



THIS YEAR'S
No. ONE JOB

... PRODUCING
TO EXCEED 1943
Food for Freedom
Goals

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Texas A. and M. College Extension Service

Farm families have a great opportunity to help hasten victory by producing food, feed, and fiber. The needs for increased production are great, for one-quarter of the food raised in this country will go to the armed forces and this nation's allies.

Meeting 1943 goals will be most difficult. Farmers will be called on to produce more and more with less and less. New farm machinery will be scarcer, although parts may be available for repair. Many materials will be scarcer. Less farm manpower will be available. So if farmers and ranchers are successful, they will need good weather plus the "know how" for making the best use of their resources.

Exceeding the goals is not impossible, barring disastrous weather conditions, but it offers to farm and ranch families the greatest challenge they have ever faced.

This Is About Milk

Year	Cows Milked	Milk Produced in Texas
1940	1,146,766	3,886,117,810 pounds
1941	1,349,766	4,452,000,000
1942	1,389,000	4,361,000,000 (estimated)
1943 Goal	1,431,000	4,540,000,000

Texas could reach its milk goal for 1943, if every milk cow yielded an additional one-fourth pint per day. In other words, the average daily production per cow must be increased from 10.4 pounds to 10.9 pounds of milk. On a yearly basis, the milk production per cow must be raised from 3,140 to 3,270 pounds.

It will not be possible to increase the number of cows in Texas in 1943 since more than the usual number of milk cows were slaughtered in 1942 because of the labor shortage and other handicaps. That means, then, that all the increase must come from the cows now being milked.

To get the increased production of milk per cow necessary to meet the 1943 goal, the dairyman should:

1. Feed more roughage. This means hay, pasture, and silage.
2. Feed a grain mixture suited to the roughage.
3. Feed grain mixture according to production. Three pounds per gallon of milk.
4. Milk at regular intervals. Milk rapidly and completely.
5. Provide good clean warm water for cows in cold weather and good clean cool water in hot weather.
6. Protect cows from extreme heat and cold.
7. Control lice and grubs.



This Is About Eggs and Poultry



Year	Eggs Produced (Dozens)	Hens and Pullets on Farms
1941	202,500,000	24,238,000
1942	235,892,000	28,307,000
1943 Goal	262,871,000	30,855,000

EGGS Texas can reach its goal for egg production if six more hens are kept on every Texas farm, and if every hen lays three more eggs in 1943 than in 1942. In other words, we must keep at least 2,548,000 more hens on Texas farms this year than we did in 1942. And we must increase the production at least three eggs per hen over last year.

Meeting this goal is a big order for Texas poultrymen because of the shortage of labor and equipment. Many have crowded birds in houses, which results in more disease and less production per bird. That means even though we may have almost 31 million hens on Texas farms, still we will probably have a great deal of trouble meeting the goals.

To get the necessary increased production of eggs, the poultryman should

1. Allow three square feet of floor space per bird in well ventilated, dry houses.
2. Feed only a complete ration, being careful about the vitamin content.
3. Provide green feed or a good substitute.
4. Control internal and external parasites.
5. Assure good sanitation and disease control.



CHICKENS FOR MEAT

Texas can get its chicken-for-meat goal for 1943 if we produce the same number as in 1942 and increase the weight three ounces per bird. Or, we can reach the goal of a 15 per cent increase by producing eight million more market birds. Using lump sums, we'll have to increase the poundage of poultry meats from 139,576,000 in 1942 to 161,006,000 pounds this year.

It will help meet the goal in poultry meat to

1. Hatch two groups of chicks, one lot in early January or February and one later, in April or May.
2. Feed for heavier weight.
3. Produce capons where possible for home meat.
4. Raise heavy breeds for fryers and roasters where practical.

This Is About Turkeys

Year	Birds Produced	Pounds of Meat
1942	3,724,000	55,404,000
1943 Goal	4,283,000	63,886,000

Texas may have the 15 per cent increase in the number of turkeys asked for in 1943.

In addition to increasing the number of turkeys to get the desired increase in poundage farmers will also need to:

1. Use better breeding stock.
2. Practice better feeding, management, and disease control.

And, we will have to get birds hatched earlier this year . . . in late March or April, rather than late April and May. That's necessary so that the birds can be put on the market at heavier average weights than in 1942.

