News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 2 1946

To all counties

That February slump in egg production can be made less serious, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, if a little care is taken to prepare for the cold snaps as they come along.

Poultry breeders have to consider the matter of "winter pause" in selecting their breeding stock because they know that some hens do inherit the tendency to take some time off during the winter. But not all winter rest periods can be laid entirely to inheritance. The weather man is often the guilty one, with the severe cold spells he frequently delivers during January and February. During such periods market receipts of eggs fall off sharply and many flock owners complain of a serious drop in eggs. At the same time, however, many flocks in well ventilated houses keep right on producing, sometimes even increasing their rate of lay.

It may be too late to do much about making the house warmer for this winter, but there are other things that will help to reduce the shock of sub-zero weather, Miss Cooke says. Instead of exposing the hens to sudden blasts of cold air, it will pay to heed the weather man's warnings and get the ventilators adjusted in preparation for the cold wave.

Try catering to the hens a bit, suggests Miss Cooke, by providing warmed water at frequent intervals, feeding three times a day and replenishing mash in the feeders often. Hens will eat fresh feed when the feed that has been standing in front of them has lost its appeal. A moist mash will pep up appetites when feed consumption is likely to fall off.

Attention to these simple details may be more important than simply maintaining production during the danger period. They may prevent a molt that could interrupt production for weeks.

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 Minnesota
January 2 1946

To all counties

Early germination reports on farm seeds grown in 1945 make it clear that no farmer can afford to take chances on seed for 1946 planting until he has a reliable germination test, according to County Agent _____. Corn especially will bear watching this year, and there are signs that the performance of small grains cannot always be relied on.

R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, reports that a great deal of the hybrid corn seed is germinating between 80 and 90 per cent and many samples are dropping below 75 per cent. Because much seed corn was caught by frost while the moisture content was high, artificial drying has left kernels small and shriveled. Buyers this year cannot be choosey about the appearance of seed, Crim says, but the appearance is not so important if the germination test is reliable. The farmer must have a reliable test so that he will know how much to increase the rate of planting to make up for sub-standard seed.

Crim says seed corn testing as low as 75 per cent can be used successfully if the rate of planting is increased proportionately. Since very weak kernels can not be depended on to come through to insure a good stand, it is important that the tests be made according to state seed laboratory standards. A rush on the seed laboratory is very likely this year, and samples should be sumitted to the State Seed Laboratory, University Farm, St. Paul, as soon as possible.

While most small grains came through in good shape, there are some indications that germination was hurt by disease and by heating after high moisture threshing. Wheat especially is causing some worry. It is always wise to have a germination test on agricultural seeds, says Crim.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
January 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Increased prices for rough and peeled pulpwood are now in effect, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. These increases, authorized by the OPA to compensate for added labor costs, average about 11 per cent in the Lake States.

The new prices for 50-55-inch pulpwood are as follows:

	Rough	Peeled
Spruce	$17.50	$21.20
Balsam	15.40	19.10
Poplar	11.25	15.50
Other hardwood	11.25	15.50

The end of the war has not lessened the demand for paper and pulpwood, Anderson says, and so farmers in pulpwood areas can still earn extra dollars from their woodlots. With proper harvesting, the woodlot will yield added income this winter with the increased prices and still may be maintained for future harvests.

A2864 - HBS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
January 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The control of one of the corn belt's latest and worst menaces will be featured at the European corn borer conference to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 16 and 17, according to T. L. Aamodt, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Among the subjects to be discussed by Midwest agricultural college experts and veteran farmers will be the control of the corn borer by better cropping practices, the use of insecticides, and the place in control of shredding, ensiling, and plowing under old stalks.

The conference is open to all producers of field and sweet corn and others interested, Aamodt states.

A2865 - HBS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
January 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota beekeepers, both veterans and beginners, can improve their methods or start from scratch in the business with tips and techniques developed in their own living rooms, according to M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at University Farm. The University of Minnesota General Extension Division has revised and brought up-to-date its popular beekeeping correspondence course which has already found country-wide reception.

Although the course will be given in English, Dr. Haydak, who gives the course, will accept lesson reports written in French, German, Italian, Spanish and any of the Slavic languages. Haydak will also give all students personal guidance and advice geared to practical beekeeping.

Nearly 15,000 Minnesota farmers have developed beekeeping as a profitable sideline to their regular farm work. A few colonies may be cared for with ease at odd times, and only a small investment is necessary, Haydak declares.

The revamped course tells the beginner how to start a colony and carry it through to a successful producing business. The veteran will find valuable advice on bee diseases, apiary management and honey marketing that will increase his colony earnings.

Detailed information on the beekeeping course may be obtained by writing to Correspondence Study Department, General Extension Division, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

A2867-HBS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
January 3, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Threat of a packing house workers' strike should not stampede farmers into disorderly marketing at a time when there are not enough hogs to supply the demand, D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist in marketing at University Farm, warned today. Hog supplies at terminal markets are arriving in such volume that there is danger of a glut with consequent lowering of prices.

By orderly marketing, farmers should be able to sell all of their quality hogs at near ceiling prices, Dvoracek said. Since there is no price discrimination against heavy hogs of quality, feeding more of the soft corn should not exact a penalty.

A2866 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 8, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

"The breeding stock of cattle in Denmark has been disturbed very little by the war, and as soon as feed supplies are back to normal, livestock production should be at pre-war levels," says Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm. Wayne recently rejoined the University of Minnesota staff after spending over five months in Copenhagen, Denmark, as agricultural specialist with the Foreign Economic association.

Wayne was assigned the job of surveying the needs of the Danish dairy industry for American feed imports under lend-lease and other agreements. As a result of Wayne's recommendations, Denmark received an allottment of 186 tons of oil cake for a six momth's period.

The Germans did not appropriate Danish livestock until the last two months of the war, Wayne says, pointing out that the number of cattle decreased only five per cent during the war. Because feed was not available, however, production fell off 25 per cent.

Wayne's official mission to Denmark was his second visit there. In 1931-32 he studied in Denmark under an American-Scandanavian scholarship. From 1932-1942 Wayne was county agricultural agent in Meeker county, Minnesota, and from 1942-1945 he was with Land O'Lakes Creameries. He joined the staff at the University in 1945 and was granted a leave of absence to aid the Foreign Economic association in determining Denmark's need for lend-lease.

A2868-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 8 1946

To all counties

One of the chief reasons the tractor is involved in many farm accidents is that it is an all-year-round machine, operated in winter as well as summer, County Agent _____ said today. Certain precautions, different from those necessary during the planting season, are required to operate a tractor safely during the winter.

As with the car, the tractor should not be started or warmed up in a closed building, he said. Open the windows and doors of the barn or shed wide for maximum ventilation. The surest way of avoiding the dangers of carbon monoxide is to back the tractor out of the shed and allow it to warm up in the open.

If the tractor must be cranked, firm footing is especially important in winter. Spreading sand or ashes on icy ground before starting to crank the machine is a wise precaution. Be sure the tractor is out of gear and the crank handle free from ice, _____ said.

Many accidents are due to careless operation of the tractor on icy highways. A reduced rate of speed is the chief safety measure. If possible, tractor wheels should be equipped with lugs or chains to prevent skidding and even possible overturn on slippery roads.

Snow should be cleaned off the soles of boots before climbing into the tractor, and the driver should make certain that the clutch pedal is not slippery. Before taking the tractor out for the day, clear snow and ice from the platform, steps, axles, and other places used for footing when mounting the tractor.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 8, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The Minnesota Livestock Breeder's association will hold its annual meeting at University Farm, Thursday afternoon, January 17, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota, announced today. The annual meetings of ten individual breed associations will be held in the morning.

Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairy specialist at University Farm who recently returned from Denmark where he served as agricultural adviser with the Foreign Economic association, will discuss livestock breeding in Europe at the afternoon meeting.

Two groups, the Minnesota Sheep Breeder's association and the Minnesota Swine Producer's association, will mark their 50th anniversary at the meetings.

Highlighting the sheep breeder's program will be an address by James L. O'Connell of Lexington, Minnesota, who will review his 49 years of membership in the organization. The association also will sponsor its annual purebred ewe sale at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

As part of the Minnesota Swine Producer's association program, between 15 and 25 men will be named to the honor roll of Minnesota swine producers and will be presented special certificates.

W. H. Kircher, field editor of The Farmer who recently returned from Europe, will feature the Minnesota Horse Breeder's association program with "Some Stories of Europe's Horses." S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at University Farm, will discuss "Using Horses in Modern Farming."

Other breed association meetings scheduled for Thursday morning, January 17, include the Milking Shorthorn, Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Red Polled, and Brown Swiss Breeder's associations and the Minnesota Jersey Cattle club.

A2869-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 8, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota's annual Crop Improvement Day will be held at University Farm, Thursday, January 17, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota. Crop Improvment Day, along with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association which will be held at University Farm, January 16, was formerly a featured attraction in the recently cancelled Farm and Home Week.

Minnesota's premier seed growers will be named at the Minnesota Crop Improvement association banquet as part of the annual meeting.

One of the highlights of Crop Improvement Day will be a discussion of the critical seed corn situation by University agronomists. Results of maturity and yield trials comparing seed stock, both commercial and experimental, will be announced.

Stanley Folsom of the American Seed Trade association of Minneapolis will address the conference on another critical problem, the legume seed situation. Barley and durum wheat problems for the coming year will be analyzed by H. O. Putnam, executive secretary, Northwest Crop Improvment association.

A review of the yield performance of Minnesota's most important varieties of wheat, oats, barley, and flax will point the way to better crops in 1946 at one of the sessions.

Other subjects to be covered during the day will include plant disease problems and seed treatment, soil fertility problems, varietal trials with soybeans, and pasture management.

A2870-HS

New s Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 8, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Dr. Jean W. Lambert and Emmett Pinnell have been named to the staff of the Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University Farm, it was announced today. Mr. Pinnell rejoins the staff as instructor of plant genetics after two years with the army air force including service in Iceland.

Dr. Lambert came to the University of Minnesota from Ohio State University where he was granted his Ph.D. recently. He will serve as assistant professor of plant genetics and will be in charge of the Minnesota soybean improvement project.

A2871-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 10, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

State winners in two 4-H club contests were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. Carol Hanson, Ellendale, Freeborn county, won state championship in the 1945 ton litter project with a litter of 13 pigs which weighed 3,003 pounds in 180 days, or an average of 231 pounds per pig. William Snook, Windom, Cottonwood county, won top honors in the ten-ewe project with his 18 Hampshire lambs weighing 1625 pounds in 135 days.

Reserve champion in the ton litter project is Lester Larsen, Jackson county boy whose litter of 12 Spotted Poland China pigs weighed 2850 pounds in 180 days. George Holzerland, Redwood county, produced the heaviest average weight per pig in 180 days. His litter of nine purebred Duroc Jersey pigs weighed 2,346 pounds or an average of 260 pounds per pig. Purpose of the ton litter project is to produce 2,000 pounds or more of hogs in 180 days from the litter of one sow. Twenty eight club members produced more than a ton of pork in that period of time.

Gretchen Schlueter, McLeod county 4-H girl, won second place in the ten ewe contest. Her 19 Shropshire lambs weighed 1495 pounds in 135 days.

A2872-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Although early reports indicate that hybrid seed corn will not germinate as well this year as in the past, there is no reason for alarm if farmers take proper measures now, says R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. Seed corn should be tested early for germination and then plans made for thicker seeding if necessary.

Crim reports that much hybrid seed corn is germinating between 80 and 90 per cent and that many samples have dropped below 75 per cent. Because seed corn was caught by frost last fall, artificial drying left kernels small and shriveled. Buyers cannot be choosey about the appearance of seed, Crim says, but appearance is not so important if the germination test is good.

If the rate of seeding is increased proportionately, seed corn testing as low as 75 per cent can be used successfully. Since very weak kernels can not be depended upon, seed that shows poor root or sprout development should be discarded. Samples to be submitted to the State Seed Laboratory, University Farm, St. Paul 8, should be sent as early as possible because a rush is very likely this year. Seed can be tested at home satisfactorily.

Wheat, too, is causing some worry as to germination, Crim says, so tests should be made early. It is always wise to have germination test on agricultural seeds, Crim advises.

A2873-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

J. C. Olson, Jr., professor of dairy bacteriology at University Farm, was promoted to lieutenant colonel effective January 1, Sixth Service Command headquarters has announced. Now on inactive duty, Olson recently returned to the University staff after three years in the army.

While in service Olson was chief of production at Lansing, Michigan, where typhoid vaccines and blood plasma are manufactured. He also served at the Army Medical School in Washington, D. C., Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and Camp J. T. Robinson, Arkansas.

A2874-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 10, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Although seasonal shortages have kept egg and poultry prices up the past few months, prices to farmers probably will fall to the support level later in the year, according to W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. Predictions have to be tempered to changing governmental policy, but lower prices seem to be in store for Minnesota poultry growers.

Dankers warns that the price support policy announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be misleading. Government purchases of eggs will be made to support prices to the farmer at 27 cents per dozen for the Midwest states during the flush production period this spring. Because this is only an average price support, prices may be lower in some markets.

Civilian consumption cannot be expected to take up the slack in demand caused by loss of lend-lease and military markets, Dankers says. Egg consumption reached a high of 390 per person in 1945 compared to 300 in pre-war years. Much of this increase resulted when consumers substituted poultry products for meat.

This year a shift away from poultry products to red meats and other foods is expected to lower per capita consumption of eggs to 340. Unless meat supplies become short, the demand for poultry meat is expected to be smaller also.

The poultry industry is geared to production 50 per cent over pre-war levels and even if the Department of Agriculture's request for 15 per cent reduction is met, supplies will be so plentiful that prices will stay near support levels, Dankers says.

A2875-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 14 1946

To all counties

Seed treatment will insure better stands and greater crop yields, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, in urging county grain growers to treat all seed grain this year. It is especially important to treat wheat seed this spring since present indications are that germination of wheat from the 1945 crop will average low.

That seed treatment pays dividends is shown by seed treating data of a number of Experiment Stations in the grain-growing states. In the tests, wheat increased in yield 10 per cent over a period of four years and yields of oats increased 8 per cent over the same period of time. Other increases in yields after seed treatment were: barley, 5.4 per cent in five years; flax, 5.3 per cent in three years; corn, 8.5 per cent in seven years.

For treating seed at home, Rose recommends using one-half ounce of Ceresan to a bushel of cereal grain. Treat only as much seed as will be needed, since treated seed cannot be used for feed. To get dust and grain thoroughly mixed, a machine is necessary, Rose says. Directions for making a treater at home are given in Extension Folder 118, "The Minnesota Seed Grain Treater," available from the county extension office.

Because the dust is poisonous, proper precautions should be taken to avoid breathing it while treating seed. It is advisable to work out of doors or in a well-ventilated room and to catch the seed in sacks to keep as much of the dust as possible from getting into the air.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 14 1946

To all counties

With egg prices likely to fall to support level later this year and with production now 50 per cent over pre-war levels, culling poor layers and better feeding and production practices should head the Minnesota farmer's 1946 poultry program, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

Seasonal shortages have kept egg and poultry prices up the past few months, but lower prices seem to be in store for Minnesota poultry growers. Of course, all predictions have to be tempered to changing governmental policy.

Dankers warns that the price support policy announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be misleading. Government purchases of eggs will be made to support prices to the farmer at 27 cents per dozen for the Midwest states during the flush production period this spring. Because this is only an average price support, prices may be lower in some markets.

Civilian consumption can not be expected to take up the slack in demand caused by the loss of lend-lease and military markets, Dankers says. Egg consumption reached a high of 390 per person in 1945 compared to 300 in pre-war years. Much of this increase resulted when consumers substituted poultry products for meat.

This year a shift away from poultry products to red meats and other foods is expected to lower per capita consumption of eggs to 340. Unless meat supplies become short, the demand for poultry meat is expected to be smaller also, Dankers added.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 14 1946

To all counties

There will not be enough Mars barley seed to meet the heavy demand of Minnesota farmers this year, says R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. In most counties all the seed stock for this new variety has already been sold, but a few producers may have seed available.

The introduction of Mars barley has caused a revival in the interest in barley after a few years of partial barley crop failure. Mars was developed by the University of Minnesota Experiment Station, and in 1945 about 2100 bushels of seed was distributed to 250 Minnesota seed producers. Reports indicate that these producers had about 56,000 bushels available for distribution in 1946, much too little to meet demands.

One of the outstanding features of Mars is its good standing ability. Mars has shown resistance to stem rust but not to scab, loose smut, and leaf rust, Crim says. Last year many individual growers reported yields of 65 bushels per acre, but the over-all average is estimated at 40 bushels per acre. Indications are that Mars is not suitable for malting because of low diastase content.

The average germination of samples tested at University Farm has been slightly over 93 per cent and the quality has been good, Crim says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 14 1946

To all counties

With the end of meat rationing and the decline of Uncle Sam's needs for the armed forces, eggs no longer will hold their special war time spot on the consumer's shopping list, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. With demand down, this leaves the issue of profitable poultry raising directly up to the farmer who should plan now for this year's flock of successful chicks.

