient equipment. The use of properly designed feeders, automatic waterers and range shelters will go a long way toward efficient and economical range management. Extension Pamphlet 98 and Extension Bulletin 163, available from the county agent's office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, show plans for making this equipment.

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Many persons who bought farms at or near the peak of the land boom which followed World War I lived to regret their purchases. About one-third of the farms in the United States were lost thru foreclosure during the 1920's and 1930's. In 1938, over 10 per cent of the farms in Minnesota were owned by corporate lending agencies; in one western county such agencies owned 31 per cent of the farm land. In some parts of Minnesota, land prices have been rising as rapidly in the last three years as they did during a similar period in the other war. Professor A. A. Dowell, University Farm economist, warns that the risk involved in paying inflated prices for farm land at present is just as great as it was 25 years ago.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 6 1945

To all counties

No farmer would delay harvesting his grain until one-third to one-half of the crop was lost thru shattering; yet many are taking that great a loss on their hay crop each year. M. L. Armour, University Farm extension agronomist, warns that delayed cutting and mishandling of crops like alfalfa result in a loss of a large proportion of the most valuable nutrients. With hay acreage down and the need for an abundance of high quality roughage again near peak levels this year, Armour believes every farmer should regulate his hay harvesting time as carefully as he does his grain harvesting time.

Three-fourths of the digestible protein in high-grade legume hay is in the leaves. A loss of half the leaves from a crop results in a wastage of one-third to one-half of the protein. Alfalfa leaves contain 17 per cent or more of protein while the stems of the plant contain only about 5 per cent protein. When cutting of alfalfa is delayed beyond the one-tenth to one-fourth bloom stage, it is very difficult to prevent heavy loss of leaves, Armour says. Delaying cutting also results in a lower protein content in the crop even if the leaves can be saved. A difference in protein content of two per cent in a ton of hay is equal in value to 120 pounds of oilmeal.

Getting hay out of the swath early and into a medium-sized windrow where most of the curing is done is one of the best aids in making high-quality hay, according to Armour. Hay cured in this way will be greener in color and will retain more of the leaves than that which is bleached in the swath. Green-colored hay is more palatable and higher in vitamin A than discolored hay.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 13 1945

To all counties

The two principal ways of maintaining quality in milk are by keeping bacteria out of milk and by checking the growth and multiplication of those that do get in. Proper cooling serves largely to prevent bacteria in milk from multiplying rapidly; but if too many bacteria get into the milk, even the best type of cooling cannot maintain milk quality, says W. L. Slatter of the dairy husbandry division at University Farm. Ordinary straining does not remove bacteria, nor does cooling destroy bacteria.

Slatter suggests several practices for keeping bacteria out of milk. Washing the udder before milking is one of the most important. Besides being an aid to better sanitation, this practice stimulates the cow to let down her milk so that she can be milked in less time. Studies have shown that it is important to do this washing about a minute before milking is begun.

Rinsing all utensils with a bacteria killing solution such as boiling water or a chemical sterilizer just before using is another important practice. The first step in washing dairy equipment is rinsing in clean, cool water immediately after use. Milk contains solids which form a glue-like substance that sticks to the utensils upon exposure to air. The removal of this film becomes more difficult with every minute that rinsing is delayed.

After the utensils are rinsed, they should be scrubbed with a warm solution of clean water and a soapless cleaner. Soapless cleaners are recommended because they cut grease and rinse clean. Soaps, on the other hand, do not rinse off and leave a film in which millions of bacteria can grow. Always use a brush rather than a rag in scrubbing milk utensils. As a final step, rinse with hot water to sterilize the equipment and leave it warm so that it will dry quickly. Storing the utensils in a dry place is also important, since hundreds of bacteria may grow in a single drop of moisture.

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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
June 13 1945

To all counties

Glass jars are not altogether satisfactory containers for frozen fruits and vegetables, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Though glass jars are vapor proof and leak proof, this advantage is offset by certain objections. Because there is no give whatever to glass jars, and since the thickness of glass is out of proportion to the capacity of the jar as compared with other containers, glass jars are very wasteful of locker space. Breakage also becomes a serious problem because the glass seems to become more brittle at zero temperatures and the product expands upon freezing. A further objection is that in the case of a product which is best when cooked without thawing, there is no easy way of getting the frozen food out of the jar.

Best space saver for freezer storage is a rectangular shape container. Next best from a space-saving standpoint is the cylindrical type, with slanting-sided containers coming third.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 15, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Although no farmer would purposely delay harvesting his grain until one-third to one-half of the crop was lost through shattering, many are taking that great a loss on their hay crop each year. M. L. Armour, University Farm extension agronomist, warns that delayed cutting and mishandling of crops like alfalfa result in the loss of a large proportion of the most valuable nutrients. With hay acreages down and the need for an abundance of high quality roughage again near peak levels this year, Armour believes every farmer should regulate his hay harvesting time as carefully as he does his grain harvesting time.

