UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, December 5, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, at this time each week Station_____ presents the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. This 10-minute program deals with new developments in the field of farm business and science and opens today with an item on land utilization.

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We need to know more about our land----not only locally, but nationally and internationally. Railways, highways, and waterways have put every section of our agricultural plant into competition with every other section, and the attempt to run the other fellow out of business starts a circle of bankruptcy which spreads its contagion right back home. We need more knowledge and information about land and land policies, and how to best utilize the vast areas of marginal and submarginal lands in these United States. These extracts are from Secretary Hyde's speech before the recent conference on land utilization.

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In outlining his 10-point program for areas in which submarginal lands have been abandoned, Dr. L.C. Gray of the Department of Agriculture said, "I do not subscribe to the point of view sometimes voiced, that the Federal or State Governments should take over all the extensive areas of cut-over or other marginal lands that are virtually idle. We should certainly go as far as we can in modifying methods of taxation and other conditions to enable private enterprises to utilize these lands in ways reasonably consistent with the public interest."

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Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils told the land utilization conference that erosion is slowly but surely sapping the economic strength of thousands of farmers in this country. Erosion has already gashed, gullied, and ruined more than 21,000,000 acres of land in the United States. That's an area larger than the arable land area of Japan. Farmers who have washable lands can start a land utilization policy of their own by keeping their soils at home. Washing is one of the most expensive, as well as one of the most complete forms of land destruction.

In his annual report to the Secretary, William A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry said, "Stabilized, rather than increased, agricultural production is the ultimate goal of the Bureau of Plant Industry." This work takes two directions. One is in the discovery and promotion of better cultural practices leading toward quality production, and the other is in the development of plants which reduce production hazards such as pests and weather damage.

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More than three-quarters of a million farmers attended agricultural outlook meetings in 1931, and more than a million are expected to attend similar meetings in 1932 according to a statement from C.W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work for the Department of Agriculture. The majority of these meetings are supervised by county agricultural agents, and there are now agents in about 2,500 of the 3,000 counties in the United States.

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On November 30, 1931, the Federal Quarantine on account of the PHONEY PEACH DISEASE was extended to cover the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, parts of the States of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, as well as those parts of Alabama and Georgia which are not already under quarantine. This revision was made to prevent the further spread of the phoney peach disease. For further information communicate with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

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What caused the severe grasshopper outbreak in the Great Plains area this past summer? Dr. C.L. Marlatt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology answers that question by saying, the grasshoppers did not swarm in unexpectedly from afar like the Rocky Mountain locusts of the last century, but, as predicted by entomologists the numbers always present in the Great Plains areas increased tremendously in 1931 on account of the severe droughts of 1929 and 1930 which were favorable for the grasshoppers' growth and development, but unfavorable for diseases and other natural agencies that normally hold the hoppers in check.

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In his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry says, "Dependable information on methods of breeding, feeding, and care of livestock is more abundant than ever before. Diseases and pests are under better control, and the various branches of the industry are aiding one another in their problems in a most commendable manner." Dr. Mohler says that scientific information is now replacing many old-time fallacies and superstitions in the livestock field.

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Learning to know America's music will be the 1931 and 32 theme for the musical section in the National 4-H Club radio programs, says the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. These programs are broadcast on the first Saturday of each month in the National Farm and Home Hour coast-to-coast network. The United States Marine Band furnishes the music for the occasion. This new series will go on the air beginning with today---December 5, and ending with the

program on Saturday, July 2, 1932. The musical numbers on today's program will be typical of Indian music. Other topics in the series are; America's hymns and religious songs, America's country dances, America's favorite songs, and America's favorite composers.

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Now we take up the service that Uncle Sam has to offer this week in the form of new, revised, and reprinted publications for free distribution. First, is a publication on the care of milk utensils on the farm. Failure to clean milk utensils thoroughly and to treat them properly to kill bacteria is one of the main reasons why milk and cream sour, says this publication which is Farmers' Bulletin No.1675-F.

The Effect of Heat Treatment Upon the Quality of Dry-Skim-Milk and Condensed Milk for Ice Cream, is the title of Circular No.179-C.