This Is About Pork



Year	Sows Farrowed
1941	391,000
1942	539,000
1943 Goal	
Sows to farrow in spring	310,000
Sows to farrow in fall	309,000
Total	619,000

Texas can reach its 1943 hog production goal if ample feed supplies are available. The 1943 goal is for a 15 per cent increase over the number of pigs farrowed in 1942. The spring quota likely will be reached . . . even exceeded. To meet the goal for fall farrowing, farmers will need to increase the acreage of grain feed over 1942. Otherwise, they may not be able to finish out all pigs farrowed without importing grain.

Farmers can save grain feed considerably, if they will supply their hogs with a protein supplement to balance the grain feed in the ration.

This seven-point program on hogs shows how the tonnage of pork can be increased in 1943:

1. Save a larger percentage of the pig crop.
2. Market old, barren, and irregular producing sows.
3. Creep feed pigs to weaning time. Gains in weight can be put on during that period with less feed than at any other period of the pig's life.
4. Fatten for a longer period of time, making carcasses a little heavier.
5. Keep hogs free of external and internal parasites.
6. Keep a good supply of minerals and protein supplements available at all times.
7. Handle hogs more carefully in moving them to market.

This Is About Beef

Year	Market and Farm Slaughter
1942	3,347,000 head
1943 Goal	3,513,000 head



Texas cattlemen can get the needed increase in beef production through

1. Increasing calf crops.
2. Getting more weight at weaning age.
3. Promoting continuous growth and development.
4. Keeping livestock healthy.

Too great an increase in cattle numbers likely would reduce rather than increase the tonnage of beef, especially if this is a poor grass and feed year. The grass supply is an important factor regardless of whether it is used for maintenance purposes or for the production of beef.

It is important also, that females be kept on an adequate nutritional level so they can produce the year around every year. The cow's reproductive processes are hampered by malnutrition.

There is nothing miraculous about supplemental feeding. The aim is to supply the animal with a more complete diet so it can work by continuously producing rather than by marking time. In some localities the use of concentrates may be necessary to supply the nutrients necessary to efficient utilization of forage.

This seven point program shows how the 1943 production goals may be reached:

1. Save a larger percentage of the calf crop.
2. Market old, barren, and irregularly producing cows.
3. Creep feed calves from birth to weaning time. Gain can be put on during that period with less feed than during any other period of the calf's life.
4. Fatten for a longer period of time, making carcasses a little heavier.
5. Keep cattle free of external and internal parasites.
6. Keep a good supply of minerals available at all times.
7. Handle cattle more carefully in moving them to market.

This Is About Sheep

Year	All Sheep and Lambs Produced	Marketing and Slaughter of Sheep and Lambs
1941	9,656,000	2,448,000
1942	10,349,000	3,200,000
1943 Goal	9,750,000	2,543,000



The 1943 goal for the marketing and slaughter of sheep and lambs is 79 per cent of what farmers and ranchers actually did in 1942. Unusually favorable weather conditions in the main sheep areas and favorable wool prices have caused an increase in sheep numbers beyond the normal carrying capacity of the ranges. In fact, this increase has reached the point where a reduction in production per unit has occurred in spite of favorable weather conditions. The heavier than usual marketings of aged ewes during the fall of 1942 represents an effort on the part of sheep growers to bring the number of sheep within the carrying capacity of the range as well as taking advantage of a favorable market to get rid of some of their old breeding stock.

Sheep men in general should

1. Cull out inefficient producers while they can get a good price for them.
2. Keep sheep free from internal parasites.
3. Provide green winter pasture (small grains are the best in most areas) for ewes before and during lambing time.
4. Provide sufficient protein and mineral supplement at all times.
5. Guard against over-stocking the range or keeping more sheep than they can feed.

This Is About Gardens

Prospects of rationing canned, dried, and frozen fruits and vegetables and local transportation difficulties have greatly increased Texans' interest in gardens. It is expected that 90 per cent of Texas farm families will have gardens in 1943. City and suburban gardens should be increased by one-third or more.