Three-fourths of the digestible protein in high-grade legume hay is in the leaves. A loss of half the leaves from a crop results in a wastage of one-third to one-half of the protein. Alfalfa leaves contain 17 per cent or more of protein while the stems of the plant contain only about 5 per cent protein. When cutting of alfalfa is delayed beyond the one-tenth to one-fourth bloom stage, it is very difficult to prevent heavy loss of leaves, Armour says. Delaying cutting also results in a lower protein content in the crop even if the leaves can be saved. A difference in protein content of two per cent in a ton of hay is equal in value to 120 pounds of oilmeal.

Getting hay out of the swath early and into a medium-sized windrow where most of the curing is done is one of the best aids in making high-quality hay, according to Armour. Hay cured in this way will be greener in color and will retain more of the leaves than that which is bleached in the swath. Green-colored hay is more palatable and higher in vitamin A than discolored hay.

A2787-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 15, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

To prevent scraping the bottom of the family sugar bowl before September 1, stretching the sugar from ration stamp 36 is going to be necessary in every home.

Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, gives these sugar-saving pointers:

1. Use fewer sweet desserts. Serve fresh fruit instead.
2. Serve sweet rolls instead of more sugar-consuming cakes and pies.
3. Use syrup in simple puddings like custard or chocolate bread pudding, reducing the liquid one-fourth for each cup of syrup used. Try honey or maple syrup on breakfast cereal instead of sugar.
4. Substitute syrup for half the sugar in fruit pies, but add 4 tablespoons of flour for each cup of syrup used.
5. Save syrup from canned fruit to sweeten other fruit, sauces or beverages.
6. Replace half the sugar in baked goods with honey, molasses, corn or other syrup. Reduce liquid by one-fourth for each cup of syrup, honey or molasses used. Substitution of corn syrup or honey for sugar is not satisfactory for sponge and angel food cakes.
7. Instead of using frosting on cakes, a minute before baking time is up, sprinkle cake with chopped nuts, cocoanut, a sugar-cinnamon mixture or bits of sweet chocolate.

A2738-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Questions that confront homemakers in their wartime program of food conservation will have a priority rating at University Farm this summer. For the third successive year the Agricultural Extension Service is establishing a special telephone and mail service to take care of requests that come in. Homemakers who want to know how to stretch sugar in canning fruit, how to freeze fish or how to can vegetables with a minimum of spoilage have only to call or write Hedda Kafka, who will begin her duties as the "Answer Lady" on Monday, June 25. Miss Kafka is instructor in the University division of home economics.

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

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

A2739-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Dairy farmers who are making every effort to get the greatest possible production from their herds this summer should also strive to maintain top quality in all dairy products, urges W. L. Slatter of the division of dairy husbandry at University Farm. Through the use of proper cooling equipment, losses due to lowering of grade and rejections can be largely avoided, Slatter says.

In order to check the rapid growth of bacteria that cause milk or cream to deteriorate quickly, it is necessary to bring the temperature down to 50 to 55°F. or lower within two hours after milking. Slatter points out that the only practical way of doing this is by means of water cooling. He says that a ten-gallon can of milk could not be cooled that rapidly by air cooling even at zero temperature. Water cools 21 times faster than air.

As evidence that low temperatures are necessary in order to maintain milk quality, Slatter cites experiments which showed that there was very little growth of bacteria over a period of twelve hours in milk held at 40 to 50°F. At the same time, the number of bacteria in milk kept at 70°F. increased about 700 times during the 12-hour period.

Another aid in preventing off-flavors and in keeping the bacterial count down is to keep the lid on tight during the cooling process. Slatter says it is more beneficial to stir the water around the cans than to stir the milk to speed up cooling.

A2740-EZ

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A Minnesota 4-H boy who won national acclaim in his soil conservation activity stepped from a plane at University Field near New Brighton Wednesday with a new appreciation of his native state. Robert Schwartau of Goodhue county made 4-H history with the first airplane tour of this state earned as an award for 4-H achievement.

Piloting the plane which took off from the Frontenac field in Goodhue county Monday was Paul Moore, assistant state 4-H leader, who became known as Minnesota's flying county agent when he used a plane in his county extension work in Wright county. M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservation specialist, accompanied Schwartau and Moore on the tour which was planned with the purpose of giving the 4-H boy an opportunity to study erosion damage from the air and also see the results of control work that has been carried out to save Minnesota soil.

Swartau, who capped 11 years of 4-H project work with a state soil conservation championship and a \$200 national scholarship in 1944, has studied and practiced soil conservation to such an extent that he was in a good position to carry out his aerial reconnaissance flight with intelligence. During three years of conservation project work on his father's farm in Goodhue county he took a leading part in surveying the farming and planning conservation practices to save the soil.

First leg of the flight was from Frontenac to Winona where Schwartau was guest of the Soil Conservation Service in a tour of conservation districts in the southeastern part of the state. Methods used in combating the serious hillside erosion in rolling country were studied at first hand. During the flight from Winona to Rochester the 4-H boy and his companions were able to observe the beneficial results of terracing, strip cropping, and gully control in several Minnesota
(more)

soil conservation districts.