GAME LAWS FOR THE SEASON OF 1931 and 32 is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1684-F.

WINTERING BEES IN CELLARS is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No.1014-F
SORGO-SIRUP MANUFACTURE..... Farmers' Bulletin No.1389-F
SIMPLE PLUMBING REPAIRS IN THE HOME..... Farmers' Bulletin No.1460-F
MAKING WOODLANDS PROFITABLE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES- Farmers' Bulletin No.1071-F
and the INFLUENCE OF WEATHER ON CROPS from 1900 to 1930. That's miscellaneous Publication No. 118-MP.

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You may have free copies of any of the publications mentioned in today's program by addressing your request to Station_____in_____, or if you prefer by writing directly to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture for Station _____in_____.
Drop us a line for free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, December 12, 1931

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Every Saturday Station_____ presents the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. If you want to keep up with new developments in the field of scientific agriculture listen to this 10-minute program--which opens today with an item on the price situation.

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The two-year decline in the general level of farm prices was checked during the period from October 15 to November 15, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The price index on November 15, was 71 per cent, and this represents a 3 point rise over the figure on October 15. This upward movement is the most pronounced the price index has shown since August, 1929. The advance in the general level of farm prices was the result of sharp increase in prices of grain, cotton, cottonseed, and poultry products. Advances in these commodities overbalanced further declines in meat animal prices, chiefly hogs, and a slight decline in the fruit and vegetable group.

Plenty to eat, but nothing to spend----is the substance of the summary of the December Agricultural Situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The report says, "There is no actual shortage of food or feed on farms this season, except perhaps in the northern plains territory, but cash is exceedingly scarce.

Larger than average crops were reported in 1931 for cotton, tobacco, apples, and winter wheat. Relatively small crops for 1931 include hay, oats, barley, flaxseed, and spring wheat. The 1931 yields for corn and potatoes were about up to the average. Wool production in 10 countries, for which estimates have been received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicates a 4 per cent increase over the production in 1930.

Leaving the business end of farming we turn now to conservation where we pick up three items of general interest to the public.

In his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Paul G. Redington, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, calls attention to the

fact that we must preserve our wild life through wild life refuges, and through a conservative bag limit during the open hunting season.

All Coast Guard Stations on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will aid in protecting migratory birds by reporting violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act according to information furnished the Bureau of Biological Survey by the Office of the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard. This cooperation from the Coast is expected to prove helpful in efforts to apprehend persons shooting waterfowl contrary to Federal regulations, says Col. H. P. Sheldon, Game Conservation Officer of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Wild life is not the only natural resource on the decline in this country. Many of our great forest and timber areas are in a similar predicament. As a matter of fact, as many of you listeners know, it has become necessary to begin reforestation in many sections of the country. For instance, in 1932 40 States and Territories of the United States will spend a total of $201,917 for growing and distributing trees for planting of farm forests. The Federal Government will add to this amount the sum of $73,288 bringing the total to more than $275,000 to be used for farm forest planting arrangements in which the Federal Government is cooperating.

Over in the scientific field of agricultural research and investigation we note that the removal of the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine in Florida is probably the outstanding event in the Government's 1931 campaign against insect enemies.

Cooperation of State officials and the public in general has made it possible to keep many other troublesome insect pests from crossing the barrier zones into new and uninfested territory. The Department of Agriculture is still waging a hard fight on Japanese beetle, the gipsy moth, the pink bollworm, and many other destructive insect pests.

The Agricultural Experiment Station on the Island of Guam has met with marked success in breeding parasites that thrive on house flies. Periods of heavy fly infestation about the station are becoming shorter, and the fly parasite is given credit for this encouraging situation.

The United States Bureau of Plant Industry believes in the old adage, if you can't take your horse to the water, take the water to the horse. The bureau followed this line of thought recently in developing a plant to fit a harvesting machine because it was easier than building a harvesting machine to fit the plant. The plant is the grain sorghum, milo, which has been transformed by cross breeding from a tall, unwieldy plant

into a short plant with erect heads. The transformation has made grain sorghum harvesting with combines more feasible and more widely practiced.