Starting chicks early will be the most profitable way of having the flock ready for production in the fall when prices are best. Just as important will be the kind of chicks bought. No longer is it necessary to buy blindly on the sole basis of colorful advertising, Miss Cooke says.

Chick production has been standardized under state and national supervision with definite grades produced under minimum requirements. Many Minnesota hatcheries operate voluntarily under such supervision so there will be supervised chicks of established grade for those who order early.

Miss Cooke gives the following simple guide to buying such chicks. Starting with the lowest supervised grade, the grades are:

1. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Tested - Chicks from officially culled, pullorum-tested flocks with less than 4 per cent reactors on last test.
2. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Controlled - Hens chosen as above except less than 2 per cent reactors found on last test.
3. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Tested - Hens selected as in No. 1 but males of official R.O.P. grades (selected from hens with records of 200 or more eggs)with less than 4 per cent reactors.
4. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Controlled - Hens and males same as No. 3, but with less than 2 per cent reactors.
5. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Clean - Same as No. 4 except no reactors.

Prices of a still higher grade, R.O.P., are too high for producers of market eggs. Their principal use is supplying males for hatchery flocks in the production of certified chicks.

The person who can get the certified grade is fortunate, says Miss Cooke, because a slight increase in production will pay the added cost. In the matter of pullorum control, the highest grade available will be the cheapest in the long run. A few chicks saved from pullorum will pay the premium on the higher grades.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 15, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota's first potato clinic will be held at University Farm, January 29 and 30, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. The purpose of the clinic is to study the problems Minnesota producers and marketing agencies face in establishing a reputation for quality for Minnesota potatoes on the national market according to D. C. Dvoracek who is arranging the program.

Two Minnesota homemakers, Mrs. Lester Shaffer, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Mary Ritzel, St. Louis Park, will present the consumer's view on the quality and price of Minnesota potatoes.

How well Minnesota potatoes are adapted to commercial uses in hotels and restaurants will be reviewed by Matthew Bernatsky, chef at the Radisson hotel.

Ben Picha, Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Roy Howe, Brooklyn Center, will outline the cost of producing quality potatoes and Herman Skyberg, Fisher seed grower, will analyze the problems in growing quality potatoes.

The place that Minnesota potatoes hold on the national market will be discussed by P. J. Findlen, U. S. Department of Agriculture. How these potatoes can be adapted to industrial uses will be one of the problems presented by Dr. Lee T. Smith, Eastern Regional Laboratories, USDA.

Other speakers scheduled for the clinic include Roy Bodin, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; Isabel T. Noble and Dr. F. A. Krantz, Univerity Farm; E. Altnow, secretary, St. Paul Retailer's association; William Huizinga, Chicago; Earl R. French, Atlantic Commission company, New York; and George Christenson, Federal-State Marketing Service, St. Paul.

A2376-PS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 15, 1946

Daily papers

NOTE--January 17, 1946 release

Four Minnesota farmers were awarded the title of premier seed grower at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, Wednesday night, January 16, at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. The men named were Porter Olstad, Hanska; Anthony Ziller, Bird Island; Barney Wollum, Porter; and Martinus Flaten, Twin Valley.

These annual awards, which are made by the Northwest Crop Improvement association, are based upon the volume and quality of seed produced and the effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed over a period of years. Eighty-four premium seed growers have been named since the award was started in 1928.

A2877-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, 8, Minnesota
January 15, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota dairy farmers can look forward to another year of high demand in 1946, but the outlook for future years is not as bright, according to E. Fred Koller, agricultural economist at University Farm. Unless new markets are found, the demand for dry milk products will take a serious tumble when foreign countries have returned to normal diary production.

A slight decline in American dairy production is expected this year, Koller says, but it should remain nearly 15 per cent over pre-war levels. Even with a 75 per cent cut in armed force needs, the large increase in population since 1939 and continued high consumer income will more than take up this increase.

The UNNRA relief program and proposed loads to Great Britain and other nations will offset the loss of lend-lease markets temporarily, says Koller. Eventually, though, the farmer will lose this outlet. Production of dry milk in 1945 was 200 per cent and evaporated milk 71 per cent over pre-war levels. No immediate market for these and other concentrated dairy products to replace foreign users is in sight. If foreign trade is stimulated in the future, the dairy industry will be benefitted.

Fluid milk, cream, and butter demand will remain strong during 1946, Koller believes. Butter supplies are now running 15 to 20 per cent below pre-war levels with more Minnesota creameries selling fluid cream than ever before.

Low storage stocks and foreign relief use should hold up prices for cheese, evaporated milk, dry milk, and skim milk for at least the first half of 1946 and perhaps further, Koller adds.

A2878-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 15 1946

Do not release until
3 p.m. January 17 1946

Twenty five Minnesota farmers were named to the Minnesota Swine Producer's Association honor roll and were presented certificates at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeder's Association, Thursday afternoon, January 17 at University Farm. In addition to honor roll selections, 12 producers were given honorable mention.

Selections were made on the basis of pig production records obtained from more than 100 farmers who were nominated as top-notch swine raisers by neighbors, county agricultural agents and others. Production methods were checked by actual visits to the farms of nominees by members of the committee of the Minnesota Swine Producer's Association.

Honor roll selections include: E. C. Alsaker, Benson; Gust Annexsted, St. Peter; G. P. Donnay, Glencoe; Horace A. Dove, Tracy; Anton Gensmer, Rollingstone; C.O. Hanson, Austin; Ray L. Hanson, Bingham Lake; Nels Hauge, Alpha; Dale Hinds, Jackson; Joe Huerkamp, Iona; Glen and Vern Immer, Jeffers; Carl J. Johnson, Alpha; Dale Kelsey, Lewisville; Francis Kuelbs, Sleepy Eye; Frank R. McNelly, Caledonia; James P. Metelak, Brownton; William H. Norgaard, Tyler; Percy O'Neil, Windom; H. G. Schwer, Olivia; Anton Shebetka, Sleepy Eye; Clarence Tauer, Sleepy Eye; Chester Tollefson, Austin; G. A. Torkelson, St. James; Alvin Vollmers, Wheaton; and Vernie Widboom, Worthington.

Honorable mention was given to the following hog producers: Roy Bakehouse, Owatonna; Ed Hoffer, Pennock; W. D. Hosfield and Son, Medford; Wallace Hutton, Harmony; Frank Kleinsasser, Lamberton; Grant Lapham, Caledonia; Saben Peterson, Corvuso; Theodore A. Redalen, Fountain; Robert H. Richert, Springfield; Henry Steckelberg, Wells; Andrew Steene, Lyle; and J. A. Thorin and Sons, Hills.

A2879-HS

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 20, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January17, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association re-elected all officers and one member of the board of directors at its annual meeting January 16, at University Farm. Officers re-elected for 1946 include:

Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, president; Charles V. Simpson, Waterville, first vice-president; Theodore Thompson, Fergus Falls, second vice-presdient; Ralph F. Crim, University Farm, secretary; Carl Borgeson, University Farm, assistant secretary; Ward H. Marshall, University Farm, seed registrar; Mrs. M. W. Taarud, University Farm, treasurer; and Andrew Boss, St. Paul, ex-officio member.

J. W. Evans, Montivideo, was re-elected to the board of directors and Stanley Folsom, Minneapolis, was chosen to serve his first term on the board.

Dr. E. C. Stakman, chief of the Division of Plant Pathology, University Farm, was honored by the Northwest Crop Improvement association for his work in the field of plant diseases by being named honorary premier seed grower for 1946. Previously announced winners of the premier seed grower title honored at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, January 16, at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, include Porter Olstad, Hanska; Anthony Ziller, Bird Island; Barney Wollum, Porter; and Martinus Flaten, Twin Valley.

A2880-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
January 17, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota's king of wheat will be named at the Red River Valley Winter Shows, February 4-8, at Crookston, it was announced today by T. M. McCall, president of the board of managers of the show. Minnesota's wheat king and the reserve champion will be competitors for the National Philip W. Pillsbury wheat award at the national wheat contest held at the Chicago Union Stockyards during the last week of March.

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

A2881-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 17, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

New Officers and directors of livestock breed associations were announced today following annual meetings held at University Farm, January 17, 1946.

Officers of the Minnesota breed associations elected for 1946 include:

Minnesota Sheep Breeders - president, Harry Cross, Brook Park; vice-president, J. H. Bobendrier, Elk River; secretary P. A. Anderson, University Farm; directors, Dr. J. A. Jaeger, West Concord, and John Conley, Verndale.

Minnesota Horse Breeders - president, N. P. Grass, 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, George Schwartau, Red Wing; vice president, J. W. Craig, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Hodgson, Waseca; parish directors; east, Lawrence Lofgren, Lake Elmo, and E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing; southeast, Francis Lightly, Austin, and Edward Larson, Kasson; southwest, C. H. Plenge, Welcome, and Clarence Voehl, Lakefield; northeast, J. W. Craig, Minneapolis, and Sam Houlton, Elk River; northwest, Chester Ingberg, Ada and Walter Davenport, Fergus Falls.

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

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; A. J. Robinson, Mahnomen; Truman Jeppeson, Avoca.

Red Polled Breeders - president, Myron Aultfather, Austin; vice-president, Joseph Tomek, Lonsdale; secretary-treasurer, Edward Novak, Jr., New Prague.

Shorthorn Breeders - president, Norman Findahl, Waterville; vice-president, John McIver, Farwell; secretary, Fred J. Giesler, Blue Earth; directors, Charles Ewald, Waldorf; Clarence Deitz, Porter, John Hasse, Blue Earth, D. B. Coborn, Sauk Rapids.

Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club - president, A. Horton Dietz, Minneapolis; vice-president, John Schmit, Motley; secretary-treasurer, George S. Taylor, Forest Lake.

Brown Swiss - president, Rudolph Bode, New Ulm; vice-president, George Hendel, Caledonia / secretary-treasurer, G. N. Slade, White Bear.

H. A. Derenthal, Wykoff, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Livestock association. Other officers are Norris Carnes, South St. Paul, 1st vice president; William Moscrip, Lake Elmo, 2nd vice president; and J. S. Jones, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer.

A2882-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 19, 1946

Special to TIMELY TIPS
THE FARMER

Starting chicks early is the most profitable way of catching poultry and egg prices at their best in the fall. Just as important to success is buying good chicks. Chick production has been standardized under state and federal regulation, and many Minnesota hatcheries sell the established grades. The grades from lowest to highest are: U. S. Approved and pullorum tested; U. S. approved and pullorum controlled; U. S. Certified and pullorum controlled; U. S. certified and pullorum tested; and U. S. certified and pullorum clean.--Cora Cooke.

*****

Brood sows will need exercise this winter to farrow strong pigs this spring.--E. F. Ferrin.

*****

Argentine alfalfa seed has served its emergency war time job and is no longer recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Alfalfa which is not winter hardy in this state can be recognized easily because federal regulations require that 10 per cent of the seed be stained red.--A. C. Arny.

*****

Now's the time to begin feeding bred ewes grain to supplement their roughage ration. A pound of grain a day during the last month or two before lambing will mean stronger lambs and heavier milking ewes.--W. E. Morris.

*****

Leafy alfalfa, clover or soybean hay should be a must for winter feeding of both brood sows and fall pigs. All are excellent sources of the proteins, minerals, vitamins, and bulk that sows and pigs need so badly. Kept before hogs at all times, they are especially valuable in preventing rickets or posterior paralysis. They may be

fed free choice or ground and mixed with grain. Fifteen to 18 per cent of the grain mixture could well be a good quality legume hay.--H. G. Zavoral.

*****

Don't expect to pick up any Mars barley at this late date. A few scattered producers may have a little left, but most counties are completely sold out.--R. F. Crim.

*****

For better stands and crop yields, treatment of seed wheat should be a must in every wheat grower's plans. Treating wheat seed that has shown only fair germination at the state seed testing laboratory has increased germination greatly this winter. For treating seed at home use ½ ounce Ceresan to a bushel of seed. Treat only enough for planting because treated seed cannot be used for feed.--R. C. Rose.

*****

Dairy calves being carried along by calf meals and milk substitutes, can be safely shifted to an all-grain and hay ration at six months. It is important that the new calf ration include protein.--H. R. Searles

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 21 1946

To all counties

Poor haying weather last summer may result in sickly calves this winter unless calves are fed Vitamin A and D fish liver oil or concentrate beginning the day of birth until the calf is six months old, says County Agent _____. Vitamin A should never be fed in grain or milk but should be fed directly to the calf.

Low grade hay has little or no Vitamin A value and even green, leafy hay loses much of its vitamin content by late winter, explains T.W. Gullickson, dairy husbandman at University Farm. As a result the cow may run short of this vitamin, and her calf may be born sickly and will need Vitamin A.

Vitamin B complexes such as thiamin and nicotinic acid often may be helpful in correcting scours, Gullickson says, but prevention of this ailment by proper feeding will save time and money.

For a good start in life, the calf needs its share of whole milk until at least three or four weeks old. Skim milk can then be fed until the calf is two months old. This, along with good quality hay and a grain mixture or calf meal fed after the calf is two weeks old, provides a diet that is short in nothing except salt.

The grain mixture or calf meal, Gullickson says, should contain at least 15 per cent by weight of some high-protein animal feed such as powdered skim milk, powdered buttermilk, dried blood, fishmeal or dry rendered tankage. At three months a grain mixture with enough protein will be adequate if the calf is fed a good grade of roughage.

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 21 1946

To all counties

Late winter is a good time to prune your apple trees, says T. S. Weir, horticulturist at University Farm. Pruning can be done anytime after the leaves drop in the fall until growth begins in the spring.

Young trees need only enough trimming to give them a good framework, Weir says. Usually only one or two side branches or scaffolds can be selected the first year. The lowest branch should be 2 to 3 feet from the ground; the next side branch should be 6 to 12 inches above the first and from a quarter to half way around the tree. Other branches should be distributed the same way.

Only one leader or upright branch should be permitted. More than one leader may result in a weak crotch that will break under a heavy crop. If more than one has developed for several years, the best thing to do is to shorten the extra leaders by cutting them off above an outward growing branch.

After the first three of four years very little pruning is necessary. Weak growth, water sprouts, and all dead or broken branches should be removed. If side branches are too crowded, one or two may be cut off unless a too large wound is left.

For badly neglected trees, pruning should be spread over two or three years. Severe thinning may result in water sprouts and thus invite fire blight.

A good pruning shear is the best tool for pruning, but a sharp knife for small cuts and a carpenter's saw for larger cuts will do the job. In cutting be sure not to leave stubs, Weir warns. Small wounds don't need treatment, but those over 2 inches should be shellacked or treated with an asphalt compound.

For further information see Extension Folder 129, "Pruning the Apple Tree," which can be obtained from your local county agent or the 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
January 21 1946

To all counties

A well kept and well fed sow will more than repay the farmer with stronger and healthier litters for his extra time and expense, says County Agent _____.

Leafy alfalfa, clover or soybean hay should be high on the list of musts for winter feeding of both brood sows and fall pigs, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman. All are excellent sources of the proteins, minerals, vitamins and bulk that the sow needs to tide her over the winter, and they are especially valuable in preventing rickets and posterior paralysis.

The greenest and leafiest hay is the best for sows. It may be fed free choice in a rack or on the frozen ground, or it can be ground and mixed with the grain. Fifteen to eighteen percent of the grain mixture can profitably consist of good quality legume hay.

Proper exercise is just as important in farrowing strong litters as good feed, Zavoral says. Brood sows usually will not take enough exercise during winter unless forced to find their food away from their sleeping quarters.

Water should be supplied the brood sow twice a day or better still it should be available from a constant supply.

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 22 1946

To all counties

Reconditioning father's or brother's suits now will go a long way toward making them last until supplies of men's suits are adequate to meet the demand, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

Since the sleeve edge often shows the first signs of wear, Miss Linn offers these suggestions for repairing the frayed edge.

1. Rip sleeve lining at the cuff, removing sleeve buttons that are in the way. Take out the cotton fabric stay inside and turn down the sleeve hem. Be sure to brush out all lint and soil.

2. Cut through the crease exactly on the line of wear, trimming off the worn parts of both sleeve and inside facing. In cutting, keep a straight, even line.

3. Pin and baste the facing back to the sleeve, with right sides together. Match the seam and press lines. Make a seam no more than one-eighth inch deep and press this seam open.

4. Turn facing down and stitch it by machine very close to the seam line. The line of stitching will keep the seam flat and prevent it from rolling to the outside.

5. Turn the facing up inside the sleeve and baste so the seam line and machine stitching are just inside the sleeve. Fold and finish the vent corners as they were before the sleeve was ripped open, being careful to turn in all raw edges so none will show. Then tack the facing to the sleeve with a loose stitch.

6. Sew the lining back in place and press the sleeve edge.

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 22, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Two University of Minnesota home economics students have been recommended for scholarships of $300 each, Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today. They are Mrs. Jean Legler Kusske, 2919 Johnson street N. E., Minneapolis, and Helen Edith Johnson of Harmony.