On Tuesday the party hopped into western Minnesota as far as Montevideo where they landed for a county 4-H picnic. They completed the day's tour by flying to Fargo, observing on the way the areas of the state subject to wind erosion and noting the damage that has been done.

Last leg of the tour was a flight from Fargo to St. Paul, during which time they observed wind erosion control efforts in the Red River Valley as well as the results of work in the Otter Tail district. Mr. Thorfinnson carried with him on the entire trip soil maps of Minnesota and explained to his 4-H pupil the glacial formation of the state's landscape and discussed the types of soil that are the result of these glacial formations.

The trip was made possible by a donor of national awards to encourage 4-H activity. Commenting on the innovation in 4-H awards, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader said: "I can think of no more worthwhile experience for a 4-H boy or girl than this opportunity to see the results of their own work from the air and to study its significance in preserving the soil of Minnesota for the future. This particular award shows the great variety and the endless possibilities of 4-H work."

A2741-PCJ

Homemakers' Quarter Hour
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 20 1945

To all counties

Piping hot or very cold is the rule for serving lamb or point-free mutton, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. The usual objection to mutton, she says, comes from the fact that the melting point of the fat is higher than body temperature and in hardening leaves a furry feeling on the tongue. Serving the mutton very hot, on heated plates, or very cold helps to overcome this objection.

Palatability of both mutton and lamb will be increased if the meat is well browned. Before serving, pour off the fat and make a gravy of the juices, blending the flour with other fat if desired. Or, instead of gravy, serve a sauce made by adding catsup, chili sauce or tomato puree to the meat juices.

Mutton tallow is an effective remedy for chapped hands. It should be applied like a cold cream. Any of the fat not used for this purpose or for cooking should be saved for salvage.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 20 1945

To all counties

To be really successful, a garden must be kept producing throughout the season. This year, when food reserves are low, a fall garden is especially important, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. He adds that many of our cool season crops grow as well in the fall as in the spring. Root crops for winter storage will be of much better quality if they are planted late and grown during the cool fall months.

Kale, carrots, beets, rutabagas, turnips and Chinese cabbage for the fall garden should be planted about July 1, according to Snyder. Even snap beans and peas can be planted this late with a fair degree of certainty that a crop will be harvested before frost. Spinach, leaf lettuce and radishes may be planted as late as August 1.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 20 1945

To all counties

Farmers who are considering installing tile drainage systems as a protection against excessive rains such as have occurred recently in most parts of Minnesota need not hesitate to carry out their plans because of fear of overdrainage in dry years. P. W. Manson, associate professor of agricultural engineering at University Farm, says that tile drainage has no undesirable effects in seasons of scant rainfall. The benefits from tile drainage in a single wet season have ranged up to 50 per cent of the cost of installation.

A mineral soil cannot be overdrained, Manson asserts. Tile drains remove only excess soil water which is detrimental to plant growth. The capillary or film water which surrounds the individual soil particles cannot be removed by tile drainage. It is this film water, Manson explains, which is used by growing plants. The excess free water in the soil excludes air and hinders the growth of soil organisms; both conditions are detrimental to plant growth.

In dry seasons which follow a wet spring, proper drainage is a distinct help. Such drainage, Manson says, causes plants to establish deeper and healthier root systems better able to withstand drouth conditions than the plants which establish shallow root systems on undrained fields.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 22, 1945

Immediate release.

Minnesota farmers, who know what it is to operate with a shortage of help and equipment, can be of assistance now in avoiding a serious fuel crisis next winter.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, today urged people living on farms and in rural communities to order their winter's supply of coal now and assist coal dealers in moving a part of the supply into home bins during the off season.

Many rural homes are now heated by coal, and the work of moving this coal even in rural communities strains the manpower and truck equipment to the limit during the cold weather, Director Miller said. He pointed out that government fuel regulations permit the delivery of a substantial part of the rationed fuel during the summer months.

Early delivery of coal serves two purposes. It empties dealer storage space to make room for new shipments, and at the same time it permits coal dealers to get part of their deliveries out of the way before cold weather sets in.

It is especially important just now, Director Miller said, to keep coal channels open and permit movement of as much coal as possible into Minnesota communities during the off season. A threatened coal shortage which may have serious consequences in this cold climate may be averted by spreading out the job.

A2742-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 22, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Eggs can go a long way toward solving the problem of what to serve when there is no meat.

Homemakers who are looking for nutritious main dishes might serve a fondue, a vegetable souffle or a cheese custard, suggests Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Crumbs or pieces of bread usually form the basis for a fondue. Beaten egg yolks are blended with the bread and then the whites are folded in. Starting point for a souffle is a very thick white sauce. Stir into the white sauce the beaten egg yolks and then fold in the whites. Vegetables, cheese, bits of ham or flaked fish such as tuna, crab or salmon will add interest to either a souffle or a fondue. For cheese custard a recipe for baked custard may be used, omitting the sugar and flavoring and adding cheese. All these egg dishes should be baked in a pan of hot water in a slow oven, 325 to 350° F.