Tomato juice is a wholesome and popular beverage, but it does not contain all the vitamins, as some manufacturers would have you believe, says J. W. Sale of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Fresh ripe tomatoes contain vitamins A, B, and C, but the extent to which these vitamins are present in the juice depends upon the methods used in its preparation. Canned tomato juice labels bearing the statements "rich in vitamins," or "contains all the vitamins," are considered by Federal food officials as misleading and illegal.

If you are searching for inexpensive foods that contain vitamins B, and G, the Bureau of Home Economics suggests cottonseed flour. It's been on the market for about 10 years and makes very good bread, muffins, and doughnuts. At its present price of less than 10 cents a pound cottonseed flour is a relatively cheap source of these vitamins, and also contains other nutrients. For information on this subject write the United States Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, D. C.

Now we turn to the weekly list of government publications. There are a number this week. Take the title or number of those you want. First, we have 2 new Circulars. One will be of interest to cotton growers. Its title is "PROGRESS REPORT ON MECHANICAL APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS TO COTTON IN SOUTH CAROLINA." The number of this Circular is 192-C. "MANURE PILES AND FEED LOTS AS SOURCES OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER REINFESTATION," is the title of Circular No. 194-C.

Under the revised list of publications we have 4. They are:

"ANTHRAX OR CHARBON,"----------Farmers' Bulletin No. 784-F.
PLANTING THE FARMSTEAD----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1132-F.
THE CORRUGATION METHOD OF IRRIGATION----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1348-F.
JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE----------Miscellaneous Circular No.99-MC.

Under the list of reprints to supply a popular demand, we have 7 publications. Here they are.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1381-F.
HOMEMADE FRUIT BUTTERS----------Farmers' Bulletin No.900--F.
FORESTRY AND FARM INCOME----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1117-F.
UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1075-F.
JUDGING SHEEP----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1199-F.
THE BORDER METHOD OF IRRIGATION----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1243-F.
CONTROL OF APHIDS OF ORCHARDS AND FRUITS------Farmers' Bulletin No.1128-F.

You may have copies of any of the above mentioned publications by addressing your request to Station_____in_____or if you prefer by writing directly to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This closes the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture for Station_____in_____. You may have free copies of any of the publications mentioned in today's broadcast by addressing your request to Station_____in_____.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Service

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, December 19, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Once each week Station _____ presents the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The program this week moves rapidly through a number of timely subjects in the field of farm business and science. Our first item is on "tax reduction."

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Tax reduction on farm property can be brought about in three ways says Eric Englund assistant chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. First, by the better administration of existing tax laws; second, economy in local government; and third, a revision of the tax system to secure a more equitable distribution of taxes in accordance with a more reasonable interpretation of farmer's ability to pay.

The amount of farm mortgage loans is on the decline according to a recent report by 40 selected life insurance companies that deal in these securities. This steady decline has been going on since 1927 when insurance companies held 1,618,000,000 dollars worth of farm mortgages. Farm mortgage loans held by these insurance companies, at the end of August 1931, amounted to $1,533,000,000 or a decline of 85 million dollars in four years. There have been similar declines in mortgage and other loans to farmers by Federal Land Banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal Reserve Member Banks.

Three million farm women are still throwing dish water out the back door according to the 1930 census which indicates that less than one-half of the 6,000,000 farm houses have kitchen sinks, and that less than one-sixth of these have running water. The average value of farm dwellings in 1930 was $1,207 per house or a total of $7,000,000,000 for the six million farm homes. More than 841,000 rural homes are now lighted by electricity, and others will install electric service and other modern conveniences as promptly as they are able. Lack of conveniences in farm homes is not due to ignorance. It's due to lack of money.

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Turkeys that escape the Thanksgiving ax run the risk of losing their heads during the Christmas holidays unless they have been saved for breeding purposes. We ordinarily eat about half of our turkey crop. Thanksgiving,

and leave the remainder for Christmas and replacement stock. It requires from 3 1/2 to 4 million turkeys to breed and raise more than 20,000,000 turkeys produced in the United States every year.