Mrs. Kusske, a senior, has been recommended by the scholarship committee of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics for the newly established Borden home economics scholarship for the year 1945-46. Basis for the award is high scholarship. For the last three years Mrs. Kusske has received the Caleb Dorr scholarship as highest ranking woman student in her class in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. She is a member of Omicron Nu and Sigma Epsilon Sigma.

Helen Edith Johnson, a sophomore, has been recommended for one of the Gardner Cowles, Jr., WNAX agricultural scholarships for 1945-46. The scholarships are given to students working their way through college who make a good scholarship record and show promise of leadership. Miss Johnson has paid her college expenses with money earned from 4-H projects. She is a member of the Gopher 4-H club, has been class representative of the Associated Women Students, chairman of the campus Red Cross council and treasurer of the Clovia sorority.

A2883-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 22, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

C. W. Kiplinger, extension floriculturist at Ohio State University, will headline the program for the Florist's Short Course to be held at University Farm, February 25, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today. The course has not been held since 1942 when it was discontinued for the duration of the war.

Kiplinger will discuss new insecticides for greenhouse use and insect control problems. Other speakers announced include L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm; Henry Rosacker, Minneapolis florist, and John M. MacGregor, assistant professor of Soils at University Farm. L. E. Longley is in charge of the short course arrangements.

A2884-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 22, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A strong back, willing hands, and a few dollars savings are no longer enough to start a young man in a farm business of his own.

At 1945 prices, more than $22,000 is the investment needed for a good 160-acre farm in southeastern Minnesota, according to an eleven-state survey made by the North Central Land Tenure committee. G. A. Pond, University Farm agricultural economist, is chairman of the committee.

The study in southeastern Minnesota included 35 farms averaging 155 acres each. At 1937-40 prices, the average investment for these farms was nearly $16,000, including $1,577 for livestock, $358 for work stock, $1,370 for machinery and equipment, $1,052 for seed, feed and supplies, and $11,319 for real estate. Adjusting these figures to 1945 prices, the total investment is up over 40 per cent to $22,592.

The large investment need not discourage the young farmer, but it should make him think twice before plunging into a program that may end in disappointment and serious loss. A modest start as a tenant or hired man may be more profitable in the long run than an over-ambitious program of ownership with a heavy debt or with a poor, unproductive farm.

No matter how low the price of poor soil, its low productivity is a handicap that seldom can be overcome, the report points out. A poor farm is seldom a bargain at any price.

The committee's report does not discourage wise investment in farms, but it points out the obstacles in times of high prices that may make success hard to attain. The report is printed as Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin 389, "Capital Needed to Farm in the Midwest," which may be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2885-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 22, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Unless marketing becomes panicky during glut periods, pork prices to Minnesota farmers should stay close to government ceilings for most of 1946, according to D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing economist at University Farm.

If feed is available, farmers can afford to hold their hogs after the meat strike is settled until prices become settled. He adds warning against swamping the market.

Farmers need not fear discrimination against heavier, well-fattened hogs because there still is a marked shortage of edible fats and oils, Dvoracek says. In November, pork in cold storage was at a record low, but this supply now has been built up to some extent. In November pork storage was only 67 per cent of the 1935-39 average, and lard supplies were even lower at 39 per cent of the pre-war level.

Present estimates indicate that there will be 4 per cent more pigs farrowed this spring than in 1945 but 35 per cent less than the record year of 1943. World production in 1946 will still be 10 per cent below pre-war levels.

Although the armed forces need much less pork in 1946 and the lend-lease market is lost, UNRRA and the proposed foreign loans may partially offset this loss in foreign markets, Dvoracek says. However, on the home market, the demand will probably be greater than the supply if consumer income is maintained at the expected high levels.

A2886-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 24, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Greenhouse plants will bloom longer in the home if they are kept in a cool room where the air is moist. That's the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, to homemakers who receive plants as gifts during the winter.

In a warm, dry room, the leaves of these plants will soon wilt and dry. To extend the bloom, says Dr. Snyder, it is best to keep the plant in a cool place and bring it into the living or dining room only for short periods each day.

Cyclamen plants should be watered at least twice a week, preferably from underneath by placing the pot in a shallow pan of water. If it is desirable to carry the plant over until next year, stop watering it when it is through blooming and when the leaves begin to dry. As soon as tops are completely dead, place the pot on its side in the basement or, if the weather is favorable, in a sheltered spot outdoors. About the first of August, when new leaves should start to appear, repot in a soil high in organic matter and water liberally. Bring indoors before the first frost and keep in a cool place until after the blooming period.

For azaleas, mulch of half an inch of peat moss is desirable to help keep the soil moist and acid. Azaleas may be planted out of doors in spring in a protected spot and brought in before heavy frost.

A2887-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 24, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association will be held February 7 and at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, George A. Pond, secretary-treasure , announced today. The annual banquet will be held Thursday evening, February 7.

The Thursday program will feature a discussion of the hybrid seed corn situation by R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division, University Farm, will analyze fertilizer needs for Minnesota farms.

Headlining the Friday program will be Arthur P. Upgren, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, and A. D. Stedman, associate editor, St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press. Dr. Upgren will discuss the effect of high national debt on postwar agriculture, and Stedman will address the group on current farm legislation and policies.

Performances of new varieties of wheat, oats, barley and flax will be discussed by J. O. Culbertson and E. R. Ausemus, agronomists, U. S. Department of Agriculture. R. E. Hodgson, superintendent, Southeast Experiment Station at Waseca, will talk on the future of soybeans in Minnesota.

Other speakers scheduled for the two-day conference include Carroll Plager, Austin; S. A. Engene, University Farm; D. J. Maquire, U. S. Weather Bureau, Minneapolis; E. W. Atkins, Neenah, Wisconsin; and R. A. Glaze, chief engineer, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., St. Paul.

A2888-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 24, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The biggest threat of lower beef prices to Minnesota farmers will come in the next few months, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. When soft-corn feeding passes out of the picture, large numbers of cattle, especially poorer grades, may be pushed on the market forcing prices down in the early spring.

The immediate outlook for prices for good-quality, well-finished beef is favorable, but the longer time outlook is not as encouraging because beef cattle numbers are especially high.

The number of cattle on American farms is down only a million from the 1944 record high of 82,400,000 and breeding herds are still very large.

Cattle numbers are likely to decline again in 1946 and 1947, but this decline is likely to be offset in the market by heavy slaughter of breeding stock and beef steers and heifers. As a result supplies for slaughter probably will stay at record levels in 1946 and will remain high in 1947.

With consumer incomes likely to remain high this year, the demand for better grades of beef should be especially strong. The prospects for foreign demand, however, are not as bright. Foreign loans and UNNRA activities will temporarily offset the loss of lend-lease and army requirements, but competition from other beef raising countries will be keen in the future.

This year farmers can expect good returns from beef if feed supplies remain favorable, says Dvoracek. If the quality of beef can be kept high, prices should remain up even if subsidies are dropped.

A2889-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 24, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

When meat is hard to get, homemakers will find that cheese dishes make good protein substitutes, Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today. In addition to protein, cheese contains valuable amounts of calcium and riboflavin.

Choose teams up well with eggs in soúffle, fondue or custard for an evening or noon meal. For cheese custard, a recipe for ordinary baked custard may be used, omitting the sugar and flavoring and adding cheese. Macaroni and cheese and Welsh rabbit are popular, substantial main dishes. Adding grated cheese to an omelet mixture before cooking will increase both flavor and food value. In cooking cheese, use low heat, Miss Rowe warns. Cooked too quickly, cheese gets tough and stringy.

While cottage cheese is lower in calcium than harder cheeses, its protein value is excellent. Miss Rowe suggests mixing cottage cheese with cream and serving it with the main part of the meal, or using it in salad or as a dessert topped with strawberry jam.

A2890-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 25 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, February 13, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

St. Valentine

'Way back when Grandpa was a boy, this season of the year inspired romantic swains to poetic effusions which were burning with fervor no matter how lacking in rhythm, meter or originality. Cute little cupids with bent bows and lace trimmed edges cavorted around the important declarations which dealt largely with blue violets and flaming red roses.

"Roses are red and violets blue,
My faithful love is all for you,"

or

"No heart will beat so true as mine
If you will be my Valentine" are examples of the messages slyly placed in the box at school or sometimes even mailed at the post-office if the lad had been exceptionally lucky in earning more than the price of the lovely ten-center. Homemade copies of previous expressions of sentiment might be permissible for the general run of girls, but the one bright star of the firmament must have a store-bought valentine if it could be arranged by careful planning and hard labor.

Then there were the so-called "comics" which the tough boys sent to teacher and to each other. "Your eyes are blue and nose is red, I love each hair on your bald head." They cost a penny each and we farm kids mostly considered them an unwarranted waste of good money. My opinion on that subject has not changed.

There was much excitement and blushes were common as effusive greetings of saccharine sweetness were exchanged and treasured. The boys were commonly a bit shamefaced and secretive about their selections or even over the whole thing, but

(More)

the girls seemed to like it. Whether they appreciated the season and the sentiments more than the boys, I wouldn't know.

Nowadays, we occasionally see valentines offered at the drug store, but perhaps they are only for the old fogies. The modern tempo doesn't seem conducive to lace-bordered sentimentality. Customarily in 1946, young Lochinvar skids to a stop at the curb and leans on the horn. When the bobby soxer comes running at his insistent demand, he greets her tenderly, "Hi, ya, Babe! Shake a leg or the joint will be boarded up before we get there." Rumor permitted young men to guess that girls wore limbs--back in Grandpa's day.

Yes, women have changed--insome ways--but fundamentally they're just about the same. They seem to prefer a lot of blarney and sweet talk, even with occasional beatings and hair pullings, to a dull, plodding existence with a tight-jawed man even though he may provide well and be a sound citizen financially. Of course, she might like to have both the compliments and the comforts, but such combinations are rare in the male sex.

Still, men could, if they would, just for one day forget their ideas that kind acts are sufficient and lay a few honeyed phrases on the line just to see how their ladies would stand the shock. I'll bet Grandma would bust her belt if I should start spouting, "The rose is red, the violet blue, I like the hogs, but I love you," or "Accept these roses, red like wine, with all my love, Your Valentine." She'd probably smell of my breath and finding nothing beyond halitosis there, accuse me of flirting with a strange gal or at least shenanigans of some sort. I like the idea. It will be fun to guess which fuse she'll blow first. If you see me high tailing across the south 40 tomorrow, you'll know Grandma didn't take it kindly.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 25 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, February 6, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planning Another Crop

As a general decides the disposition of his men and material before a battle, so farm managers are busy mapping the campaign for 1946. Each has a different problem, affected by many factors of varying importance. The kind, quality and amount of land, machinery and labor available, need for soil conservation, rotation of crops, fertilization, soil improvement, distribution of labor and a dozen other factors must be considered.

Then of course the kind of markets and their distance from the farm are important. The kind of number of livestock available, housing facilities and, last but not least, a guess at what prices will be when products are ready to market, must all be fitted into the picture. Buying baby chicks in the spring involves only a guess at the broiler market six weeks away or the egg market in six months to a year. A feeder steer means guessing three months to a year ahead, while raising a dairy calf is risking expensive feed and labor against a possible market two to five years distant.

Except for the new man just beginning, plans are largely influenced by experience of former years. The type of farming, whether dairying, grain or hogs and beef, will have been previously decided and equipment provided for such operations. It is pretty expensive to change, once a basic plan has been put in operation, but there are cases where it has been profitable to reorganize the whole business. Even following the same general set-up, year after year, there is considerable room for expanding this or reducing that enterprise as estimates indicate possible advantages.

(More)

On farms where dairying brings the most important income, the prospects look good and the main problems will center around getting a higher production if possible, or keeping up the present production with less labor or smaller cost. Better pastures, more protein feed or a more efficient milking routine might be worth studying for the former, while culling low cows, water in the pasture, power barn cleaners, feed carts or handier hay racks might affect the latter. There is hardly a dairy farm in the United States where labor cannot be saved by careful planning of the "chore paths" to save travel and unnecessary burdens.

It is too late now to do much about the size of the spring pig crop except to buy or sell brood sows to adjust the probable size of the operation. Prospects appear favorable in the price field, but the feed in sight will probably limit the number of early pigs which can be fed profitably. It may be mighty hard to buy sound corn next June and July. Fewer sows, more pigs saved per litter and those fed out quickly are achievements which pay well for planning and preparation.

Most farmers will also be scanning the papers to learn of new crops which promise better yields or new practices which may cut costs. Of course, the advance notices for new varieties and the sales build-up on new equipment look good. They are intended to. The careful planner will weigh them with discretion and if some new corn or oats appeal to him he may try them out on a small scale. The man who plants his whole corn acreage to an unknown brand or number just because some salesman painted a rosy picture is likely to find himself looking through a hole in the canvas next fall.

So it goes on every farm. There is the study of last year's figures, the search for improvements, the determination to avoid last year's mistakes and anxious questioning of the future. The effectiveness of present planning will all show up in the 1946 income. I wish you all good luck and hope to find a big chunk of the same in my own sock next Christmas. I'll need it.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 25 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, February 27, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Naming the Baby

Only parents, uncles, aunts, cousins, brothers, sisters and grandparents can understand the deep study, the sharp partisanship and the real difficulty involved in choosing an appropriate name for a new infant. It must be concise, euphonious, apropos and of course have a significant meaning covering genealogy, inherited qualities and future hopes. It's astonishing how unreasonably stubborn other people can become over such a subject!

The same difficulty is experienced whether the child to be named is a precious bundle from heaven or a new variety of grain developed by plant breeders and ready for release. You should hear the arguments when some 40 scientists try to select a name for a new variety of oats! The blackboard is covered with words, either newly coined or common terms which are deemed significant. Advocates of this or that selection support their contention with impassioned oratory which is cheered by their friends and hissed by the opposition. It is usually about the only entertainment and relaxation in a two-or three-day conference.

Making a new variety of grain is a long and tedious process. It may be simply a selection from an old variety, which is relatively easy but rather rare in these days. Usually the men working a crop decide that something new is needed with certain definite characters. They survey all possible existing material in search of rust resistance, earliness, stiff straw, high yield, freedom from shattering or whatever characteristics they are after and plan a crossing program which will permit a recombination of the specific characters desired.

Sometimes it is necessary to cross an early with a late variety and to adopt

(More)

some means to make the blossoms on each mature at the same time. Would you know how to do that? Then before the florets to be crossed are ripe, one set, to be used as the female, must have the male parts removed, which means microscopic manipulation on living plants in the field. Later, pollen from the male parent is secured and carefully spread on each stigma of the prepared flowers which are then covered until maturity.

That sounds like a lot of work requiring considerable skill, but it's only a start. Some of the hand-crossed flowers will produce seeds if the procedure has been technically and biologically satisfactory, and some will probably be duds. Of the seeds actually matured, some or possibly all may refuse to germinate and grow. Perhaps the chromosomes don't fit right and another cross will have to be tried, but usually sufficient information is obtained before the cross is made to insure compatability.

Supposing some plants are produced from the crossed seeds. They will all be alike and show few differences. It's in the second generation that the new recombinations begin to show up, but how are they to be spotted? Rust resistance doesn't show unless there is a good epidemic of rust to hit susceptible plants. Sometimes it takes several seasons to get just the right conditions to find out what the new plants have that may be valuable. Hundreds or even thousands of separate progenies are developed from the few original seeds.

Now comes the job of selecting the one best line out of all this material. They are studied in the field and in the laboratory. Books are filled with notes and the discarding continues. Perhaps after 10 years' work nothing is found which excels varieties already available, so the whole business is thrown away and a new start made. But generally the plant breeder knows just what he is after and how to get it. After 12 or 15 years, his new production has been well tested and proved superior to present material. If it meets with the approval of all the plant research group, it is voted to increase the variety for general distribution. Then the baby is ready to be named and the fun begins.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 25 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, February 20, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

George Was a Hero

Recently some bright-eyed scholar in the East informed an anxious world he had authentic records proving that George Washington swore and drank whiskey. He went on to "debunk" any ideas of hero worship which might have entered less sophisticated minds, by arguing that George was not always a gentleman (according to the writer's standards); therefore he could not be a hero.

This scholar intimated that because George Washington had stumbled over a few ordinary human weaknesses that he should no longer be held up as an example for the younger generation or proudly acclaimed father of this country by patriotic Americans. Bushwa! What makes a hero anyway? Is it that he has no human failings or that he does something calling for courage, sagacity, wisdom or skill beyong the ability or unselfishness displayed by us common folks?

We have an old wether goat in the pasture who has never taken a drink or said a swear word in his life. So far as I know, he has never committed a sin of any sort, but is he a hero? His virtues are all negative. On the other hand I wouldn't want to infer that swearing and drinking made George a hero. A lot of men have made a lifetime job of both vices without any benefit to themselves, the state or the nation.