Deviled eggs with a cheese or a mustard sauce make another good main dish, Miss Rowe says. Place the deviled eggs in a pan, pour the sauce over them and sprinkle cornflakes over the top. Put in the oven to bake until the sauce bubbles.

A2744-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
June 22, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If you don't want insects to be having a field day in your garden, better be on the alert from now on.

How to save precious garden vegetables from destructive pests is told in a Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service publication, "Control Vegetable Insects," a handy manual for victory gardeners. To help the gardener identify the pests that may be cutting down his production, the publication contains illustrations of the common garden insects. Suggestions are given on how to apply sprays and dusts, and specific directions tell how to control such pests as potato insects, cutworms, cucumber beetles, aphids, squash bugs and cabbage worms.

Victory gardeners may secure free copies of "Control Vegetable Insects," Extension Folder 86, by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2743-JB

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

Special to the FARMER

While the hardworking laying flock is better off confined in the house, special attention needs to be given to comfort at this time of year. Be sure there is good air circulation and if possible some cross ventilation. Substituting screen doors for solid doors and screening windows at the back will often work wonders.--T. H. Canfield.

It is hardly worthwhile to leave pigs with the sow longer than eight weeks. This is especially true if the sow has been re-bred for fall farrowing. She needs a rest on good pasture with just enough grain to keep her in satisfactory condition. If pasture is poor, a heavier grain ration is essential because the strength of the next litter will depend on her condition.--H. G. Zavoral.

The more bacteria get into milk the harder it is to keep up quality. One very important step in keeping down the bacteria count is to wash the udder before milking. If the udder is washed regularly about a minute before milking begins, the process will have the added value of getting the cow to let down promptly.--W. A. Slatter.

Many pigs are lost at this time of year because of heat and sun. If there is no natural shade out on the hog range, some shelter should be provided. If portable hog houses provide the shade, they should be propped up so that a breeze can pass through underneath. Be sure they are propped securely.--H. G. Zavoral.

Farmer 2

If you have had discouraging results with your garden this spring, why not work toward an exceptionally productive fall garden. Late maturing vegetables are usually better for storage anyway. First of July planting is often satisfactory with carrots, beets, kale, rutabagas, turnips, Chinese cabbage and even snap beans. Radish, lettuce and spinach can be planted as late as August 1 because they thrive on cool fall weather.--Leon C. Snyder.

Your pasture will very likely be the better for clipping in July to eliminate any tall weeds or old grass that ~~have~~ have gotten away from grazing livestock. The pasture is also a good place to put manure in the summer time. Manure will do two things at the same time, pep up pasture growth and also drive the livestock off long enough to rest the portion of the pasture that is fertilized.--S. B. Cleland.

Strawsheds are still a useful and very satisfactory means of housing livestock under certain conditions. Get the framework ready before threshing time and save a lot of trouble. Be sure the frame is strong and well braced.--S. B. Cleland.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 25, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Use Judo on Weeds

You're not likely to wear a straw hat in December, though there is no law against it. (I hope.) Neither is there any law preventing destruction of weeds. There's an open season on weeds and crows--but both survive. We have to keep after our "Pesky Plants" (Minnesota Bulletin 381) the year around, but the manager who wants to do the most good with the least effort will use Judo on them.

Judo is a science developed by the Orientals which teaches a 90-pound woman how to throw a 250-pound villain over her head into the river. It is simply the application of power on carefully calculated leverage at the right time. In fact, timing is the most important feature of the art. It is essential to catch the opponent off balance, unprepared, or when he least expects it. Then the Judo expert applies his leverage suddenly, dusts off his hands and turns to the next job.

So it is with weeds. We start out each spring with fresh enthusiasm and vigor, determined that this year we'll have clean fields. We work the land carefully and well, destroy every weed we can see, plant only the cleanest seed and then pat ourselves on the back thinking we have them licked.

But weeds are used to this. For generations they have experienced this spring elimination tournament. A few of the weak second-raters receive a severe setback, but the regular veterans are all prepared for this first round with the farmer. After his other work wears him down and he is busy 17 other places, the weeds wake up, infiltrate his lines, elude his sentries and crowd out his crops. Then the farmer throws up his hands and declares his efforts are useless.

(More)

This is where the Judo comes in. The weeds expect their opponents to be busy elsewhere around harvest time and they get in their heaviest licks. If you don't think so, just look in the aftermath during and after the shock threshing run. Smartweed, red root, lambs'-quarters, peppergrass, quack--all are thriving and many are setting seed. In one square foot of ordinary field soil, we found 1400 viable weed seeds in the top 4 inches, all set and ready to grow when we weren't looking.

The weeds don't expect much opposition except from dry hot weather around harvest time. They put all their strength into making an abundant seed crop. They're unsuspecting--and off balance. Most of them have low root reserves, because they have been raising a family and figure there will be time later to lay up supplies for winter. This is the time to hurt them most with the least effort.