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Texas is the largest turkey producing State. About 60 per cent of the 1931 crop of Texas turkeys moved to the Thanksgiving market. The low-priced turkey market during the early part of this season caused many turkey growers to hold back more than the usual number of birds for the Christmas trade. They could do that very well this season on account of relatively cheap feeds, and the unseasonably warm weather during the fall.

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Fifty cent corn in November has to bring 60 cents the following August to make up for shrinkage, says the Illinois College of Agriculture

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Is an automobile truck an economical thing for a farmer to use? That's the question that farmers in 56 counties in Illinois are trying to answer in a special study being made by the farm organization and management department of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

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On the same subject, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that motor trucks are now hauling approximately 15 per cent of the total shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables transported 20 or more miles to market, and that the truck is a great factor in farm freighting.

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Green Christmas trees bring back a hint of departed summer, and that's one reason they are so popular and why America uses from 5 to 10 million trees every Christmas. It requires about one and a half million trees to take care of the needs of New York and the New England States. Speaking generally, every third or fourth family in America has a Christmas tree. The children of many more families probably enjoy some sort of a Christmas tree because many localities now have what is called a community Christmas tree.

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Living Christmas trees are growing in popularity says the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. They are not only suitable for the Yuletide celebration but a good tree on the lawn of a home adds to the beauty of the grounds and is a permanent improvement. Spruces, firs, pines, and cedars, adapted of course to the locality, usually give best results. If you are interested in living Christmas trees consult your county agent, your State Forestry Department or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

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[illegible] for Christmas and replacement stock. It req[illegible] 4 million turkeys to [illegible] and raise more than 20,000,000 [illegible] in the [illegible] States every year.

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On the same subject, the [illegible] of [illegible] Rural [illegible] are now hauling approximately [illegible] per cent [illegible] motor trucks transported 90 per cent [illegible] truck is a great factor in farm [illegible]

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The Secretary of Agriculture has just authorized the purchase of more than 43,000 acres of land in 9 States for game-bird refuges. This makes a total of 220,713 acres of land now established or in the process of being established as Federal sanctuaries for migratory birds.

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In the field of scientific research we note this week, a report that flavors have very little actual food value, but nevertheless we all like our flavors, and it pays to read the labels on the containers because some flavors are expensive.

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Science is slowly but surely decreasing the annual loss from hog cholera in the United States. In 1931 there were 3,388 outbreaks reported against 4,162 for the year 1930. That's a decrease of 774 outbreaks.

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Don't be stingy with seed and fertilizer when you go to make your lawn. Ask for a copy of a new Farmers' Bulletin No.1677-F telling how to make and care for lawns for homes, golf courses, airports, polo and athletic fields.

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Science has won another fight. The battle occurred in Alabama, down in Dixie, where it was assumed that southern eggs would not keep in cold storage. Cold storage tests made by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute during the past 4 years have demonstrated that Alabama eggs will keep all right when properly stored and managed.

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And now we turn to the Service that Uncle Sam offers for the week. First, is a new 3-reel motion picture entitled "WOOL--MARKETING AND MANUFACTURE."

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Strip cropping may be used in the place of terraces in some sections. It is easily done at slight expense, says a new Department of Agriculture Leaflet No.85-L entitled "STRIP CROPPING TO PREVENT EROSION."

"LUBRICATING-OIL SPRAYS FOR USE ON DORMANT FRUIT TREES" is the title of a new Farmers' Bulletin No.1676-F.

"SHEEP-KILLING DOGS" is the title of a revised Farmers' Bulletin No. 1268-F.

"THE FARM LEASE CONTRACT" is the title of revised Farmers' Bulletin No.1164-F.

In the weekly list of reprints we have many.