Some people spend so much energy looking for flaws and defects that they lose sight of the picture as a whole. An old proverb says, "They can't see the forest because of the trees." It's like condemning a grand cathedral because one brick in an obscure corner has had a corner broken off. The defective brick doesn't make the building any finer, but it is unimportant to those who can appreciate beauty

(More)

and architectural skill.

Who can blame Washington for being irritated beyond the point of silence when Congress seemed to be bucking his carefully laid plans, or when his wooden peg, used to replace a missing tooth, met a hunk of tough venison? Perhaps he turned the air blue, but he got the job done when it was too big for anyone else to handle and he didn't ask the Government to buy him some new store teeth, either. He didn't even accept a salary for his services.

I still regard George Washington as one of the world's greatest heroes and think he set a standard of conduct which every American should be taught to respect and revere. As a farmer, general, president, statesman and man, he set standards of achievement seldom approached by the millions who have lived in the nation he helped to create. Never since has a man appeared who so excelled in such a variety of endeavors.

Children often live in a realm of make-believe where heroes are perfect and villains are entirely bad. As we grow older, it becomes more and more apparent that good has some bad mixed in and bad is partly good, until we often stand confused over where the difference begins. Fortunately we fallible humans do not have the final decision to make, but if we had, it has always seemed to me that honest, unselfish effort to do the greatest good to our fellowmen should outweigh miscellaneous mistakes, shortcomings and back slidings.

I can't see that a man is great just because he does no wrong, but great because of the good he does in spite of the wrong. It is much more stimulating to study and try to understand the big, useful accomplishments of our great men than to hunt for imperfections which might bring them down nearer to our level. Greatness is achieved by climbing, not by chopping down the ladder.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
January 28 1946

To all counties

With milk prices at a high level, it will pay to push milk production to the limit this winter, says County Agent _____. Feeding according to the cow's production is the best way to get this maximum production at the least cost.

It doesn't pay to feed a poor cow at any time or a cow that has been fresh for a long time as heavily as a good milker, says H. R. Searles, extension dairy specialist at University Farm. Unless Holsteins produce 20 pounds of milk per day, Brown Swiss or Shorthorns 18 pounds, Guernseys about 12 pounds, and Jerseys 10 pounds, they will need little or no grain if they are fed plenty of good legume hay.

High producing cows, however, need about half a pound of grain for each pound of milk over the above amounts.

If cows are being fed heavily on silage without a good legume hay, more grain will be needed and the concentrate mixture must be higher in protein. About one fourth or one fifth of the grain mixture will have to be made up of a high-protein concentrate such as linseed, cottonseed, soybean, or corn gluten meals.

As a general rule one pound of grain to each 2½ to 3 pounds of milk for the high testing breeds, Jerseys and Guernseys, and one pound of grain to 3 to 5 pounds of milk for medium testing breeds is needed with low-protein roughage feeds.

Records of the Minnesota Dairy Herd Improvement Associations show that in 1945 12 dollars extra feed increased milk returns 68 dollars per year when fed to 300 pound producers as compared with 200 pound producers, Searles says, pointing out that feeding better cows more pays well.

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 28 1946

To all counties

Minnesota corn growers who have to use shriveled seed this spring should get their corn planters in tip-top shape to make use of the seed they have, says County Agent _____. Shriveled, small seed that germinates well in tests will be satisfactory if the proper adjustments are made on the corn planter.

To do a good job of planting with the smaller seed it will be necessary to use planter plates with smaller openings than normal, says A. J. Schwantes, chief of agricultural engineering division, University Farm. Corn planter manufacturers have a normal supply of plates available, but since there will be more than the ordinary demand, new plates should be ordered early.

If possible, get seed the same size as in previous years so that the same plates may be used. If it is necessary to use smaller seed, the present plates should be tested for accuracy with the new seed.

It is also important to check the valves in the boot of the planter, Schwantes says. Often they become rusty or wear and so function poorly causing improper rate of seeding. Another essential part to check for wear or sticking is the knocker for removing kernels from the cells in the planter plates.

The clutch on the seed shaft should also be checked for wear and proper adjustment, Schwantes says.

For better yields and stands, County Agent _____ advises that seed be bought early and be carefully tested for germination, that the corn planter be checked now and new plates be ordered early, if needed, and that the rate of planting be increased for lower germinating seed.

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 29 1946

To all counties

First aid to worn trouser cuffs will lengthen the life of men's suits, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

First step is to pick out the tacking at side of the cuff and rip open the lower edge, says Miss Linn. Unfold the cuff and cut it exactly on the line of wear, which is the lowest crease. If wear is apparent on the inside hem, trim so you have a straight edge. Seam the piece that was cut off back to the pants leg, with the right sides of the material together making a very narrow seam. Then press both sides of the seam toward the facing.

Next step is to fold the cuff back in place and baste so the new seam line will be just inside the trouser leg. After pressing to sharpen the creases, turn down the cuff and stitch by machine on the facing side next to the new seam line. To hold the top edge in place, machine stitch again, since hand stitching will wear out too quickly. Last step is to turn the cuffs up and tack them at the sides. If the tacking is done by hand, it should be done from the inside.

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 29 1946

To all counties

Stressing the shortage in supply of industrial fats and oils, extension nutritionists at University Farm today urged _____ county families to continue salvage of waste fats. Fats are needed in the manufacture of soap and in the production of insecticides, paint, leather, tires and other products.

Over one-half billion pounds of used fats were collected from homemakers from all over the country in the first three years of the fat salvage program. Homemakers in both city and country are being asked to continue this program of saving fats and delivering them promptly to collection depots. Farm people can help by rendering and turning in every scrap of lard and tallow that might otherwise go to waste in butchering and curing meats.

Waste fats will be paid for at the rate of 4 cents a pound. Every butcher shop is a fat collection agency.

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 29, 1946

Immediate release

Daily papers

Preservation of Minnesota fruits and vegetables will be one of the featured subjects at the annual Horticulture short course to be held March 21-22 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Troy M. Currence, associate professor of Horticulture, is in charge of program arrangements. The course will include separate instruction in fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants, Currence says.

A2891-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 29, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Alvin F. Sellers, instructor of Veterinary Medicine, has rejoined the staff of the Division of Veterinary Medicine at University Farm after nearly four years in the army including 32 months overseas.

Dr. Sellers was awarded six campaign stars for action in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. In Africa and Italy Dr. Sellers was attached to 5th Army headquarters with the medical laboratory as Veterinary officer. As a member of the 7th Army in France and Germany, he was head of the Bacteriology department of the Medical laboratory as a major.

A2892-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 29, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Robert Janachovsky, 16-year-old Redwood county boy, has been named state 4-H club corn champion for 1945, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today.

Selected as district champions were Donovan Dickie, St. Peter, Nicollet county, southern district; Charles Gustafson, Blomkest, Kandiyohi county, central district; and Donald Miller, Crookston, Polk county, northern district.

As state champion, Janachovsky will receive a $50 bond. District champions will be given $25 bonds. Awards are based on the size of the contestant's project, yield per acre, exhibit at a local or county event and record kept on the project.

A2893-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 29, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

"Potato production is rapidly becoming commercialized and mechanized in line with the trend throughout agriculture," declared Dr. P. J. Findlen, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the opening meeting of the Minnesota Potato Marketing Clinic held at University Farm, January 29. The clinic, the first of its kind in the Northwest, was called to discuss the problems Minnesota potato growers face competing on the national market.

"Production is being concentrated," Findlen emphasized, "in areas where yields are good and quality high. In order for Minnesota to compete on the national market it should adjust itself to this trend by producing in higher yielding areas on soils adapted to potatoes. Minnesota potato growers will need to operate units large enough to take advantage of mechanized equipment." Since 1914 per capita potato consumption has fallen from 185 pounds to less than 130 pounds, Dr. Findlen pointed out.

Dissatisfaction with Minnesota potatoes on the part of consumer housewives and restaurant and hotel users was voiced by Mrs. Lester Schaffer, Minneapolis, and Matthew Bernatsky, Radisson hotel chef. Mrs. Schaffer said it is difficult to find good locally grown potatoes in stores in the state, though Minnesota ranks high in potato production. Both criticized Minnesota potatoes because they are placed on the market dirty, irregular in size and often bruised, but suggested that if they were cleaned and graded as to size and variety, there would be a big demand for them. Bernatsky praised certain varieties of Minnesota potatoes but emphasized the responsibility of scientists, research workers and dealers in making these potatoes known to the public and commercial users.

Isabel Noble, associate professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, reported that the food research section is testing Minnesota potatoes for qualities that go into a good boiled or baked potato.

A2894-JB*HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 31, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, will address the opening session of the School of Agriculture's annual mid-winter homecoming celebration at noon Saturday, February 2, at University Farm. The school will hold its 54th annual track and field meet as part of the celebration, announced J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture.

The track and field meet, with 17 special events scheduled, will open at 2 o'clock in the gymnasium. Participants hope to shatter school records that have stood as long as 23 years.

The evening program will open with a girls' basketball game between the alumni and the school, followed by a men's game. Highlight of the evening will be the annual midwinter homecoming dance in the gymnasium.

Students in charge of arrangements for the dance include Donald Gewecke, Jasper; Kenneth Havemeier, Gibbon; Vernice House, St. Charles; Robert Martinson, Paynesville; and Mary Schiltgen, Lake Elmo.

Hosts and hostesses are: Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Borgeson, Mr. W. H. Dankers, Miss Marie Eibner, Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Glemming, Miss Johanna Hognason, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Larimore, Miss Laura Matson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Nodland, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nowotny.

A2895-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 31, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A good time to prune apple trees is during February and March before growth begins, according to T. S. Weir, horticulturist at University Farm.

Young trees need only enough trimming to give them a good framework, Weir says. Usually only one or two side branches or scaffolds can be selected the first year. The lowest branch should be 2 to 3 feet from the ground and higher branches 6 to 12 inches apart spaced around the tree.

Only one leader or upright branch should be permitted. More than one leader may result in a weak crotch that will break under a heavy crop. If more than one has developed for several years the extra leaders should be cut off above an outward growing branch.

After the first three or four years very little pruning is necessary. Weak growth, water sprouts, and all dead or broken branches should be removed. If side branches are too crowded, one or two may be cut off unless a too large wound is left.

Pruning badly neglected trees should be spread over two or three years. Severe thinning may result in water sprouts and thus invite fire blight.

The best tool for pruning is a good pruning shear, but a sharp knife for small cuts and a carpenter's saw for larger cuts will do the job. In cutting be sure not to leave stubs, Weir warns. Small wounds don't need treatment, but those over two inches should be shellacked or treated with an asphalt compound.

For further information see Extension Folder 129, "Pruning the Apple Tree," which can be obtained from local county agents or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota

A2096-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 31, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota is doing a good job of producing but a very poor job of marketing potatoes. That's the conclusion reached at the first Minnesota Potato marketing clinic held at University Farm, January 29-30.

D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, was named chairman of a special committee to consider measures for improving marketing of Minnesota potatoes and to suggest future action to Minnesota producers.

The housewife likes the quality of the Minnesota potato, but she definitely does not like their lack of eye appeal and the condition in which they are sold at the store, the clinic revealed. She is willing to pay more for outstate potatoes rather than buy ungraded, dirty and bruised local products.

Many states are using their cull potatoes for profitable by-products, Lee T. Smith, Eastern Regional Laboratories, U. S. Department of Agriculture, pointed out at the clinic. Commercial uses, such as potato starch, depend upon having a constant supply available at low cost, he added.

Progress has been made in developing new high yielding varieties suitable for table stock, such as Minnesota 47, according to F. A. Krantz, professor of horticulture at University Farm.

Besides Dvoracek, other members of the committee include Earl F. Altnow, St. Paul; H. R. Foster, Minneapolis; Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of Home Economics, University Farm; A. R. Missen, St. Paul; O. J. Odegard, Princeton; Harold S. Pederson, Hennepin county agricultural agent, Minneapolis; R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, University Farm; and Mrs. A. M. Satterlee, manager of Consumer Interests of Minneapolis.

A2897-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
January 31, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Make winter meals interesting by varying the vegetables you serve, is the advice of Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, to homemakers. Cauliflower is one of the vegetables that will give variety to family meals, Miss Hobart says, and points out that there is both eye and appetite appeal in a creamy white head of cauliflower, with a few of the small green leaves left on it, cooked until tender and then surrounded with a hot cheese sauce.

Tough leaves should be trimmed off and the cauliflower washed thoroughly, then a few clusters broken off to serve raw. For cooking, the head may be left whole or broken into clusters. Clusters require from 8 to 15 minutes to cook; a whole head, 20 to 30 minutes. Water should be lightly salted and boiling before adding the vegetable. Cook until just tender when pierced with a fork. Avoid overcooking, which makes cauliflower dark, strong-flavored and mushy.

Because it breaks easily, the cauliflower should be lifted from the kettle carefully. Serve immediately with a cheese sauce made by adding one-half to one cup of grated cheese to white sauce just before removing it from the heat.

A2898-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 2, 1946

Special to the FARMER

Put a circle on your chick calendar for March 15 or April 15. Those dates should be the deadlines for buying chicks--early March for heavies and early April for Leghorns. Chicks started early will be producing more when prices are best, and early broilers will be ready in June before poultry meat prices tumble.--H. J. Sloan

*****

Late winter is a good time to prune apple trees but don't overdo it. Young trees need just enough trimming to give them a good framework including only one leader or upright branch. On older trees weak growth, water sprouts, and all dead or broken branches should be removed. For badly neglected trees, pruning should be spread over 2 or 3 years. For further information write for Extension Folder 129, "Pruning the Apple Tree," from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.--T. S. Weir

*****

Poor haying weather last summer may be the cause of the sickly calves born this winter. A cow fed on poor grade hay may exhaust her share of Vitamin A, and as a result her calf may be sickly and need the vitamin added to her ration. Such calves should be fed a Vitamin A and D fish liver oil or concentrate from the day of birth until they are six weeks old. Vitamin A should be fed direct to the calf and never with grain or milk.--T. W. Gullickson

*****

Now's the time to get electric pig brooders and other equipment ready for early spring farrowing. Check breeding dates closely so that everything is ready for the sow when her time comes. Guard rails built with "2x4" or "2x6"'s placed 8 or 10 inches above the floor and away from the wall will save many young pigs from being crushed.--H. G. Zavoral

If you have to use shrivelled seed this spring, be prepared. Check your corn planter now. Since it may be necessary to use planter plates with smaller openings than usual, try out your seed on your present plates. Although there is a normal supply of plates available, the demand will be greater so order early and be sure. Other parts of the planter should be checked for wear or rust. Among these are the valves in the boot of the planter, the knocker for removing kernels from planter plate cells, and the clutch in the seed shaft.--A. J. Schwantes.

*****

The season is at hand to order fruit trees and berry plants. In ordering fruit trees be sure to choose varieties adapted to your area. If in doubt, consult your county agricultural agent as to the best varieties. Adapted varieties must be grown on hardy root-stocks, and for this reason it is generally safest to order from northern nurseries.--Leon Snyder

*****

If feed is short it is best to take it away from cows that are down in their milk from long milking. With plenty of legume hay Holsteins producing 20 pounds of milk daily, Brown Swiss or Shorthorns 18 pounds, Guernseys 12 pounds, and Jerseys 10 pounds need little or no grain. Higher producing cows, however, need a half pound of grain for each pound of milk over these amounts. If cows must get along on silage or poor hay, more grain and a higher protein concentrate mixture is needed. One pound of grain to 2½ to 3 pounds of milk for high testing breeds and 3 to 5 pounds for medium testing breeds is a good general rule.--H. R. Searles

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 4, 1946

SPECIAL RELEASE

Death came Saturday afternoon, February 2, to Forrest R. Immer, 46, distinguished plant breeder and associate director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Immer held a number of positions of importance in national and regional research programs and remained active up to a few hours before his passing.

Funeral services (will be - were) held Tuesday at 2 p.m. in the chapel of Sunset Memorial Park in Minneapolis. Dr. Immer is survived by his widow, Myrtle Immer, and one daughter, Ruth Ann.

Although most of his life had been spent in study, teaching and directing research at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Immer took time out in 1944 for special duty in England as operations analyist with the Eighth Air Force. Assigned to the Operations Analysis Section whose duty it was to analyze bombing operations and improve bombing accuracy, he served during the air war in Europe and received citations from General H. H. Arnold and Lieutenant General J. H. Doolittle for exemplary service.

Professor Immer returned to his post at University Farm in November 1944, and plunged immediately into the work of fitting the research at Minnesota and other universities to the needs of agriculture during the postwar period. He was given the important posts of chairman, North Central Regional Directors, Farm Structures Committee; chairman, Association of Land Grant Colleges Committee on Farm Structures Legislative Bill; chairman, North Central Regional Directors, Poultry Breeding Committee; and member of the crops section of the American Society of Agronomy.

Born at Spencer, Iowa, July 18, 1899, Forrest R. Immer moved with his family to a farm near Jeffers, Minnesota, while he was a small boy. He received his high school diploma at Windom in 1917 and

(more)

spent a few months in service during the first world war before going on to complete his education at the University of Minnesota. He received his B. S. degree in 1924, his M. S. in 1925 and his Ph. D. in 1927. He was Caleb Dorr Fellow in the Graduate School, 1926-27.