A piece of quack stem brought to the surface in June can usually keep right on growing. Rain splashes a little dirt on it, the ground is moist and in a week a new plant is well rooted. We usually cultivate it just enough to keep it from getting sod bound. But spread quack out under a late July or August sun on dry soil under a scorching wind for a few days and it loses its vigor. A thistle cut in the spring just laughs and comes up six other places. Cut in full bloom, it may not survive the shock.

Now is the time to hit the weeds. A shallow cultivation of some sort with disc or duckfoot in stubble will keep fall weeds from maturing seed and give even quack and thistles a severe setback. There are other things to do, but if results are what you're after, a gallon of gas now will be worth two gallons next spring for weed killing.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 18, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

When Do We Eat

Potatoes should be planted in the dark of the moon--or is it the other way around? I seem to remember instructions outlining the futility of planting under ground crops such as spuds, radishes, carrots and parsnips except when the moon was dark, and the above ground crops such as tomatoes, cabbage, peas and beans unless the moon was light.

Probably I'll have a dozen letters setting me straight on this and quoting data to prove its importance. O.K. I'll be glad to read them all. Perhaps I've missed a good bet by not watching the moon as closely as I should, but somehow since the preacher tied me up to one girl for life, I've spent far less time than before, gazing at that most interesting adjunct to romance.

Just because I don't worry about the moon at planting time is no sign that the whole idea is hokey. Mr. Moon certainly has a powerful effect on the ocean and may also exert a powerful effect on radishes. Usually when such ideas earn profound respect by generation after generation of farmers and gardeners, there is some foundation for the belief. So far as I know, there is no scientific proof that the phase of the moon affects crops, but there are many things with which science has not caught up.

Perhaps some day a new genius will demonstrate that the old belief has its foundation in fact. I won't be surprised or disappointed, but glad to find another item to add to our meager store of information. We know so little about Nature and yet are so dependent on her that any new information is welcome. We all have our own ideas which may or may not be important to others until careful and repeated tests under controlled conditions prove them true or false.

(More)

I've had fair success in growing things, from lettuce to a bay window. Possibly by accident I have hit the right phase of the moon--especially for the latter. It always seemed to me that it was most important to have the ground well prepared and then plant good, strong seed in the proper month and manner. From then on it was up to the weather and my ability to kill weeds.

Whether they are properly timed or not, new potatoes and peas fresh from the garden are good eating. There's a lot of satisfaction in collecting and consuming the fruit of our labors. It seems to have a special flavor when it's fresh from the soil we stirred and tended so carefully. The first ripe tomato from our own vines is far superior to anything money can buy, and the first cucumber or melon is an event of importance.

I won't quarrel over the moon, but I still maintain that the products from our own garden are well worth the effort. 'Most any gardener will agree with me. It isn't entirely a matter of dollars and cents. It's more closely linked to satisfaction and sense.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 11, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Water Is Cheap

A pig can't sweat, and the only way for her to cool off is to puff and pant when the weather is hot. A mud hole so that moisture can evaporate from the skin gives some relief, but a pail of cold water poured on the body of an overheated hog will usually mean a trip to the rendering works. It's too much of a shock.

When a pig is overheated, a little water may be splashed on the head or poured on the ground for her to roll in, but by far the safest way is to prevent overheating. Two great aids in preventing losses are shade and plenty of water. How many men work hard in the field during hot weather for as much as five hours without water? Lots of hogs, cattle and horses have to stay in the hot sun all day without it. Then sometimes they drink too much and we wonder why they get a belly ache. A man can get laid out beautifully by too much cold water when he's very warm.

In Mike's "hog pasture" a number of shotes and their parents were trying to keep cool. "Move over there, you big bully. The sun is frying my back," said Litter 3, Pig 4, who had not yet received a name. "Keep your tail curled and hunt your own shade," said his comrade as he puffed and panted to evaporate the water on his tongue, thereby easing his fever. "What wouldn't I give for a nice cool drink and a mud hole to wallow in under a big tree!"

"You were born on the wrong farm," said his mother, as she flopped over to cool the other side against the earth. "Where I was raised, the man knew his pigs and kept them comfortable." "Tell us about it," grunted Litter 2, Pig 6. "We can't get any hotter."

(More)

"Well, I was born on a small farm where the owner had to watch his income pretty closely," said the heavy old lady. "We had wooden barrels with drinking cups in the shade of a tree and they were filled every evening. Then the boss poured some water in a hole we made so we could wallow in the cool mud."

"Did you have a tree over the wallow?" asked one of the youngsters.

"No, but the sides of our house opened up all around so the air would blow thru, and it made a lot of shade on hot days. It was hard to decide whether to sleep in on the floor or outside on the ground."

"Didn't the floor get dusty like it does here?" asked Royal Giant's Minerva, a portly matron who had been on the show circuit. "The fine dust on the floor makes me sneeze and cough for an hour if I go in there. I, too, am accustomed to better things."