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BUSINESS RECORDS FOR POULTRY KEEPERS----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1614
PLANNING AND RECORDING FAMILY EXPENDITURES----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1553
HOW TO GROW ALFALFA----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1283
BUCKWHEAT----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1062
HOMES FOR BIRDS----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1456
PRINCIPLES OF DAIRY-BARN VENTILATION----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1393
JUDGING BEEF CATTLE----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1068
THE YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1354
BLACKBERRY GROWING----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1399
INSECT ENEMIES OF THE FLOWER GARDEN----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1495
PRUNING CITRUS TREES IN THE SOUTHWEST----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1333
PEACH BROWN ROT AND SCAB----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1527
DISEASES OF BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1488
THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1548
HOUSE CLEANING MADE EASIER----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1180
FARM PLUMBING----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1426
INFECTIOUS ABORTION OF CATTLE----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1536
THE WHEAT STRAWWORM AND ITS CONTROL----------Farmers' Bulletin No.1323

You may have any of the publications mentioned in today's Snapshot program by addressing your request to Station _____in_____or, if you prefer, write directly to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Before we come again you will have celebrated Christmas. Farm Science Snapshots wishes you a pleasant and happy Yule. Good bye now until this time next Saturday.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This concludes the Farm Science Snapshots prepared for Station _____by the United States Department of Agriculture. Let us know if you want free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS Saturday, December 26, 1931

FOR BROADCAST PURPOSES ONLY

ANNOUNCEMENT: Once each week Station _____ presents the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. These Snapshots give us glimpses of the investigations and findings which indirectly or directly touch the farm. -------

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Last year, according to Chief Thomas H. McDonald, of the Bureau of Public Roads, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Federal-aid road work was virtually doubled over what it has been during the previous eight years. With the advances from Federal-aid-funds, the States put through the biggest Federal-aid construction program on record. That gave work to a lot more people and Chief McDonald estimates that for every person directly employed on the road work proper two others are employed in the manufacture of road materials and equipment.

Dr. C. B. Smith, chief of the Extension Service, reports that during the past two years there has been a distinct trend toward emphasizing agricultural economics in extension work. He says that extension forces have more than doubled their economics personnel and the average time devoted to economic extension work by all members of the staffs has greatly increased.

Mr. Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported striking developments in the warehousing of agricultural products. He estimates that over 50 per cent of our cotton crop is now handled every year in federally licensed warehouses, and that nearly 400,000,000 bushels of grain pass annually through our federally licensed grain-handling facilities.

Mr. Olsen also reports that the past year has witnessed a material expansion of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' fact-collecting activities in the foreign field. The Bureau has stationed additional representatives to report on conditions of competition and demand in the Mediterranean Basin, the Balkans, Argentina, South Africa, and Australia, and in other ways has strengthened its reporting work abroad, in growing recognition of the influence that foreign conditions exert upon American agriculture.

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FOR SECONDARY PRESS USE ONLY

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Several of the States indicate that they expect to give considerable time and attention this coming year to the agricultural outlook reports. The outlook reports will be used more than ever in connection with various economic research studies to inform farmers with regard to conditions relative to cost of production, changes in the feed situation, and changes in crops and livestock.

The West Virginia College of Agriculture reports that fifty farmers are cooperating with the college in keeping records of poultry flocks, 45 farmers are keeping records on sheep flocks, and 22 farmers are keeping records on apple production costs.

Between 300 and 400 general farmers in Utah are cooperating with the Utah Experiment Station in keeping farm accounts. Also between 400 and 500 poultry raisers have been signed up to keep poultry accounts for a year. The plan is for the State to issue yearly reports to the individual, giving him a summary of his farm business together with an average for the county and the state.

The research projects of the New Hampshire Extension Service include detailed studies of costs and organization on 12 fruit farms, and 25 poultry farms, and also studiesof hay and silage costs, dairy farming and milk marketing.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are working together to find the cost of producing fine-wool sheep, and the trends and outlook in the fine-wool business.

Experiments in sugar-beet production made by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the States of California and Colorado, have demonstrated that costs can be cut and imported hand labor, needed to block and thin can be reduced by 40 per cent, by the use of machines.

The United States Biological Survey has just planted a few beavers in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, where native beavers have been wiped out through unlimited trapping. The plan is to protect the new beaver until they increase to a point where the surplus can be used to restock suitable ponds and streams in western North Carolina.

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Mr. H. P. Sheldon, U. S. Game Conservation Officer, says that for the last five years there has been a steady decline in our fur catch. The chief cause for that decline is overtrapping over many years in the face of reduced breeding areas. Then the big drought last year hit fur animals hard, especially those living on or about water. In giving a summary of the fur laws for the season 1931-32, Mr. Sheldon warns that trappers plying their trade out of season, not only lessen the annual catch, but threaten to reduce some species below the point where commercial trapping is possible and profitable.