Excellent work in his plant breeding studies led to appointment as a fellow of the National Research Council in 1930-31. He spent the time in England and Sweden, studying statistics at the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, and plant breeding at the Svalof Plant Breeding Station, Sweden.

His advancement at the University of Minnesota was rapid. He was made instructor in 1924, associate geneticist in 1931, associate professor in 1935, and full professor in 1937. In 1941 he was appointed to the important post of associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, succeeding Dr. Clyde H. Bailey who became dean and director.

Dr. Immer's research has been largely in plant breeding, with special stress on statistical analysis of research results. His work has thrown new light on Minnesota grains, their disease resistance, quality, yield and other features. Growing out of his work have been 51 publications, most of them in scientific journals. He is author with Dr. H. K. Hayes of a standard textbook, "Methods of Plant Breeding," published in 1942 by McGraw-Hill.

Among the societies that have honored Dr. Immer with membership are Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, American Society of Agronomy, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), Genetics Society of America, Minnesota Academy of Science and the American Statistical Association.

A2899-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 4, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota corn growers who must use shrivelled seed this spring can insure themselves better stands by putting their corn planters in tip-top shape now. Tests have shown that shrivelled, small seed that germinates well in tests will be satisfactory if proper adjustments are made in the corn planter.

To do a good job of planting with the smaller seed it will be necessary to use planter plates with smaller openings than usual, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division, University Farm.

Present plates should be carefully checked for accuracy with new, smaller seed before new plates are ordered because supplies are short.

There are several other planter parts that should be carefully checked especially for wear and rust, says Schwantes. These include the valves in the boot of the planter, the knocker for removing the kernels from the cells of the plates, and the clutch of the seed shaft.

University farm agronomists and engineers, seeking to meet the corn situation, advise that corn seed be bought early and be carefully tested for germination, that the corn planter be checked and new plates be ordered, if necessary, and that the rate of planting be increased for lower germinating seed.

A2900-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 4, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Seed treatment will pay dividends in better stands and higher yields this year, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, urging every grain grower to treat his grain. It is especially important to treat wheat seed because tests have indicated that wheat germination will be very low this spring.

In tests made by Experiment Stations in grain growing states, wheat yields were increased 10 per cent and oat yields 8 per cent over a four-year period by seed treatment. Other increases in yields were barley, 5.4 per cent in five years; flax 5.3 in three years; and corn 8.5 per cent in seven years.

For treating at home, Rose recommends using one-half ounce of Ceresan to a bushel of cereal grain. Treat only as much seed as needed because, once treated, seed cannot be used for feed. To get dust and grain thoroughly mixed, a machine is necessary, Rose says.

Because the dust is poisonous, proper precautions should be taken to avoid breathing it. It is best to work out of doors or in a well ventilated room and to catch the seed in sacks to keep the dust from getting in the air.

Directions for making a seed treater at home are given in Extension Folder 118, "The Minnesota Seed Grain Treater," available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8 or from local county agents.

A2901-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 5 1946

To all counties

Difficulties homemakers have experienced in sewing rayon jersey can be eliminated if a few simple rules are followed in handling the material, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

To prevent edges from rolling, lay the pattern on the wrong side of the material. After the garment is cut, machine stitch around neck edges, armholes and bias or curved sections to prevent stretching. In stitching on rayon jersey it is important to use a very fine needle, a medium long stitch and loose tension. As stitching is done, be sure to lift up any bulk of material so its weight will not pull on the seam, Miss Linn warns. Zipper plackets and openings for buttonholes, hooks and eyes or snap fasteners should be reinforced with a muslin interlining.

In handling rayon jersey, keep it on a long, flat surface to prevent stretching out of shape. When pressing, lift up the iron and place it on the material instead of pushing the iron across the surface. Avoid uneven pressure. Very little pressing is needed for jersey fabrics except at the hemline and seams.

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 5 1946

To all counties

Now's the time to get electric pig brooders and other equipment ready for early spring farrowing, says County Agent _____. Breeding dates should be checked closely so that everything is ready for the sow when farrowing time arrives.

To protect the young pigs from being crushed, it is a good idea to build guard rails or fenders on at least two sides of the pen, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. The rails can be built with 2x4's or 2x6's placed 8 or 10 inches above the floor and away from the wall. If the guard rails are removed after farrowing, they can be used year after year.

Zavoral suggests that sows be allowed to get used to their new quarters before farrowing. Pens should be cleaned and disinfected with hot lye water before the sow enters the pen, and a small amount of bedding should be placed in the pen at farrowing time. Too much bedding may smother the pigs.

For a few days before the pigs are born, a limited feed of one half bran and one half oats is a good feed. A handful of oil meal will help regulate the bowels.

Just before farrowing, sows should be washed, especially their sides and udder, with warm, soapy water to rid the skin of disease germs and parasite eggs.

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 5 1946

To all counties
Use if suitable

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

Runner-up in the county contest was _____ of the _____ club. First and second-place winners in the county competition receive cash awards of $5 and $2.50, respectively.
(name)

Winner in the district contest will receive a cash prize of $20 and a transportation-paid trip to the Twin cities to compete with other district champions in the state contest on March 9. Trip and cash awards totalling over $1000 will be made to county, district and state winners by the Minnesota Jewish Council.

Subject of this year's radio speaking contest is "How Can I Better Serve as a World Citizen." The statewide event is being sponsored for the fourth year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with 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 5 1946

To all counties

March 15 and April 15 should be the deadline dates on every poultry raiser's chick calendar, according to County Agent _____. For highest returns, chicks of the heavier breeds should be started by early March and leghorns not later than early April so that they have time to mature and start laying full size eggs in the fall when egg prices are best.

Buying chicks early is only the first step toward better poultry returns, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Buying good chicks is just as important. Chicks produced by hatcheries under official supervision satisfy both of these requirements.

Only hatcheries producing under this supervision can sell under official grades. Practical breeding grades for farm flock owners to buy are Minnesota U.S. Approved and Minnesota U. S. Certified.

Hatcheries can and do conduct improvement work without official supervision. If a flock owner buys close to home, he can safely buy from such hatcheries.when his and his neighbor's experience indicates that the stock gives consistently good results.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 7, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Lead poisoning has caused many cattle deaths that have been blamed to other causes or to disease, according to W. L. Boyd, chief of the Division of Veterinary Medicine at University Farm. Herds have even been vaccinated for hemorrhagic septicemia when lead poisoning has been the cause of the trouble.

Cows and calves seem to crave white lead. They will lick paint containing it from buildings, fences, stalls and even advertising signs in their pastures. Other sources are old paint cans, discarded lumps of white lead, drifting spray from spray guns, and lead arsenate insecticide sprays falling on grass.

Cooperating with Dr. Boyd in the lead poisoning investigations were R. Fenstermacher, B. S. Pomeroy and M. H. Roepke, all from University Farm. Their findings were reported in a late issue of the Journal of the American Veterinary association.

A2903-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 7, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Starting chicks early is the most profitable way to have the flock ready for production in the fall when prices are best, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Chicks of the heavier breeds should be started by early March and leghorns not later than early April.

Buying chicks early is only the first step toward better poultry returns. Buying good chicks is just as important. No longer is it necessary to buy blindly solely on the basis of colorful advertising, Miss Cooke says.

Chick production has been standardized under state and national supervision, and many Minnesota hatcheries operate under this supervision. Only these hatcheries can sell under official grades. Practical breeding grades for farm flock owners to buy are Minnesota U. S. Approved and Minnesota U. S. Certified.

Hatcheries can and do conduct improvement work without official supervision. If a flock owner buys close to home, he can safely buy from such hatcheries when his and his neighbors' experience indicates that the stock gives consistently good results.

A2904-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 7, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The returning vet or the older 4-H boy who is short on capital and his father who is short on farm help can give each other a lift by making a workable father-son farm business agreement, says J. B. McNulty, extension farm management specialist at University Farm.

Sharing the farm management, expenses and income prepares the young man for the future. And it also may give the older farmer a chance to postpone retirement and limit himself to less strenuous work and management.

The farm must be large enough to support two families, McNulty warns, before a father-son partnership will work. Often, however, the added help will make it possible to increase income by farming more land or by farming more intensively.

Setting up good farm accounts and a written agreement are the first steps in establishing a successful partnership. McNulty suggests two types of agreements that might be made. Under the first, the son contributes his share of the labor and management only. The father contributes the real estate, personal property and his share of labor and management. Returns are adjusted to each person's contribution.

Under the seond, the son contributes one half of the personal farm property such as livestock, feed, machinery, and movable equipment. The father contributes the real estate and one half of the personal farm property. Both contribute labor and management. After the father has received his "rent" the net income could be shared on a 50-50 basis.

Full explanation of these two agreements, as well as tips on making partnership arrangements, is given in Extension Bulletin 248 "Farm Business Agreements for Father and Son." Copies may be obtained from your local county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2902-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 7, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

World citizenship will be discussed by 4-H club and Rural Youth members in 80 Minnesota counties as they take part this month in contests to determine county winners in the annual statewide 4-H and rural youth radio speaking event. Last year more than 500 boys and girls participated in the contests.

Following selection of county champions, district contests will be held between February 22 and March 2, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. Fifteen radio stations throughout Minnesota will broadcast speeches of the county winners to select the district champions. The district contests will be broadcast from Duluth, February 22; Hibbing, Sioux Falls and Minneapolis, February 23; Rochester and University Farm, February 25; Albert Lea, February 26; Moorhead, March 1; Fergus Falls, Willmar, St. Cloud, Mankato and St. Paul, March 2. District champions will receive a cash prize of $20 and a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities to compete for the state championship on March 9.

"How Can I Better Serve as a World Citizen" is the subject of this year's radio speaking contest, which is being sponsored for the fourth year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. The council is providing trip and cash awards totalling over $1000 to be made to county, district and state winners.

A2905-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 11 1946

To all counties

Modern, practical water systems will occupy a top spot in the farm family's postwar building plans, according to County Agent _____. Before the water system and sewage disposal system is installed, however, the job should be carefully planned with an eye to the future.

No matter where the water is obtained, the supply should be pure, dependable and large enough to provide water for all farm uses, says Dennis M. Ryan, agricultural extension engineer at University Farm. It is also important that the supple is at least 100 feet away from any contaminating sources.

Ryan warns against buying a pump on the basis of the amount of water now carried by hand. The water needs of the family when new and modern conveniences are added and the number and kind of livestock in future farm operations should be carefully considered.

One of the most important features of an effective sewage disposal system on the farm is the septic tank, Ryan says. It is important that the tank is large enough, that it is built of durable material, and that there is sufficient absorption area nearby.

New Extension Bulletin 247 "Water Systems and Sewage Disposal on the Farm" discusses pump and storage tank selection, pipe layout in farm houses, and construction of a good sewage system. Sixteen detailed plans are included in the bulletin. Copies may be obtained from the county extension office or by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 11 1946

To all counties

If soft corn is left in the crib this spring, it may spoil the good feed that remains, says County Agent _____. By sorting now, the wettest corn be fed with good results to livestock before warm weather arrives.

Corn with more than 20 percent moisture is not safe for the ordinary crib, says Dennis M. Ryan, agricultural extension engineer at University Farm. Every farmer who is not sure that his soft corn is safe, should arrange for a moisture test. Many local elevators and AAA offices have testing facilities.

Corn to be tested should be taken from the center of the crib, and it should not be held over in a warm building where it might dry out before the test is made.

Whenever possible, soft corn should be re-cribed in narrow cribs, Ryan says. Merely handling the corn, picking out the trash and the spoiled ears, helps because the corn is looser and gets more air when returned to the crib.

High moisture corn can be stored safely this spring in a long, narrow crib made by hanging slatted fencing or wire on poles. This improvised crib should not be more than four feet wide. A floor can be made with old lumber, tile, or concrete blocks.

Whatever the type of crib, the corn should be protected by both a floor and a covering of some kind.

No part of crib should be more than 2 feet from an air current when wet corn is stored. Making ducts from old lumber or laying tile loosely through the crib provides the needed air passageways. Putting a pole through the tile will keep it in place when the corn settles. Even coarse, dry brush laid between four-foot layers of corn will help air circulate.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 11 1946

To all counties

The change from a world at war to world at peace presents _____ county 4-H clubs new goals to meet and new problems to consider during National 4-H Club Week, March 2-10, says County Agent _____.

_____ county youth joined nearly 2,000,000 national and 43,000
(number)
Minnesota club members in making 1945 victory year on the farm front. The 1946 membership goal for Minnesota has been set at 55,000.

All local clubs plan to complete their enrollment before or during National 4-H Club Week. Anyone interested in joining a 4-H club should see their local leader or visit the county extension office. Local clubs in _____ county include (list clubs, locations).

Special display, exhibits, demonstrations, and other events will mark the week. Highlight of the week will be (add local feature). Other special events include (list plans).

During National 4-H Club Week, clubs throughout the nation plan to discuss the place of the local club in a changing world, says A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader. He emphasizes that last year's record state achievements merely point the way to new achievements in 1946 and in the future.

Kittleson points out that Minnesota 4-H club members alone produced over 10,000,000 pounds of meat plus 6,250,000 pounds of poultry as part of their 1945 projects. During 1945 Minnesota 4-H'ers did more than their bit in the war effort by repairing and remaking clothing, by increasing production through their garden and livestock projects, by caring for and repairing farm machinery, and by many other wartime activities.

(If desirable, substitute local achievements for above paragraph).

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
February 11 1946

To all counties

Can meat in the pressure cooker, advise extension nutritionists at University Farm. They warn that it is not safe to can meat in a boiling water bath or an oven because these methods do not process the meat at a sufficiently high temperature to kill all spoilage bacteria.

It is not advisable to allow meat to freeze before it is to be canned, since spoilage develops rapidly in meat that has been frozen and thawed.

Less tender cuts give the best results for canning, as the canning process tenderizes any cut. Save more tender cuts suitable for roasts, steaks or chops, to use as fresh meat, or preserve them by freezing.

In preparing meat for canning, where possible cut along the natural muscle divisions. Remove large bones and trim away most of the fat. Cut the larger pieces of meat with the grain running lengthwise, so that when they are removed from the jar they can be sliced across the grain.

Put meat in a large shallow pan, adding just enough water to keep from sticking. Cover the pan and precook meat slowly until it is medium done, stirring occasionally so the meat will heat evenly.

Though salt does not help to preserve the canned product, if it is desired, allow ½ teaspoon for pint jars and 1 teaspoon for quart jars, putting the salt into the clean jars before the meat is packed. Pack the meat hot, leaving about an inch of head space. Cover with hot broth, using a sufficient amount to come within an inch from the top of the jar. Adjust lids and process pint jars 75 minutes and quart jars 90 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

Further information on meat canning is given in the USDA bulletin, "Home Canning of Meat," available at the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

From a small beginning of 24 acres in 1931, Minhybrid crossing plots in Minnesota have jumped to 15,000 acres in 1945, according to Carl Borgeson, agronomist in charge of the crop increase program at University Farm. During that time 28 hybrid corn varieties, developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station and consequently called Minhybrids, have been added to the crop increase program.

The Experiment Station grows all the inbred lines of corn, but most of the single cross seed is grown under contract with carefully selected seed growers. Single cross seed is then sold by the Experiment Station to commercial growers who produce the final Minhybrid varieties that are supplied to Minnesota farmers, Borgeson explains.

In order to plan each year's crop, the Experiment Station has required that orders of seedstock be placed a year in advance. The Station's goal, however, is the production of a two-year's supply of seedstock.

Corn is not the only seedstock that the University is developing and distributing, Borgeson says. Last year seedstock of such new varieties as Mars barley, Ottawa Mandarin soybean and Itasca timothy as well as older and better known varieties was distributed.

The University produces little seed for ordinary use, Borgeson explains. In order to make sure of a rapid increase of pure seed, seedstocks are distributed only to approved seed growers who in turn are able to furnish good seed in larger amounts to Minnesota farmers.

A2906-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Long delayed plans for installing a pressure water system on Minnesota farms may soon top the post-war building program of many farm families, according to Dennis M. Ryan, agricultural extension engineer at University Farm.

Before installing the system, however, the needs of the entire family both for the house and for other farm uses should be carefully studied so that a large enough pump is ordered, Ryan says.

No matter what type of water system is planned, the water supply should be pure, dependable and large enough to supply all the farm needs. All wells should be located at least 100 feet from any contaminating source.

Along with a new or improved pressure water system, many farmers will want to install a sewage disposal system. Here one of the important points to consider is the location and construction of the septic tank.