"That was another thing our owner did to increase his profits," said Queen Top Notch, the former speaker. "He mixed oil with sawdust and used it for bedding. It kept down the dust and also those unmentionable things that keep biting me when I haven't the energy to scratch. It helped a lot. We also had luscious alfalfa in our lot, instead of these scrawny weeds. It was a sad day when I left his farm."

"Here comes water," said Runty as he scrambled to his feet. "Me for the first drink!" Before Mike reached the trough it was full of squealing pigs. He emptied his two buckets into the fighting mess and groaned as he went back for more.

"Sure, I break me back carrying water to the pigs and the ungrateful spalpeens dirty it, waste it and squeal for more. It's tired I am, but they don't appreciate that, sleeping here all day with nothing to do. They don't even grow like pigs should. Guess it's the hot weather ails them."

The pigs didn't say anything, but they were too hot and thirsty to eat their supper.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 4, 1945

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

The Glorious Fourth

Since C. Adams, et al., took the noise out of Independence Day, the war has requisitioned most of the fireworks and there is no rubber or gas for fishing trips and picnics. It looks as though the Fourth of July will be just another 24 hours for the kids of Minnesota this year. We used to make plans months in advance, so that every hour could be crowded with excitement. I haven't heard the boys even mention it so far in 1945.

Of course no one wants to see children injured by dangerous firecrackers, or property destroyed by careless use of fire, but why blame the kids? It seems to be a modern idea that young people are incorrigible, without common sense and lacking in all forms of decency and respect. They may differ from the kids of 50 years ago, but it's my own opinion that it's the fathers who have changed.

Men used to feel a responsibility to and for their children. It was Father's job to teach Johnny to build fires and take care of them, to shoot a gun, ride a horse, catch a fish, row a boat, swim a river, read the Bible and have respect for age and knowledge. Now the job is too often left to teachers, preachers, public playground instructors and other agencies designed to improve youth. Boys are permitted to go to church and Sunday School or to the ball game--whichever appeals to them most.

Anything to get the kids out from under foot. In many homes, Father and Mother are too busy, too selfish or too lazy to give considered answers to innumerable questions or guide clumsy fingers toward useful skills. A child's mind and personality are precious and need more care than the body. Broken legs will heal in a few

(More)

days, but broken spirits and minds may never recover. A father has duties and privileges beyond paying the bills; for food and clothing are secondary considerations.

I wonder what kind of fathers the men will be who are now in the armed forces? Will they have seen and experienced enough to realize their responsibility and opportunity with their own children? Have they learned what "state training" can do, by watching the Jap and German boys? Will they be too strict or too lenient with their own families? Either extreme shows lack of understanding and tolerance. Will they be pals with their boys and teach them the fundamentals of patriotism, honesty, self sacrifice, and unselfishness thru the medium of the gun, fishing rod, campfire and woodland trail?

Kids are usually more keen than grownups. They discount words about 99 per cent--because they have found them generally idle and meaningless; but actions, as they interpret them, are most impressive. In a flash they see thru Deacon Jones who prays on Sunday and bribes on Monday. Boys are very likely to act out, uninhibited, the basic morals of their fathers or the men they choose as heroes or examples.

It doesn't take firecrackers to make a Fourth of July worth celebrating, but the old idea of Pop watching the little feller to see that he learned how to light and throw them safely had some good features about it. If we're going to let the kids run wild and only learn by getting hurt, we should, of course, ban everything dangerous from their path. On the other hand, if we could only produce a full crop of good and careful fathers, the boys might be able to take care of airguns, firecrackers and even fish hooks without too much danger.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 18, 1945

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

When Do We Eat

Potatoes should be planted in the dark of the moon--or is it the other way around? I seem to remember instructions outlining the futility of planting under ground crops such as spuds, radishes, carrots and parsnips except when the moon was dark, and the above ground crops such as tomatoes, cabbage, peas and beans unless the moon was light.

Probably I'll have a dozen letters setting me straight on this and quoting data to prove its importance. O.K. I'll be glad to read them all. Perhaps I've missed a good bet by not watching the moon as closely as I should, but somehow since the preacher tied me up to one girl for life, I've spent far less time than before, gazing at that most interesting adjunct to romance.

Just because I don't worry about the moon at planting time is no sign that the whole idea is hokey. Mr. Moon certainly has a powerful effect on the ocean and may also exert a powerful effect on radishes. Usually when such ideas earn profound respect by generation after generation of farmers and gardeners, there is some foundation for the belief. So far as I know, there is no scientific proof that the phase of the moon affects crops, but there are many things with which science has not caught up.

Perhaps some day a new genius will demonstrate that the old belief has its foundation in fact. I won't be surprised or disappointed, but glad to find another item to add to our meager store of information. We know so little about Nature and yet are so dependent on her that any new information is welcome. We all have our own ideas which may or may not be important to others until careful and repeated tests under controlled conditions prove them true or false.

(More)

I've had fair success in growing things, from lettuce to a bay window. Possibly by accident I have hit the right phase of the moon--especially for the latter. It always seemed to me that it was most important to have the ground well prepared and then plant good, strong seed in the proper month and manner. From then on it was up to the weather and my ability to kill weeds.