The quality of gardens as well as increased yields needs attention. Farm families, as far as possible, should grow all the vegetables needed by the family during the entire year. City gardeners will profit by producing as much as possible, especially green and leafy vegetables, tomatoes, and the yellow vegetables. Families with enough space might also grow small fruits, grapes, and certain fruit trees.

School gardens to supplement school lunches should be encouraged.

Here are ways to increase home garden yields:

1. Select proven varieties of vegetables for use fresh, for canning, and for drying.
2. Make several plantings of quick maturing kinds.
3. In areas of adequate rainfall, fertilize with 3 to 5 pounds 4-12-4 per 100 feet of row, or 50 pounds of barnyard manure.
4. If rainfall is limited, provide means for irrigation.
5. Cultivate the soil and remove weeds about once a week.
6. Spray and dust to control insects and diseases, whenever needed.

This Is About Truck Crops

	1942 Acreage	1943 Goal (Acres)
Irish Potatoes	60,000	60,000
Sweet Potatoes	60,000	60,000
Onions	55,000	64,000
Cabbage	34,000	34,000
Carrots	9,900	14,700
Spinach	44,300	44,000
Tomatoes	62,800	62,800
Watermelons	34,700	28,000
Cucumbers	3,100	2,300
Green Beans	7,200	8,000

This Is About the Fruit Supply

There is a definite need for additional plantings to maintain an adequate supply of fruit in Texas. Rationing in the near future of processed fruits will make this need even greater. The city home owner as well as the suburban and rural landowner can profit by studying his present plantings and adding more where they are needed. Families who have no fruit plantings should make some this year. It is important to consider especially fruit which will bear the second year . . . such as berries, figs, cherries, and plums.

Where there are fruit trees in full production, special efforts should be made to fertilize, prune, and spray to insure maximum production.

Different kinds of fruit and the best available varieties are offered in the farm home orchard collections suggested below. Nurserymen in all sections of the state can supply these plants.

Central Texas

- 50 Berries—25 Early Wonder, 25 Young
- 6 Grapes—2 Carman, 2 America, 2 Champanel
- 1 Fig—Texas Everbearing
- 3 Plum—Bruce, America, Burbank
- 10 Peach—1 Mayflower, 1 Mamie Ross, 3 Hale Haven, 1 Frank, 4 Elberta
- 2 Pear—1 Keiffer, 1 Garber

South Texas

- 50 Berries—Haupt, Austin Mays, Young
- 2 Figs—Celestial, Ramsey or Brown Turkey
- 3 Plum—Bruce, Shiro, Santa Rosa
- 10 Peach—1 Mayflower, 2 Best May, 2 Luttichau, 2 Pallas, 3 Leona
- 2 Pear—1 Keiffer, 1 Douglas
- 2 Pecan—Success, Moore

East Texas

- 50 Berries—Dallas, Lawton
- 2 Figs—Celestial
- 10 Peach—Arp Beauty, Hiley, Elberta, Hale Haven, Indian Cling
- 2 Pear—Keiffer, Garber
- 2 Plum—America or Methley
- 2 Pecans—Stuart, Schley, Success

West Texas

Panhandle and South Plains

- 10 Grape—4 Extra, 3 Bailey, 3 Concord
- 3 Cherry—Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morrello
- 3 Cherry-Plum—Opata, Sapa
- 6 Peach—Early Wheeler, Dr. Burton, Hale Haven, Elberta

This Is About Field Crops

Greater per-acre yields of food and feed crops are necessary to meet war-time needs.



These cultural methods will help get the maximum production from the acres planted.

Corn

Year	Acres
1942	5,638,000
1943 Goal	5,400,000

1. Prepare the land well before planting.
2. Plant only well selected seed of the variety best adapted to the locality. Texas strains of hybrid seed corn have averaged about 20 per cent greater yields than the best native varieties. So these should be planted on good corn land as long as seed is available.
3. Treat the seed with semesan junior at the rate of 1½ ounces per bushel. This assures better stands and guards against ear rots.
4. Plant as soon as danger of killing frost is passed.
5. Plant slightly below the level, except on wet bottom land.
6. Fertilize with commercial fertilizer or manure on sandy land of East, North, Central, and South Texas. Only 3-12-6 mixed fertilizer will be available for corn because of the chemical nitrogen shortage. One hundred to 200 pounds of cottonseed meal or peanut meal mixed with 100 pounds of the 3-12-6 will give better results. This should be applied at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre.
7. Cultivate shallowly during the summer and only enough to keep down weeds and grasses. Deep summer cultivation often ruins a good corn crop.
8. Harvest the corn as soon as it is ripe to avoid damage in the field.
9. Treat corn in storage for insects, if necessary.