New Extension Bulletin 247, "Water Systems and Sewage Disposal on the Farm," includes 16 specially drawn plans as well as instructions for selecting pumps and tanks, pipe layout in the house, and construction of a sewage disposal system. The bulletin is available from county agricultural extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2907-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

If you plan to start fruit trees in your back yard this year, know what varieties are adapted to Minnesota conditions before you order your nursery stock. That's the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Because of Minnesota's severe winter climate, many varieties that do well in the East and South are not recommended for this state. To be sure of getting trees grafted on hardy rootstocks, it is advisable to order fruit trees from a northern nursery, Dr. Snyder says, since a tree can be no hardier than its roots. Even adapted varieties grafted on tender roots will often die during a severe winter. However, grapes and other small fruits that are not grafted may safely be secured from a greater distance, provided adapted varieties are ordered.

Recommendations of varieties adapted to conditions in this state are made by the University of Minnesota horticulture division in cooperation with the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. These recommendations are based on tests which have been conducted for many years at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm where extensive work has been done in breeding new and better fruits for Minnesota.

Among tree fruits recommended for Minnesota are: apples - Erickson, Beacon, Minjon, Haralson, Victory, Fireside; crabapples - #240, Whitney, Dolgo; plums - Underwood, Redcoat, Pipestone, Elliot; cherry-plums - Sapa, Compass; pears - Bantam, Parko, Patten, Mendel. County agricultural agents may be comsulted for more complete lists of fruits adapted for particular sections of Minnesota.

"Place your orders early to be sure of a good selection of adapted varieties," Dr. Snyder advises prospective fruit growers. "The demand for fruit will be heavy this spring and those who wait too long may have to take inferior stock or no plants at all."

A2908-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota rose growers will renew their interests and acquaintanceships at Minnesota's annual Rose Grower's Day to be held at University Farm, March 11. This special day for rose growers has been restored after being suspended during the war years, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, is in charge of program arrangements for the day.

The day's activities will start with a business meeting of the Minnesota Rose Society, Longley says. Featured on the program will be a talk by R. C. Allen, secretary of the American Rose Society. Allen will also be honored with an evening dinner at the Minneapolis YMCA.

A2909-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 13 1946

SPECIAL
For Release February 20 1946
(Note to Editors - The enclosed mat is wider than the ordinary two column width. Please saw your cut to fit.)

(Cutline for mat--Starting in Houston County in 1943, the European corn borer had spread to 32 Minnesota counties by 1945.)

The latest plan pest to descend upon Minnesota crops is the European corn borer. After gaining a foothold in New England 40 years ago, the corn borer has steadily inched its way across the country through the corn belt to Iowa and then Minnesota.

In 1943, the first corn borer was found in Minnesota. Today the menace has spread to 32 counties in the southeastern and central part of the state.

The corn borer has not caused appreciable damage in Minnesota, but its danger should not be underestimated, according to T. L. Aamodt, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. Forewarned and forearmed, Minnesota communities, working together, should be able to control the pest and lessen its ravages.

The key to corn borer control lies in its life habits. The insects spend the winter as full grown larva in corn stalks or other host plants. Destroy the stalks before the moths emerge in April or May and you destroy the corn borer.

Feeding corn stalks directly to livestock as finely cut silage or finely shredded stover helps, but the surest method of control is plowing under corn stalks and stubble, cleanly and deeply, Aamodt says.

Another way to dispose of stocks is by dragging a heavy pole over the field on a frosty winter day to break off the stalks near the ground. The stalks can then be raked up and burned or plowed under. Seeding small grain in corn stubble that has only been dished is inviting disaster, Aamodt adds.

Even with good farm practice the corn borer is a menace once established. Again the borer's life story offers an explanation.

While the main host plant for the borer is corn, it can survive and multiply on

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well over 200 plants, including many weeds. Once hatched, the borer moth can fly 25 to 35 miles and deposit up to 1000 eggs in a new host plant, continuing the vicious circle.

An interesting but largely untried control method is biological control. In its original home in Europe the corn borer is not a problem because the borer's natural enemies in the fly and bee families keep it in hand. These natural enemies have been introduced in the United States, and the experiment has been successful in some areas. Time will tell how well this control plan will work here, according to Aamodt.

No corn variety is immune to borer attack, Aamodt says, but some varieties are more resistant than others to the insect. The best hybrids are those that develop strong, sturdy stalks which can resist considerable tunneling without tumbling over.

Corn that matures well when planted late resists corn borers better than other varieties, but the disadvantages of shorter maturity corn must be considered.

Right now many Minnesota corn varieties are being tested at the U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratories for immunity and resistance to the borer. The experiments have not progressed far enough to announce definite results, however.

Trapping the borer is a novel method of control, but it may be worthy of trial, Aamodt says. A few rows of corn are planted early around the edge of the field. Since moths like taller, more mature plants for laying eggs, they seek out the earlier corn. That's their undoing because the corn can be cut early and fed to livestock, thus partially controlling the infestation. Trapping won't control the borer completely, but it may help.

Insecticides such as DDT may offer another avenue of control, but more research is needed before they are practical, Aamodt points out.

Allowed to go mercily on their destructive ways, the corn borer can be a serious menace. Controlled by good farm practices and community cooperation, the corn borer need not make serious inroads on corn returns in Minnesota, Aamodt says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Elwin R. Duncan has been named extension specialist in soils at University Farm. Duncan came to the University of Minnesota from Iowa State College where he was extension and research assistant in soils.

Duncan, a two-front veteran, served with the army in North Africa, India and Burma in a radio communications organization. While in India, Duncan addressed University students at Midnapore, Bengal on agriculture in the United States and in the Midwest.

After returning to the United States, Duncan taught general agriculture and farm management at Camp Davis, N. C. and Cochran Field, Macon, Georgia, until his discharge last October.

Duncan attended Estherville Junior College and Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa where he received his B.S. degree in 1939 and M.S. in 1943. After graduation, Duncan was seed inspector from 1939 to 1940 before returning to Iowa State as extension and research worker.

A2910-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The place of the 4-H club in a changing world will be discussed by club members throughout the state as part of the observance of National 4-H Club Week, March 2-10, according to A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club Leader.

Kittleson has set 55,000 as the membership goal for 1946, an increase of 12,000 over last year. All local clubs are working hard to complete their enrollment before or during National 4-H Club Week.

Highlight of the week will be the state radio speaking contest to be held at University Farm, March 9. District winners will compete for state honors speaking on the subject, "How Can I Better Serve as a World Citizen?" The state winner and the reserve champion will broadcast over a state-wide network following the contest.

Special displays, exhibits and demonstrations will feature the week's observance in local clubs. New goals and new problems will be considered at club meetings.

Last year's record achievements merely point the way to new achievements in 1946, Kittleson tells club members. He points out that 4-H club members produced over 10,000,000 pounds of meat plus 6,250,000 pounds of poultry as part of their 1945 victory projects. 4-H girls canned nearly 400,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables from part of the crop from 6,000 acres of 4-H club gardens.

A2911-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

With supplies and equipment becoming available, many farm families will be using electricity for the first time. To these people, as well as the old timers, the safe and practical use of electricity is most important, says Andrew Hustrulid, agricultural engineer at University Farm.

The basis of all electrical personal safety rules is the simple statement, "Electricity is always trying to get to the earth." Never let your body serve as the means of conducting current from the wire to the ground, Hustrulid warns.

Fuses are as important to an electrical system as brakes are to a car, Hustrulid says. If fuses repeatedly blow out, the wiring system needs correcting to avoid serious fires or damage.

Some of the cardinal rules for electrical safety are:

1. Most important of all, plan for an adequate wiring job, the basis of all farm and home electrical safety.

2. If extension cords must be used, select those suitable for the job. Keep cords in good condition and handle them carefully.

3. Disconnect appliances that are not being used.

4. Avoid contact with sinks and pipes of all kinds when usimg electrical appliances.

5. Ground all motors that are permanently belted to one machine. This is especially true for motors connected to water pumps and to the pipeline type of milking machine.

6. For an electric fence, be sure that the current is controlled. The design and construction of an electrical fence controller is no job for an amateur.

A2912-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 16, 1946

Special to the FARMER

Check your stored dahlia roots and gladiolus corms now. Any r
roots or corms that show signs of rotting should be removed and destroyed. If the dahlia roots have started to dry up, the storage conditions are too dry. To correct this, place pans of water on the floor or on the shelves.--Leon Snyder.

*****

Now's the time to get major machinery repair jobs done, before the big spring rush begins.--A. J. Schwantes.

*****

Don't let soft corn in your cribs spoil the good feed that remains. Whenever possible, soft corn should be recribbed. Merely handling the corn, picking out the trash and spoiled ears, helps because the corn is looser and gets more air when it is returned to the crib. Whatever type of crib is used, the corn should be protected from spring rains with a floor and some kind of covering.--Dennis M. Ryan.

*****

Beef cattle that are beingfed high moisture corn or non-legume roughage this winter and early spring, need a protein supplement to make satisfactory gains. A pound and a half of oilmeal per head per day will suffice.--W. E. Morris

*****

These long winter evenings are a good time to plan gardens for this spring and summer. Planning in the winter reduces work when actual planting time comes in the spring.--S. B. Cleland

*****

Unless your land erodes easily, phosphate fertilizer can be applied right now along with barnyard manure. Spreading the phosphate over the top of the load of manure makes the job easier. If ten loads of manure are being applied per acre, for example, 25 pounds of phosphate per load would apply 250 pounds of the fertilizer per acre. If the fertilizer is not available, order now so that your name will be at the top of the list when a new supply arrives this spring.--Paul M. Burson

*****

Order your small fruit plants now so they can be started early this spring. Varieties recommended for Minnesota are: strawberries--June-bearing, Premier, Beaver, Dunlap, Catskill, Burgundy (imprefect pollinization so grow with other varieties only); everbearing--Progressive, Gem, Wayzata, Evermore. Raspberries--red, Latham, Chief, Sunrise (newer variety worthy of trial); purple, Sodus for South, Ruddy for North. Grapes--Red Amber, Blue Jay, Bluebell, Moonbeam, Beta. -- A. H. Alderman.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 19, 1946

To all counties

Omit the salt in preparing sausage or hamburger for the freezer locker, Ina Rowe, Extension Nutritionist at University Farm advises county homemakers. Because salt will hasten rancidity of the meat, it is better to add this seasoning just before cooking.

Spices may be added to sausage which is to be frozen, but onion should not be used unless it has been pre-cooked, Miss Rowe says. Like other raw vegetables, raw onion will not freeze successfully and may impair the flavor of the pack. Except for the omission of salt and onion, sausage may be prepared in the usual way and then frozen.

Directions for making sausage are given in Extension Folder 48, "Sausage Recipes," available from the county extension office or from the 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 19, 1946

To all counties

Phosphate can be spread right now with barnyard manure, saving time and labor in the busier spring planting time, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. It can also be spread directly on the soil during the first spring thaw.

To make best use of the limited supply, Burson advises that orders be placed early. Some fertilizer is likely to come on the market during the planting season, but again this year the supply may not be great enough to meet the demand so only those with orders in early will receive what they need.

It is not advisable to spread phosphate during the winter if the land is rolling and subject to washing, Burson warns.

A good way to apply phosphate is to spread it over the top of each load of manure. If ten loads of manure are spread per acre, one milk pail of phosphate weighing 25 pounds per load would apply the necessary 250 pounds per acre. Another way to apply the phosphate is to distribute it in barn gutters at the rate of 1½ pounds per cow per day.

Phosphate received under the AAA program should be applied only on soil-conserving crops such as pasture or legumes or on small grain used as a nurse crop for legumes.

If phosphate is being delivered to the farm, Burson cautions that it should be stored carefully. Pile the bags on planks so that there is air space beneath. It is also best not to pile the bags more than six or eight high. Phosphate should be stored in a dry building which is free from moisture at all times and which is away from the livestock.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 19, 1946

To all counties

Poultry raisers are aware that the chicken business is due for some changes if it is to remain as profitable as it was during the war years, according to county agent _____ . With the new chicken crop coming on, this is the ideal time to lay careful plans with the word, "efficiency", to serve as a guide.

It will not take as many chickens to do the peacetime job, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Each chicken raiser should keep this in mind and buy no more chicks than the actual capacity of the brooder house will permit. Such a practice will automatically reduce the number of chickens started and at the same time enable producers to raise a large proportion of the chicks with better growth and better efficiency.

Efficiency this year calls for good feed, plenty of it and feeders of a non-waste type. Scarcity of some feeds may lead farmers to try to skimp on feed. This is a truly wasteful practice with chickens where economical feeding is full feeding. So the motto should be, "Feed fewer chickens, but feed them better."

Sunporches should appear in large numbers this spring as materials and supplies become a little more generous. Clean range by the time chicks can be moved to the field is imperative as means of controlling disease and getting maximum growth.

Dry litter is always important in controlling disease. To promote this all fountains should be placed on wide screen platforms to keep chicks away from damp litters that collect in those areas.

Cannabalism will be best controlled by avoiding crowding, having plenty of well-filled feeders, and by keeping the brooder house at a temperature just high enough so that chicks are comfortable under the hover.

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 19, 1946

To all counties

_____ county gardeners who are planning to start fruit trees this year should get varieties adapted to Minnesota conditions and order nursery stock early. This advice comes from L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, who warns that prospective fruit growers who wait too long in placing their orders may find it impossible to get plants or may have to take inferior stock, since demand for fruit will be heavy this spring.

Because of Minnesota's severe winter climate, many varieties that do well in the East and South are not recommended for this state. To be sure of getting trees grafted on hardy rootstocks, it is advisable to order fruit trees from a northern nursery, Dr. Snyder says, since a tree can be no hardier than its roots. Even adapted varieties grafted on tender roots will often die during a severe winter. However, grapes and other small fruits that are not grafted may safely be secured from a greater distance, provided adapted varieties are ordered.

Among tree fruits recommended for Minnesota are: apples - Erickson, Beacon, Minjon, Haralson, Victory, Fireside; crabapples - Minnesota #240, Whitney, Dolgo; plums - Underwood, Redcoat, Pipestone, Elliot; cherry-plums - Sapa, Compass; pears - Bantam, Parker, Patten, Mendel. County Agricultural Agent _____ can supply a more complete list of fruits adapted to this section of Minnesota.

Since both plums and cherry plums need cross-pollination, it is necessary to plant one pollinizer tree for each three or four other trees. Compass and Nicollet are good pollinizers for cherry plums. Recommended as pollinizers for plums are Surprise, Hanska, Toka, Kago, and the wild plum.

Recommendations of varieties adapted to conditions in this state are made by the University of Minnesota horticulture division in cooperation with the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. These recommendations are based on tests which have been conducted for many years at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm where extensive work has been done in breeding new and better fruits for 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 C, Minnesota
February 19, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE - FEBRUARY 20 p.m.

During nine years of scientific breeding, the Minnesota Swine Breeding project at the University of Minnesota has developed the famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 lines and has started work on other new, improved crosses. Under the supervision of L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry, more than 12,000 pigs have been farrowed alive and more than 7,000 have been fed out in complete litter tests.

The hogs developed by the project have combined the better features of the bacon-type hog with fast and thrifty gains of the lines common in Minnesota. Over an eight-year period, the Minnesota No. 1 line averaged 9.28 pigs born alive per litter and reached an average weight of 211 pounds at 168 days.

The newest developments of the project are crosses between the Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 lines and between the No. 1 and inbred Poland-China lines. On a limited scale both of these crosses have proven successful. The first litter of the No. 1-No. 2 cross averaged 214 pounds at 145 days and yielded carcasses very high in the more valuable cuts.

Since the Minnesota No. 2 line (a cross between two inbred Poland-China lines and the Yorkshire) is only four years old, it is not regarded as a finished product, Winters says. However, it is far enough along to have several of its characteristics well developed. It has longer legs and shorter body than the Minnesota No. 1. The pigs are spotted black and white with erect ears and a slight dish to their face. The quality of meat is high.

The results of the Minnesota Swine Breeding project have been reported by Winters in the February 20 issue of "Minnesota Farm and Home Science," magazine published quarterly by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

A2913-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

If you're planning to buy a home freezer, take some tips from the experts before you make your investment.

First of all don't buy a unit that is too small. That advice comes from Andrew Hustrulid, associate professor of agricultural engineering, and J. D. Winter, assistant professor of horticulture, University Farm, who are in charge of frozen foods research at the University Agricultural Experiment Station. A farm family should plan for 5 or 6 cubic feet for each person in the Household. Space needed will depend on number in the family, whether all the frozen food is stored at home, and whether the family produces livestock, fruit and vegetables. According to surveys made, people generally buy or build units which are too small.

Since the accepted storage temperature for frozen foods is 0°F., the home freezing unit should be designed to maintain this temperature under all conditions of surrounding temperatures. A single compartment unit is satisfactory for both freezing and storage if the condensing unit is large enough to handle the added heat load. When buying a freezer, be sure to know how much unfrozen food may safely be put into it at one time, warn Hustrulid and Winter. Ice cream holding cabinets have little or no reserve capacity for freezing.

Minimum amount of good insulation should be four to five inches, except possibly for the lid of chest type freezers. An efficient vapor barrier is essential.

Appearance of the freezer is important when the unit is located in the kitchen. The finish should resist marring. Doors should be tight and durable.