Whether they are properly timed or not, new potatoes and peas fresh from the garden are good eating. There's a lot of satisfaction in collecting and consuming the fruit of our labors. It seems to have a special flavor when it's fresh from the soil we stirred and tended so carefully. The first ripe tomato from our own vines is far superior to anything money can buy, and the first cucumber or melon is an event of importance.

I won't quarrel over the moon, but I still maintain that the products from our own garden are well worth the effort. 'Most any gardener will agree with me. It isn't entirely a matter of dollars and cents. It's more closely linked to satisfaction and sense.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
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St. Paul 8 Minnesota
June 25 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 11, 1945

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

Water Is Cheap

A pig can't sweat, and the only way for her to cool off is to puff and pant when the weather is hot. A mud hole so that moisture can evaporate from the skin gives some relief, but a pail of cold water poured on the body of an overheated hog will usually mean a trip to the rendering works. It's too much of a shock.

When a pig is overheated, a little water may be splashed on the head or poured on the ground for her to roll in, but by far the safest way is to prevent overheating. Two great aids in preventing losses are shade and plenty of water. How many men work hard in the field during hot weather for as much as five hours without water? Lots of hogs, cattle and horses have to stay in the hot sun all day without it. Then sometimes they drink too much and we wonder why they get a belly ache. A man can get laid out beautifully by too much cold water when he's very warm.

In Mike's "hog pasture" a number of shotes and their parents were trying to keep cool. "Move over there, you big bully. The sun is frying my back," said Litter 3, Pig 4, who had not yet received a name. "Keep your tail curled and hunt your own shade," said his comrade as he puffed and panted to evaporate the water on his tongue, thereby easing his fever. "What wouldn't I give for a nice cool drink and a mud hole to wallow in under a big tree!"

"You were born on the wrong farm," said his mother, as she flopped over to cool the other side against the earth. "Where I was raised, the man knew his pigs and kept them comfortable." "Tell us about it," grunted Litter 2, Pig 6. "We can't get any hotter."

(More)

"Well, I was born on a small farm where the owner had to watch his income pretty closely," said the heavy old lady. "We had wooden barrels with drinking cups in the shade of a tree and they were filled every evening. Then the boss poured some water in a hole we made so we could wallow in the cool mud."

"Did you have a tree over the wallow?" asked one of the youngsters.

"No, but the sides of our house opened up all around so the air would blow thru, and it made a lot of shade on hot days. It was hard to decide whether to sleep in on the floor or outside on the ground."

"Didn't the floor get dusty like it does here?" asked Royal Giant's Minerva, a portly matron who had been on the show circuit. "The fine dust on the floor makes me sneeze and cough for an hour if I go in there. I, too, am accustomed to better things."

"That was another thing our owner did to increase his profits," said Queen Top Notch, the former speaker. "He mixed oil with sawdust and used it for bedding. It kept down the dust and also those unmentionable things that keep biting me when I haven't the energy to scratch. It helped a lot. We also had luscious alfalfa in our lot, instead of these scrawny weeds. It was a sad day when I left his farm."

"Here comes water," said Runty as he scrambled to his feet. "Me for the first drink!" Before Mike reached the trough it was full of squealing pigs. He emptied his two buckets into the fighting mess and groaned as he went back for more.

"Sure, I break me back carrying water to the pigs and the ungrateful spalpeens dirty it, waste it and squeal for more. It's tired I am, but they don't appreciate that, sleeping here all day with nothing to do. They don't even grow like pigs should. Guess it's the hot weather ails them,"

The pigs didn't say anything, but they were too hot and thirsty to eat their supper.

-----R. W. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota cattle feeders who are anxious to carry on feeding operations this fall and winter as a means of increasing both their farm income and the nation's meat supply but who also face a number of wartime handicaps will have a chance to attend one of several cattle feeders' clinics to be held next fall. According to W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman, plans are now being made for a series of "Cattle Feeders' Days" to be held throughout the cattle feeding area. Six district meetings, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service, will be held in the area from Austin to Mankato and throughout southwestern Minnesota.

These all-day cattle feeders' clinics will be held between October 15 and October 20, Morris said. Among the topics for discussion will be such subjects as: Shall I feed cattle? What margin is necessary? What labor saving methods can be used? Problems of efficient production.

The date and place of the six meetings will be announced at a later time, Morris said.

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Immediate release.

Advising victory gardeners to keep their gardens producing throughout the whole season, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today that there is still time to plant many vegetables. This year, with food reserves low, a fall garden is especially important, according to Snyder.

Warm season crops such as snap beans, cucumbers, summer squash, early sweet corn and early peas can still be planted about this time. Greens for fall use, such as spinach, leaf lettuce and kale, can be planted as late as August 1. Snyder advises victory gardeners who plan to store carrots, beets and turnips this winter to plant these root crops now.

A2746-JB

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Immediate release.