MORE ABOUT FIELD CROPS

Cotton

Year	Acres (Planted or Harvested)
1942	8,523,000
1943 Goal	9,876,523*

Although no increase in cotton acreage at the expense of other war crops is sought, farmers in Texas are being urged to plant their full acreage allotment to certain varieties which will produce the quality of lint needed in the war effort.

Cotton is vital to winning of the war. A 500 pound bale of quality cotton will

1. Fully equip two soldiers with clothing and all other equipment made from cotton.
2. Furnish 147 pounds of edible oil.
3. Furnish 450 pounds of cake and meal for feed.
4. Furnish 280 pounds of hulls for feed.
5. Furnish 78 pounds of linters for explosives.

The SXP, Sea Island, and upland long staple production necessarily must be confined to irrigated areas and to the cotton lands where moisture is sufficient.

There are other varieties in Texas whose production history and spinning performance warrant increase in production, although the staple may be shorter than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. These varieties have been approved by the Texas Planting Cotton Seed Association for subsidy payments on planting seed. In addition, one-variety community associations throughout the state are preparing to participate in this new cotton improvement program.

Cotton farmers will profit if they

1. Plant only approved seed.
2. Use fertilizer when practical.
3. Treat cotton seed with ceresan.
4. Control cotton insects by proper use of poison.
5. Harvest the cotton carefully.
6. Have the cotton properly ginned.

*An additional 10% of the farm allotment may be planted without penalty, as a result of recent rulings.

More About Field Crops

Peanuts

Year	Acres
1942	1,060,000
1943 Goal	1,300,000

Meeting this goal of 23 per cent increase over the 1942 peanut acreage will require the cooperation and ingenuity of every Texas farmer on suitable sandy land.

In order to produce as many peanuts as possible for nuts and oil, it will be necessary to

1. Plant sound seed of the Spanish variety.
2. Inoculate the seed with bacterial culture unless peanuts, cow peas, or velvet beans which were inoculated have been grown recently on the land. Shelled seed must be handled carefully to prevent injury.
3. Treat with 3 ounces of common (2%) cerasan for each 100 pounds of shelled or unshelled peanuts for good results when the soil already is well inoculated. Farmers are cautioned, however, against using 5% cerasan as it may reduce germination.
4. Plant at least 25 to 30 pounds of shelled seed, or 45 to 60 pounds of unshelled seed, per acre to get a good stand. Many growers soak the unshelled seed over night to hasten germination, but shelled peanuts should never be soaked.
5. Sprinkle a mixture of equal parts of pine tar and kerosene very lightly over the seed as a repellent, if gophers, crows, etc., are troublesome.
6. Fertilize with 100 to 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or 0-14-7 or 3-12-6 commercial fertilizer per acre.
7. Give only enough shallow summer cultivation to destroy weeds and grass and to work the soil to the plants until they begin to bloom and set pegs.
8. Practice strip cropping in wind erosion areas, alternating eight rows of peanuts with four rows of grain sorghum or sweet sorghum, sudan grass or cow peas.
9. Dig the peanuts when the vines begin to turn yellow or when the kernels are full grown and the interior of the pods begin to color and show darkened veins. Peanuts should be dug as soon as mature if Southern Blight is prevalent. The blight attacks the roots and causes the the peanuts to rot in the ground.