Operating cost and maintenance, as well as purchase price, should be considered in making any decision about buying a home freezer. The determining factor in deciding whether to buy a certain make may be whether the dealer and manufacturer can give quick, reliable service to their customers.

A2914-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The use of electricity on the farm will feature the rural electrification short course to be held at University Farm, March 25-26, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering, will be in charge of program arrangements.

Several new electrical developments which came to the front during the war will be discussed at the short course by University staff members and men from the commercial field, Hustrulid says. One of the highlights of the program will be talks on the place of the frozen food locker on the farm home.

A2915-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Continuation of the gardening movement which received such widespread public support during the war years was urged today by L. G. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, as a means of improving the nutrition of rural and city families. More fruit trees and small fruits should be planted to provide fresh fruit for an adequate diet, and vegetable gardens should be continued, he said.

Since wartime necessity caused a neglect in homegrounds improvement, Dr. Snyder foresees an increase in activities aimed at beautifying public areas and home grounds beginning with a general clean-up and followed by lawn care and the planting of properly located shrub and flower borders.

A2916-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

By saving the bread that is usually thrown out, American families can play an important part in the program of conserving food to help avert starvation in foreign countries, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today. Half a slice of bread saved each day in every household in this country would mean a national daily saving of half a million pounds of bread.

"People have been made so conscious of the appeal of fresh bread that many families discard as unfit for use what is left of bread after it is a day or two days old," Miss Hobart said. When bread becomes too dry or hard to serve, instead of wasting it, she urged that it be used for various kinds of toast, croutons for soups, for bread puddings or cheese fondues. Odds and ends of bread may be turned into a supply of the dry crumbs useful as toppings for escalloped dishes, in coating foods for frying and in stuffing vegetables and meat.

As additional ways of conserving bread, Miss Hobart offers these suggestions:

1. Bake or buy only what you really need. Bread will dry more quickly if it is sliced.

2. To keep bread fresh to the last slice, wrap it in moisture-proof paper and store in a well-ventilated tin box or in the refrigerator.

3. Avoid serving too much bread at a meal. Left on the plate, bread may become dry and is often thrown away. Halving slices may further lessen waste.

4. Freshen dry bread by buttering slices lightly, putting them into the bread wrapper or a pan, tying together and baking just long enough to heat through.

5. Eat an extra potato sometimes in place of another slice of bread. A small potato has food value just about equal to a slice of bread, except that the potato has an added advantage in its vitamin C content.

A2917-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The organization and operation of the United Nations Organization is still puzzling and complex to most people, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist and group discussion specialist at University Farm. Yet the peace of the world depends upon the success of the UNO and the public's knowledge and understanding of it.

To aid discussion groups throughout the state and to give first hand information to interested individuals, Dvoracek has prepared Extension Pamphlet 144, "This is the United Nations Organization." Copies may be obtained from your local county agent office or from the Bulletin Room, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2918-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Small birch and aspen make satisfactory fence posts if they are treated with zinc chloride or chromated zinc chloride, says Parker Anderson, extension forestor at University Farm. Treated birch and aspen posts outlast untreated red oak and possibly white oak, and the treatment costs no more than the cash outlay for seasoned white oak posts.

Since 1938 the Lake States Forest Experiment Station has carried on durability tests of treated and untreated fence posts which have proved the value of treatment. Some of the results recently announced include:

1. All unseasoned aspen posts treated with one pound of zinc chloride in 1938 and 1939 were serviceable in 1945, but untreated posts failed from rot at the ground line within two years.

2. Green paper birch posts treated the same way at the same time resisted all rot at the ground line but about one-fifth of the posts showed some rot in the top.

3. Top rotted posts gnerally had spotty distribution of zinc chloride.

A2919-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

D. C. Kiplinger, professor of horticulture at Ohio State University, will headline the program when the Florist's Short course is resumed after three years' wartime suspension at University Farm, Tuesday, February 25. Dr. Kiplinger will discuss new developments in floriculture and pest control in the greenhouse.

L. E. Longley, horticulturist at University Farm, will discuss garden chrysanthemums for the florist. Other speakers include Henry Rosacker, Minneapolis florist; W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at University Farm; and J. M. McGregor, assistant professor of soils.

A2920-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 25 1946

To all counties

Old, worn-out bluegrass pasture will provide more and better pasturage if it is renovated now, says County Agent _____. The best time to start renovating permanent pastures is early spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground enough to prepare a seed bed.

The renovation program should cover at least two years so that the seed bed may be worked thoroughly and so that a plan of alternate pasture can be made. Renovation should start with the poorer part of the pasture first, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

The pasture should be worked thoroughly with a disk, springtooth or field cultivator until the soil is black. Intense disking will not kill the bluegrass if it is done early enough, Burson says.

If a soil test indicates acid, lime or marl should be worked into the soil before seeding. Applying 20 percent super-phosphate or the same percentage of phosphate with potash at the rate of 300 pounds per acre while preparing the seedbed will also be necessary on run-down soils.

Sweet clover should be the mainstay of all renovation mixtures on non-acid or limed soils, Burson says. Alfalfa, red clover and alsike might be used in the combination. Broadcast seed should be covered lightly by harrowing several times or by rolling with a cultipacker.

Innoculating legume seed before sowing will insure the presence of bacteria which take nitrogen from the air and store it in root nodules for use as plant food. The inoculin costs only a few cents from any local dealer.

Young livestock should be kept off the newly seeded area until midsummer. Avoid grazing too closely and do not allow grazing after September 1, Burson adds.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 25 1946

To all counties

Plant more small fruit in the home garden to help supply nutritional needs and cut food costs, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advises _____ county gardeners. If varieties are selected carefully and proper cultural methods followed, successful home fruit production is possible in every part of Minnesota, he says. Nursery stock should be ordered early, however, so that adapted varieties may be obtained.

Strawberries recommended for Minnesota include the June-bearing Premier, Beaver, Dunlap, Catskill, Burgundy and the new Minnesota #1118. Because the June-bearing Burgundy has imperfect pollination, it should be grown with other varieties such as Catskill or Minnesota #1118. Suggested everbearing varieties are Gem, Wayzata, Progressive, and Evermore. Evermore is particularly adapted to drier regions.

The red raspberries Latham, Chief and Sunrise are adapted to Minnesota conditions, though they must be protected during winter. Good purple varieties are Sodus for southern Minnesota and Ruddy for the northern part of the state. The black raspberry Cumberland will also produce well in Minnesota.

Hardy table grapes suggested for Minnesota are the blue Beta, the Red Amber, Blue Jay, Bluebell and white Moonbeam. The last four are varieties introduced recently by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station.

Among the easiest fruits to grow in the home garden are currants and gooseberries. Cascade and Red Lake currants and Carie, Como and Pixwell gooseberries are recommended for Minnesota planting. The Pixwell is especially adapted to the northern and western parts of the state.

Information on growing 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 from County Agent _____ who can also supply gardeners with a list of other small fruit varieties adapted to this region.

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 25 1946

To all counties

With the first flying winter in late winter or early spring, Minnesota beekeepers should check their apiary for weak or dead colonies, says M. H. Haydak, entomologist at University Farm. The beekeeper will save himself a lot of trouble by taking care of these colonies before other bees discover their chance to rob the hives.

Hives containing dead colonies should be removed at once, cleaned of all the dead bees, and the combs carefully examined for disease. Entrances to weak colonies should be left contracted to conserve heat and prevent robbing.

Haydak suggests that the beekeeper watch for dead colonies everytime he visits the apiary and that he check to see if the bees have enough stores left by a quick inside inspection.

In order to take care of a shortage of bee bread in the hives, many beekeepers are planning to feed their colonies a pollen substitute this spring, says Haydak. After deciding the kind of substitutes to use, supplies should be ordered early.

In deciding how much will be needed, the beekeeper should remember that one pound of dry pollen substitute and two pounds of sugar are required for a single feeding of three colonies. Colonies should be fed about once a week or every ten days. Knowing these figures and anticipating the number of feedings makes it easy to compute the total amount of substitute necessary.

For further information on pollen substitutes or on beekeeping in general write to the Division of Entomology, University Farm, St. Paul 8 Minnesota or see your local county agent.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 25 1946

To all counties

New varieties have been added and old ones dropped from the accepted list of small grains prepared by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm, County Agent _____ said today. The changes were made at the recent Central and Branch Station Agronomy Conference under the supervision of H. K. Hayes, chief of the Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics.

Clinton oats, recently developed at Iowa State College, has been recommended for the entire state. It is early, stiff strawed and resistant to certain stem rusts. The old favorites, Tama and Vicland, remain on the preferred list, and two new varieties, Bondo and Mindo, are being distributed to approved seed growers this spring.

Kindred or "L" has been added to the barley list to supply a desirable malting variety seed and to add to the limited supply of Wisconsin 38 and Mars. Kindred yields well, is resistant to stem rust, and is moderately resistant to spot blotch, but it lacks ability to withstand lodging. Wisconsin 38, Mars and Peatland are still on the recommended list.

Rosen has been taken off the recommended list of rye varieties for the first time in years. Still remaining on the list are Imperial, Emerald and Dakold.

The old recommendations for wheat were not changed at the meeting, Hayes says. Rival is suggested for southern and northeastern Minnesota, and Mida and Newthatch for the west central and northwestern part of the state. Pilot also is recommended for lighter soils in northwestern Minnesota and Regent for the heavier soils in this area.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 26 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 6, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Queen Is Dead

It was a long time ago when Bud came home from school with a pup in his arms and with perfect assurance said, "You wouldn't let a good dog starve, would you, Mother?" Someone had wanted to get rid of a pup.

The little collie developed into a good family dog that looked after all of the children, took part in their games, went on their hikes and hunting expeditions, pulled them on their sled (under protest) and didn't bark at cars. She chased wild rabbits and sometimes caught them, but patiently supervised the care of rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, ponies and all the other pets kids collect.

Once when the boys had trouble hitting the pheasants, Chunie chased up, she found a dead one in the brush and brought it to them. She was always friendly to everyone, but roused the family if stock got loose, night or day. She was a much respected member of the family.

When Bud left for the Army, Chunie moped for a few days and then attached herself to Pop and became his shadow. Wherever he went about the farm, she always had to ride in the truck or car, but only once followed toward town. As she went into her thirteenth year, she showed signs of age. She became too stiff to jump into the truck and too deaf to hear cars approaching. Even her sight began to fail and we knew she couldn't last much longer. All hoped she would be at home to welcome Bud when he returned from his Aleutian duty, and we did enjoy that reunion.

On a cold moonlight night, Bud went out and shot five rabbits to give her a supply of unrationed meat, but Chunie didn't go with him. She wagged her tail but chose her usual evening snooze close to Dad's easy chair. Next morning she ate half a rabbit, burying the remainder against a time of future need, rolled in the snow and

and then went to the office to find Pop.

He let her in and she lay down beside his desk as usual. Just before noon she got up on her front feet but couldn't rise. Dad went to help her, but she fell down, had one spasm and died before Bud and Mother could get there.

It was sorrowful work, chopping through the frozen ground, but she was laid away where so many pets are buried, out in the woods they loved to roam, beside the tombstone Shorty had arranged years ago, using half a gallon of red implement paint to make the sign, "Here lies Shadow. He was a nice Kitty." Mother, Bud and Pop felt almost as though they were burying a member of the family and wished the girls could have been home from the University.

So passed another pet, one that has been mentioned frequently in these stories, and we were sorry to see her go. At the same time, we were thankful that her going was quick and merciful, grateful for her years of service, companionship and devotion to her family.

Some people have said that they do not want pets, because their going leaves such a hard gap to fill. We have always felt that death was a part of our pet's existence, fully to be expected and even welcomed when the infirmities of old age impaired the zest for living. Certainly our lives have been enriched by their association and we have learned much from them. Each pet has given us much pleasure and some sorrow. We only hope that they found us a good family to live with where they found much affection and just treatment.

Two other pets went just before Chunie. Our Coco cat went out to hunt and has not been seen since, so we fear some accident has befallen her. We have hunted high and low for fear she might be shut in some building, but have never found her. Then Beetle-Brain, her youngest kitten, suddenly became ill and died, so that last Christmas, for the first time we can remember, we were both catless and dogless, an odd state of affairs for this family. Only Hoppity the canary was left.

Of course, such a condition couldn't last long, so for her Christmas present, Mother received a thin, scared Siamese kitten from a Minneapolis pet shop. Nothing could have please her more. In due time the new cat was named Mokie—because she is

more or less coffee color and Mother liked Mokie better than Mocha.

This week the story is, "The Queen is Dead." Next week we'll have another story about pets—"Long Live the King."—Yes, we have a pup to train. Chunie's successor is on the throne—when he isn't in the doghouse.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St, Paul 8 Minnesota
February 26 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 27, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

They Love the Land

Farmers are funny people. They plug along in the dirt, year after year, breaking their backs to raise another crop which may or may not pay for the twine. Some of them put up with kerosene lights and outdoor plumbing, and Ma lugs all the water to the house in a pail, while her city sister gossips at the sewing circle.

Pa often has as much investment as the "business men" he buys from, and he risks it year after year on the weather's caprice. When he does get a crop, everyone else does, too, and the bottom drops out of the market. He pays the other fellow's price when he buys and accepts whatever the other fellow chooses to pay when he sells. It's a hard, risky, dirty and sometimes dangerous occupation. Why doesn't he move to town and get a job?

A great many farmers have done just that. The cities are constantly refilled from the farms or they would soon be empty. Even so, a lot of families stay right on the old home quarter and fight it out. Just why are they so foolish?

Perhaps instinct or inheritance can account for much of it. Rarely a city boy goes back to the farm. Most of the land is operated by men and women who have worked the land for generations and have it in their blood. They like the freedom of being able to choose what their tasks shall be and when they must do them. They have more independence of action and do more independent thinking than their brothers on the C shift.

Probably the chief reason men and women stay with the farm is the old pioneer glory in matching wits and work against Nature's reluctance to release her carefully hoarded fertility. They know that flood, lightning, hurricane or drouth may snatch the prize when it is almost within their hand, but they also know the deep satisfac-

tion of harvesting a bountiful crop, raising some fine animals or making a barren soil productive.

There is a profound sense of accomplishment in doing a job well and seeing the rewards accumulate in material things which can be felt, used and appreciated. The city man may have $1,000 in the bank and the farmer $1,000 in a cow. The money in the bank may be a safer investment, but the farmer has the greater pleasure admiring his pet--and trying to raise a $1,000 calf.

The farmer and his wife can have every convenience their city brother enjoys so far as living comfort is concerned. A young couple just starting out may have to do without some things, but that makes success all the more worth striving for. Hours are longer, it is true, but a strong man with a goal in sight feels irritated when darkness comes. If labor leads to achievement and satisfaction, it becomes a game during which clocks and calendars are forgotten.

So it is that some people prefer to live in the city and some country folks wouldn't trade places with them for gold. There are others, too, who feel that any change would be for the better. We're all a bit queer, but isn't it good that we don't all want the same thing at the same time? See what nylon stockings did to the women!

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 26 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 20, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planning the Planting

It's almost time to grease up the drill and start rolling in the small grain, so each farm manager has decided or is choosing just which crops will contribute the most to a satisfactory net return next December on his particular acres.

Hay and pasture usually receive first consideration, with considerable room for choice among alfalfa, brome, clover, timothy or combination of these crops. Plans can be made for some sudan grass to piece out a blue grass pasture in hot, dry weather (in case we get some this year). The possibilities of rotational grazing may be considered, and it might be advisable to fertilize, disk, reseed or otherwise improve that old sod-bound exercise lot.

Probably corn will next be studied and an adapted hybrid of known usefulness chosen for each field. Willit be checked or drilled? What spacing will give maximum returns? Should we put fertilizer in the hills, and, if so, what formula is best? Where can we get reliable seed? How much seed and fertilizer will be needed? Will it be advisable to grow more or less than we had last year?

The rest of the land will be used for small grain. Is barley a good bet this year? It might make some early hog feed if corn continues to be as scarce as it is now, but then it shouldn't be planted on corn ground because there it is more likely to have scab, and scabby barley is poison for hogs. Wisconsin 38 and the variety known as "L" are high in yield, but the 38 has a weak straw and "L" is worse. Both are good for malting. Then there is some of the new Mars which has been turned down as a malting barley but has the stiffest straw of any variety so far discovered.

Almost every farm plants some oats, and Vicland or Tama will probably be the best bet. There is little or no difference between them. Those tall heads which

stick up and look bad haven't been entirely eliminated by any known method of purification, it seems, but they do little damage in a feed crop. Clinton is a new one from Iowa that looks very promising, but it's hard to get any seed out of the state where the tall corn grows. Ajax is a northern variety that may be injured by smut or crown rust.

In the western part of the state, men will be thinking about flax and choosing between Redwing, Biwing and Koto. All have faults but perhaps not as many as other varieties in southern Minnesota. Farther east, soybeans may take the place of flax as a cash crop because they are less risky. Habaro is the old standard variety which the farmers like because of yield, standing ability and earliness, but the processors can't give it a kind word because it runs a little lower in oil than does the Manchu.