Farmers who are considering installing tile drainage systems as a protection against excessive rains such as have occurred recently in most parts of Minnesota need not hesitate to carry out their plans because of fear of overdrainage in dry years. P. W. Manson, associate professor of agricultural engineering at University Farm, says that tile drainage has no undesirable effects in seasons of scant rainfall. The benefits from tile drainage in a single wet season have ranged up to 50 per cent of the cost of installation.

A mineral soil cannot be overdrained, according to Manson. Tile drains remove only excess soil water which is detrimental to plant growth. The capillary or film water which surrounds the individual soil particles cannot be removed by tile drainage. It is this film water, Manson explains, which is used by growing plants. The excess free water in the soil excludes air and hinders the growth of soil organisms; both conditions are detrimental to plant growth.

In dry seasons which follow a wet spring, proper drainage is a distinct help. Such drainage, Manson says, causes plants to establish deeper and healthier root systems better able to withstand drouth conditions than the plants which establish shallow root systems on undrained fields.

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Immediate release.

If you want your family to learn to like lamb or point-free mutton, serve it piping hot or very cold, Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, advises homemakers. The usual objection to mutton, she says, comes from the fact that the melting point of the fat is higher than body temperature and in hardening leaves a furry feeling on the tongue. Serving the mutton very hot, on heated plates, or very cold helps to overcome this objection.

Palatability of both mutton and lamb will be increased if the meat is well browned. Before serving, pour off the fat and make a gravy of the juices, blending the flour with other fat if desired. Or, instead of gravy, serve a sauce made by adding catsup, chili sauce or tomato puree to the meat juices.

Mutton tallow is an effective remedy for chapped hands. It should be applied like a cold cream. Any of the fat not used for this purpose or for cooking should be saved for salvage.

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To all counties

"Haste makes waste" when it comes to turning livestock on rotational pastures such as legumes and Sudan grass. A. C. Arny, professor of agronomy at University Farm, explains that the proper height for turning livestock on permanent pasture, such as bluegrass, is a poor guide to follow when applied to rotational pasture crops.

Trials conducted over a period of years show that the total yield of forage is about 30 per cent greater when livestock are held off until the plants have reached the 8-inch stage as compared to turning in at 4 inches, Arny says. If the pasture is left to grow until 12 inches high, the total yield of feed is likely to be increased about 48 per cent over 4-inch grazing.

Very little is sacrificed in palatability and nutritive value by delaying grazing until the 12-inch stage of growth has been reached. Professor Arny states that the protein content is reduced slightly in the growth from 4 to 12 inches. However, the protein content is still high--about 19 per cent. This level of protein is considered adequate for grazing animals.

News Bureau
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To all counties

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

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

In sweetening fruit for freezing, sugar may be stretched by using extra-sweet corn syrup. The use of one-fourth extra-sweet syrup and three-fourths sugar, by measure, often gives a product at least equal, if not superior, to an all-sugar pack, Winter says.

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

Further information on preparing fruits for freezing is given in "Freezing Foods for Home Use," Extension Bulletin 244, available from the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
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June 27 1945

To all counties

Use if suitable

Both commercial potato growers and persons growing potatoes in farm and city gardens should be ready to fight the first round against the crop's worst enemy, late blight. A study of this disease in recent years, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, has shown that a major source of early infection is from diseased plants growing on dumps where old potatoes have been discarded. The first step in the control of late blight, says Rose, is the destruction of all such volunteer plants.

Rose urges quick action against these dumps because the threat of an epidemic may grow rapidly during moist weather at this time of the year. Farmers and potato shippers are advised to check up on dumps immediately and destroy all growing plants. This can be done by using a weed sprayer, discing 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.

Persons knowing of potatoes growing on dumps are advised to notify their county agricultural agents.

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Daily papers

Immediate release.

First evidence of the destructive late blight of potatoes was reported in the Albert Lea area Thursday by R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, who has been on the lookout for signs of the disease which in recent years has caused great loss to growers.

Rose advises growers in all parts of the state to watch fields carefully and apply protective copper sprays. Full spraying directions may be had from any county agricultural agent or from Extension Folder 116 which may be had free from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

Late blight appears on the leaves of potatoes as dark green, irregular spots. In moist weather these grow rapidly, the centers of the spots die and turn brown or black, and sometimes on the lower sides of the leaves a ring of white mildew forms around the dead center areas. The stems may be affected and under humid conditions the entire vine may be killed and blackened in a couple of days. Early in the season blight spots are usually found on the lower and inner leaves because these stay wet longest.

"Dumping grounds containing rotting potatoes and refuse are a chief cause of late blight 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 crop."

A2749-FCJ

News Bureau
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Immediate release.

Appointment of Helen Matheis as extension home furnishings specialist and assistant professor in home economics at University Farm was announced today. She will begin her duties July 1.

A native Minnesotan, Miss Matheis holds a B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota and a Master's degree from Columbia university. She comes to University Farm from York, Pennsylvania, where she has been a home economics extension worker in York county. Previously she had done personnel work and research in advertising in the Twin Cities. In addition to home furnishings, Miss Matheis' fields of major interest include home management, family relationships and child care.

A2750-JB