More About Field Crops

Grain Sorghums

Year	Acres
1942	4,527,000
1943 Goal	5,963,000

1. Prepare the land well before planting.
2. Plant only pure seed of the variety best adapted to the locality. In the case of milo maize, plant only pythium root rot resistant seed.
3. Treat the seed with 3 ounces per bushel of finely ground sulphur or 2 ounces of 50 per cent copper carbonate for smut prevention and for better germination.
4. Plant only when the ground has warmed up . . . especially hegari and feterita. Best planting dates in Northwest Texas are from May 15 to June 15. Kafir may be planted somewhat earlier than other grain sorghums.
5. Fertilize, as you would corn, on the sandy land in the eastern half of the state.
6. Provide shallow cultivation during the summer and only enough to keep down weeds and grass. Deep cultivation will cut important feeder roots and reduce the yield.
7. Harvest as soon as mature to avoid loss in the fields.
8. Treat for insects in storage, if necessary.



More About Field Crops

Wheat, Oats and Barley

Year	Oats (acres)	Wheat (acres)	Barley (acres)
1942	1,897,000	3,604,000	419,000
1943 Goal	1,650,000	3,663,000*	300,000

1. Plant seed of the best adapted varieties. Among these are New Nortex, Fultex, and Ferguson 922 oats for Central and North Texas; Ranger and Rustler oats for South Texas; Tenmarq, Turkey, Kanred, and Standard Blackhull for the hard red winter wheat area, and Red May, Mediterranean and Clarkan for the soft wheat area of North Texas; Wintex barley for North and West Texas and Texan Barley for Central Texas.
2. Treat wheat seed for stinking smut, with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of improved ceresan or two ounces of 50 per cent copper carbonate per bushel; treat oats and barley seed for smut with one-half ounce improved ceresan per bushel or by mixing one pint commercial formaldehyde with either 10, 20, 30, or 40 gallons of water. With a sprinkling can sprinkle it uniformly on 50 bushels of seed grain, as the grain is being shoveled from one pile to another. Then cover the seed grain with canvas for at least a few hours or over night.

Note: Do not use sulphur for smut on barley, oats, and wheat because it is not effective on these crops.

*Wheat marketing quotas recently were lifted to assure adequate supplies for food and feed.

More About Field Crops

Soybeans

Year	Acres
1942	27,000
1948 Goal	50,000

The production of soybeans for oil is rather new in Texas. In 1942 the acreage largely was confined to a few areas where soybean production seemed the most promising. Most of the acreage was on the High Plains in West Texas, both on irrigated and non-irrigated land, and in North Texas.

To make most efficient use of acreage in war-time, it is desirable that commercial production be concentrated where marketing and threshing facilities are available. Scattered small acreages are more subject to damage from rabbits than where larger acreages are planted in a community. It seems inadvisable, on the basis of present experimental results, to grow soybeans for seed production in the Gulf Coast area and in the timbered section of East Texas.

Here are recommended practices:

1. Plant early-maturing, yellow seeded varieties for oil. These include Macoupin, Arksoy 2913, Dunfield, Scioto, and Manchu. Since the Scioto and Manchu are quicker maturing than the others they are better adapted to the more northern area.
2. Plant the seed early at about corn planting time, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds or more per acre. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, soybeans may be grown both as an early spring crop with February planting and as a fall crop with September 15 planting. The Macoupin, Ral soy and Dunfield are promising varieties for the Valley.
3. Inoculate the seed. This is essential, for there is no natural inoculation for soybeans in Texas soils.
4. Give only shallow cultivation as for other field crops.
5. Harvest with all-crop combines.

More About Field Crops

Flax

Year	Acres
1942	28,000
1943 Goal	35,000

Flax is well adapted as a winter crop in a large part of South Texas lying to the South of a line running from Del Rio to Houston. It can also be grown as a spring crop on the blacklands of North Texas.

1. Select rust-resistant varieties such as Rio and Golden. Bison variety is subject to damage from rust.
2. Plant flax in South Texas in November and in North Texas during the first half of March. Choose clean land, preferably black land.
3. Use a grain drill for planting similar to that used for wheat and oats. Seed at the rate of two to three pecks per acre.
4. Harvest flax with an all-crop combine if the plants are dry and the field is free of weeds. If the crop matures unevenly or if weeds are present, windrow ahead of the combine and then thresh the flax by using a pick-up attachment on the combine.
5. Store flax in tight bins or bags in a dry place. A good method is to store in long narrow bags with ventilation space between the tiers of bags. Moisture content should not exceed 8 per cent at the time the flax is placed in storage.