Mr. Vernon Bailey, of the Biological Survey, recently returned from southeastern Virginia, says that the extensive swamps and timber tracts of that region provide food and cover for many more deer than at present. He was surprised to find, however, that in that region where deer have been hunted with firearms for more than 300 years, in some counties 100 to 150 deer are even now killed each year. With more refuges, a shorter season, and lower bag limit, he figures the deer population could be greatly increased.

Our Southwest, including western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of southern California and southern Nevada, would be almost ideal for livestock raising were it not for lack of forage in times of drought. The ever-recurring droughts cause heavy losses of cattle from starvation. However, C. L. Forsling, director of the Great Basin Experiment Station of the Forest Service says that proper stocking, reserving part of the range for the critical period in every year, providing enough water, close culling, and supplemental feeding will do much to save livestock from starvation. He has set down the details as to just how this can be done in Farmers Bulletin No. 1428 called "Saving Livestock from Starvation on Southwestern Ranges."

And, by the way, the Fur Laws for the Season 1931-32 have been compiled as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1685.

And you who are interested in record keeping, may find much of value in Farmers' Bulletin No. 511 called "Farm Bookkeeping."

Other recently issued and reprinted Farmers' Bulletins include:

"HOW TO GROW ALFALFA" which is Farmers Bulletin No. 1283.
"SOY BEANS CULTURE AND VARIETIES" which is Farmers Bulletin No. 1520.

"RURAL LIBRARIES" is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1559.
"STANDARD BREEDS AND VARIETIES OF CHICKENS" is Farmers' Bulletin 1506.

"PEAFOWL AND THEIR CARE" is Miscellaneous Publication No. 127.

Fruit tree growers may be interested in "BRIDGE GRAFTING" which is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1369.

Mr. H. P. Sheldon, U. S. Game Conservation Officer, [illegible] last five years there has been a steady decline in [illegible] catch. [illegible] for that decline is overtrapping [illegible] many years in the face of [illegible]. [illegible] the big drought last year hit fur animals hard, especially those living on or about water. In giving a summary of the fur [illegible] for the 1931-32, Mr. Sheldon warns that trappers plying their trade [illegible] lessen the annual catch, but threaten to reduce [illegible] commercial trapping is possible and profitable.

Mr. Vernon Bailey, of the Biological Survey, [illegible] western Virginia, says that the extensive swamps and [illegible] region provide food and cover for many more fur than at present. [illegible] pleased to find, however, that in that region where men have been [illegible] muskrats for more than 200 years, in some counties 100 to 150 [illegible] killed each year. With more refuges, a shorter season, and [illegible] figures the fur population could be greatly increased.

The Southwest, including western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, [illegible] southern California and southern Nevada, we have almost ideal [illegible] raising are [illegible] not the lack of [illegible] in times of drought. [illegible] this year many losses of cattle from starvation. However, C. L. Forsling, director of the Great Basin Experiment Station of the Forest Service [illegible] preserving [illegible] the range for the critical periods [illegible] [illegible] save livestock from starvation. He has set down the details [illegible] in Farmers' Bulletin No. [illegible] called "[illegible] Southwestern Ranges."

A [illegible] for the Season 1931-32 have been [illegible], 1932.

[illegible] are interested in [illegible], may find [illegible] No. [illegible] called "[illegible]."

[illegible] issued on [illegible] Farmers' Bulletin No. [illegible]:

"[illegible] TO [illegible]," which is Farmers' Bulletin No. [illegible].
"[illegible] OTHERS AND [illegible]," which is Farmers' Bulletin No. [illegible].

"[illegible] PARTS" is Farmers' Bulletin No. [illegible].
"[illegible] AND [illegible]" [illegible].

"[illegible]" is Miscellaneous [illegible].

[illegible] interested in "[illegible]" [illegible] title of Farmers' Bulletin No. [illegible].

Any of these publications may be had free of charge by either writing to this Station of by writing direct to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: You have just listened to the Farm Science Snapshots prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture and presented over this Station each Saturday.

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