A new variety called Ottawa Mandarin has been yielding right up with Habaro, produces more oil, and is about 10 days earlier. Its standing ability is unquestioned, but it doesn't get very tall. At least it's worth further trial. Most of the Mandarin varieties are even worse than Habaro for oil, but the Ottawa strain seems to excell in this respect.

Spring wheat is not an important crop in southern Minnesota. A number of folks would like to find a variety of such maturity that it could be grown with Vicland oats, but present selections are too late. If winter wheat is damaged, Vicland can be seeded on the field early and the gaps filled with oats instead of weeds.

So the decisions are made for each field, and preparations go forward to carry out the plans effectively. Soon the good seed will go into well prepared ground and from then on, weather will decide the score.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 26 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 13, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Long Live the King

It was snowing, blowing and cold, but Bud, Shorty, Why, Bea and I were "Merking" home from the Twin Cities. On the way we had to pass Donald Finger's collie farm near Dundas and we needed a new dog to take Chunie's place. It would have been simple, except that Mother had stated most emphatically when I left, "Now don't bring a pup home with you. Wait until warm weather so it can run outside."

Here was a committee on selection which might not be assembled and available again for who knows how long, what with the kids all at the U. Oh, we thought up a hundred reasons why we should have a new pup, or at least stop and look at them. Finally, the road sign came in sight, and the old Merk suddenly took the bit in her teeth and turned in. Bud said he just couldn't hold her out in the road.

There were collies and kids swarming all over the place. Donald said the neighbors were all there, and I don't blame them. What a place to spend a Saturday afternoon! There must have been 40 dogs barking and all the older ones, outside the pens, were romping with the kids. All of us were having fun.

Every member of the committee made several choices, but finally Shorty convinced us that hers was the one and only because the white marking on it s face was bilaterally symmetrical. Anyway she, Why and Bea had the puppy in the car and all ready to go, so the matter seem to be settled. The new King of Burgerville was five weeks old, was eating pablum and eggs and should be inoculated for distemper in another month or so. Then we headed for home.

All the rest of the way to the ranch, discussion centered on how to convince Mother that this particular pup was absolutely essential to her well being at this particular time. Plans were made, and when the gang trooped into the kitchen, Bud

set the box on the floor, we culprits all linked arms and sang—

"Ma-ma, do not be angry,
Ma-ma, we tried to do right,
Ma-ma, lift up the cover,
See what we brought you tonight."

By that time a long slim collie nose and shoebutton eyes were peeking out from under the lid and of course Mother adopted the new baby, just as we expected she would.

Mokie, the new Siamese kitten, didn't think so much of the idea. She growled ferociously, spit in a most unladylike manner and leaped to the back of a chair, her hair on end, tail swollen to three times normal size and a fierce glare in her eyes. It was almost a week before she and the pup were rolling over and over in play.

Then Peggy came home for a visit, bringing her boy, now 20 months old, and his dog, Dusty. Mokie had trouble all over again but soon accepted the situation, and baby, dog, pup and cat kept us all laughing. We were hunting for a name, of course, and a hundred had been suggested. Bud had an idea that Monty would be about right. Mother started calling him Mister B without any very specific reason. Dad liked Laddie.

In due time the right name turned up. Ricky took the pup in his lap and when the baby teeth began to chew his hand he looked up with a grin. "Sharrrp" was his comment, and so now the new member of the family is called Mister Sharp. We hope that applies to his mind as well as his teeth. Tomorrow night all the kids will be home, and we'll settle the argument over a pan of popcorn and probably name the pup with due ceremony.

Mister Sharp is very well behaved for such a little fellow and is learning fast. He follows through the snow out to the barn but likes best to loaf in the office as Chunie used to do. His favorite place is beside the desk, and just now he's between my feet, contentedly chewing on the cuff of my pants. He was lonesome the first couple of nights and cried some, but he weighed 8¾ pounds on February 1 and with

another nonth's education, his mannors should be beyond reproach. He'll have to be a good dog to fill Chunie's place, but those who read these yarns will probably hear more of his experiences.

Long live the King of Burgerville.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Don't let the milk bottles stand on the porch in bright sunlight or in freezing weather, if you want to enjoy milk at its best. And don't blame the milkman if the frozen cream or top milk leaves oil droplets in the morning coffee.

When frozen cream or top milk thaws, explains Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, it loses its smooth body because the fat globules are ruptured, thus releasing the fat in free form. But the trouble doesn't end there. Once it has been frozen, milk has a watery taste that Johnny isn't going to like. But if, in spite of all precautions, the milk should freeze, thaw it out slowly.

Rescue the milk from bright sunlight, too, Miss Rowe warns. Though there's no chance of the milk souring in cold weather, even in winter the sunshine is highly destructive to the riboflavin in milk.

A2921-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Praising the accomplishments of 4-H clubs throughout the nation, President Harry S. Truman today urged all rural young people to take an active part in their own local 4-H club program in 1946 and in the years following. President Truman addressed his message to 4-H club members preparing for National 4-H Club week, March 2-10.

"This is one of the ways we can build the kind of youth the United States needs--strong, skilled, informed and articulate--and it is one of the more important means we have of demonstrating to the world what youth can accomplish through practical democracy and good citizenship," President Truman said in urging 4-H participation.

"All young men and women in the world today face the challenge of unsettled times and new problems--but also of new ideas and great new opportunities. We have an unlimited building job to do. On the foundations of the victories that youth sacrificed so much to win, we now have the opportunity to raise up a progressive, productive civilization in which the rights of the individual and the need of unbroken peace must have the highest, most enduring values.

"To make that promise of the future come true is not only the hope, but the task of youth everywhere. The eyes of the young men and women of the world are on the youth of the United States, searching for example, ideas and ideals," President Truman said.

"We have an outstanding example to offer them in 4-H club work. For more than 30 years I have seen 4-H club work serve as a powerful incentive to millions of farm boys and girls in development of their talents, their leadership and their citizenship. Times may change, but the objectives of 4-H work, as reaffirmed in their ten postwar goals, are based on fundamental human principles that never change, never lose their value."

A2922-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 26, 1946

Dailypapers

Immediate releas

Several new varieties of small grains are being recommended this year for Minnesota farmers, says H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm. Changes in recommendations came as a result of the recent Central and Branch Station Agronomy conference called by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Clinton oats and Kindred barley are the newest varieties added to the Experiment Station recommended list. Clinton oats, recently developed at Iowa State college, have been approved for the entire state, Hayes says. This variety is early, stiff strawed and resistant to certain stem rusts.

The old favorites, Tama and Vicland oats, remain on the preferred list, and two new oat varieties, Bondo and Mindo, are being distributed only to approved seed growers this spring.

Kindred or "L" barley was added to the barley list to supply seed of a desirable malting barley and to add to the limited supply of Wisconsin 38 and Mars. Kindred yields well, is resistant to stem rust, and is moderately resistant to spot blotch, but it lacks ability to withstand lodging. Wisconsin 38, Mars and Peatland are still on the recommended list.

The old recommendations for wheat were not changed at the meeting, Hayes says. Rival is the No. 1 choice for southern and northeastern Minnesota and Mida and Newthatch for the west central and northwestern part of the state. Pilot also is recommended for lighter soils in northwestern Minnesota and Regent for the heavier soils in this are.

Rosen has been taken off the recommended list of rye varieties for the first time in years. Still remaining on the list are Imperial, Emerald, and Dakold.

A2923-HS

News Service
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Every Minnesota farmer has a vital stake in full employment and large total payrolls, according to W. C. Waite, agricultural economist at University Farm. When consumers are prosperous, agriculture benefits as well.

Total farm income and non-farm income increase and decrease together, Waite says. Between the two wars, for example, a change of 10 billion dollars in non-farm income was accompanied by a change of approximately 1.6 billion dollars in cash receipts from farm marketings. In good times as well as in bad the relation is the same.

Increasing hourly wage rates may or may not increase total payrolls for the entire nation and hence the demand for farm products. If wage rates are forced too high, so much unemployment may result that total payrolls are lowered.

Not only does the farmer sell his products for a better price when payrolls and employment are high, but also he gets a larger part of the consumer's food dollar because marketing margins remain fairly even over the years. The Minnesota farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has increased from 47.6 per cent for the 1935-39 period to 61 per cent in late 1945, according to Waite.

Conditions favorable to establishing a high national income also are favorable to producing a large farm income, Waite says, discussing employment and the farm market in the February 25 issue of "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," published monthly at University Farm.

A2924-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Seventy Minnesota farmers who have done outstanding work in pasture improvement work in 40 counties will be guests of the Minnesota Pasture Improvement committee at an afternoon meeting and evening banquet to be held at the St. Paul Hotel Tuesday, March 5. The committee sponsoring the recognition dinner represents crop improvement groups, farm press, farm supply firms and the Agricultural Extension Service, jointly promoting better pastures in Minnesota as a means of better land use, soil conservation and cheap feed. Chairman of the committee is Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

Farmers coming to the dinner Tuesday have previously been chosen by local county pasture committees for excellent work during 1944 and 1945. They will be accompanied by their county agricultural agents who organized the pasture improvement work in each county. Many kinds of pasture improvement will be represented, such as use of legume and grass mixtures, renovation of old permanent pastures, use of manures and commercial fertilizer and prevention of erosion in hilly land.

An afternoon session will be devoted to swapping experiences on handling pastures for highest yields. The principal speaker in the evening will be Dr. Gustav Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin, widely known animal nutritionist. Clyde H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will be toastmaster and will present the recognition certificates to farmers.

A feature of the program will be announcement of an all-state pasture team of five farmers who represent different sections of the state as well as different types of pasture improvement.

All sessions will be in the St. Paul hotel. The dinner will begin at 6:30 in the evening.

A2925-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The supply of fertilizer in Minnesota this spring probably will be larger than last year but still short of demand, according to C. O. Rost, chief of the division of soils at University Farm. Ordering early will assure the farmer of a supply when fertilizer does come on the market.

Fertilizing the rotation has proved efficient and profitable, Rost says. During the past five years more than 100 demonstration farms have been cooperating with the University of Minnesota in testing the effect of fertilizer on a rotation of one year of oats, two years of alfalfa, and two years of corn.

In these tests, the fertilizer was applied the year the grain was sown as a nurse crop for legumes, and manure was applied the year the cultivated crop was planted.

The yearly average increase in yields from fertilizing this rotation was 6 bushels of oats, one ton of alfalfa hay and 7 bushels of corn per acre. The cost of fertilizer to secure these increases varied between $4.50 and $7.50 per acre for the entire rotation.

Fertilizer should be applied just before spring seeding, Rost says. It can be broadcast and then worked into the soil thoroughly with a spring tooth or harrow.

In the western third of the state a phosphate fertilizer such as 20 per cent superphosphate has proved satisfactory. In the eastern two thirds of Minnesota a potash-phosphate mixture such as 0-20-20 or 0-20-10 gives better results, Rost says.

Rost recommends applying 100 pounds of fertilizer per acre for each year the legume crop stands including the year it is sown with a grain nurse crop.

A2926-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

National 4-H club week, March 2-10, offers rural young people between 10 and 21 a special opportunity to join 4-H clubs in their neighborhood, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm. The 4-H club offers young people an outlet for their talents, a chance to work with other farm boys and girls and an opportunity for recreation.

The accomplishments of Minnesota 4-H club members during 1945 present a few examples of what 4-H clubs offer to the new members and suggest new goals for old members, Kittleson says.

Thirty thousand members participated in a farm and safety campaign, and 15,000 members raised victory gardens to help fill the home larder. Nearly a million chickens and turkeys were produced by the 8,000 members who chose poultry as their project.

Girls interested in their home activities served 250,000 special meals and canned 400,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables. They made 22,000 garments and remodelled 112,000 others.

Club members, who saw the danger of depleting Minnesota's natural resources, planted 210,000 trees and established 1,100 windbreaks. Many other activities geared peacetime projects to wartime levels.

Kittleson points out that every farm boy and girl is eligible to join a 4-H club. He suggests that anyone interested in 4-H work see their local leader or county agricultural agent.

A2927-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
February 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

This is the time to plan the fall chrysanthemum garden, according to L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. Plants should be ordered now, Dr. Longley advises, so that hardy varieties may be obtained which will bloom well under Minnesota conditions.

Among hardy chrysanthemums from which Minnesota gardeners can choose are 21 varieties which have been developed at the University of Minnesota Experiment Station, all of them selected for their early blooming qualities and their ability to withstand rugged climates. Dr. Longley is in charge of the chrysanthemum breeding project.

Two new Minnesota mums are being introduced this year; Dee Dee Ahrens, an unusually heavy blooming white chrysanthemum, and Violet, which has a dahlia-like purple flower. Stock of these varieties will be distributed for propagation purposes to nurserymen and florists who apply for them before April 15.

Best performer of the Minnesota varieties has been the Chippewa, a showy aster purple bloom with incurved flowers growing 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. Maroon 'n gold is the largest Longley creation, between 3 and 4 inches in diameter. Other varieties developed by Dr. Longley and available from nurseries are the white Snowball, Glacier, Boreas and Waterlily; the yellow Duluth, Butterball and Moonglow; Redwood, Redhawk, Redgold, Sunred, Pipestone, Red Wing and Aurora, all varying shades of red; and the purple Welcome, Chippewa and Purple Star.

A2928-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 29 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday June 5, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Four-H Clubs

"I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, my health to better living, for my home, my club, my community and my country." All over the state, boys and girls are repeating this formula and learning to implement it in their 4-H clubs. Along with scouting, Future Farmers of America, and similar organizations, the 4-H program is set up to teach youngsters their responsibilities by actually doing things -- not just hearing about them.

Like all human affairs, the operation of the program is not perfect. It varies all the way from the unfortunate lad who bedded his scrawny club pig with corn but forgot shade and water to the almost equally unfortunate boy whose father selected the calf, prescribed the ration and did much of the feeding, fitting, and showing in the guise of "help." There is a happy medium in help as in everything else. Most parents see in 4-H club work an opportunity to teach the youngsters a host of valuable lessons in self-reliance, responsibility, business management, and the facts of life.

One lad knew all about sheep. He finally consented to feed a club lamb just to help keep things going. Most any lamb would do, but if he wanted to go swimming, he was surprised when Dad didn't feed it. He was also surprised when he stood at the tail end of the line at the county fair. It was a big jolt to his conceit.

The next year he went at it more humbly. He did his best to pick a good lamb, he fed it much more regularly and tried to dress it up for the show. Best of all, he was in a mood for learning, keeping his eyes and ears open all season to see what others did and how they did it. He began to ask intelligent questions and seemed to realize that there was more to animal husbandry than he ever dreamed was possible. In other words, he began to grow up.

That year he stood second in line -- from the other end which was gratifying, but not entirely satisfactory. The third year he picked four lambs, choosing them carefully and with good reason. "I'll use the best for a single and the others for a trio" -- two chances to win. He studied rations and mixed a good one. He was far more diligent in feeding and caring for his pets. No one knew enough to satisfy his search for information. It was a different boy who took home the blue ribbon he had honestly earned.

That is 4-H club work as demonstrated in countless homes. It gives boys and girls a glimpse of the interests and rewards of farming as well as familiarity with the hard, grinding work required. It furnishes parents a new bond of sympathy and interest with the children, a game which all can play according to their ability, with due recognition for achievement. It helps youngsters to develop mentally and physically in a hopeful, helpful environment. No wonder rural parents are strong for it.

All of us can find plenty to crab about these days (or any day). The world can't be run to suit everybody and we might just as well admit it. The trick of being happy is to emphasize the pleasant things and make the most of them, taking the rough spots as a necessary payment for the privilege of living. In every life there are ups as well as downs and one of the "ups" for many parents is to see their children develop mentally as well as physically.

There isn't anything much more fun than to have some kid explain all about a new project or opportunity to which his eyes have just been opened. His enthusiasm and excitement are contagious as he tries to inform some stody old man what a bright, new wonderful world this is. There is a lot of kick in it, especially when the old man has been trying, perhaps for two or three years, to waken this youngster to that particular vision.

The 4-H clubs are a great tool for helping to make useful men and women of fumbling boys and girls. Meanwhile, the club pledge will bear memorizing and using by parents as well as the kids.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 2, 1946

Special to the FARMER

Hogs need good pastures this summer more than ever before because of the grain shortage. There is still time to plan a good annual pasture if neither clover nor alfalfa is available. One of the earliest and best mixtures is oats seeded at a rate of 1½-2 bushels and rape at 4-5 pounds per acre. In a favorable season, this mixture will carry 20 growing pigs on a half feed of grain.--E. F. Ferrin.

*****

Apiaries should be checked for dead or weak colonies with the first flying weather. Hives containing dead colonies should be removed at once, cleaned, and combs carefully checked for disease. Entrances to small colonies should be left contracted to conserve heat.--M. H. Haydak.

*****

Seeding the best varieties is the first step toward a better crop. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommends: oats, Clinton, Tama and Vicland; barley, Kindred or "L", Wisconsin 38, Mars and Peatland; rye, Imperial, Emerald and Dakold. Rival wheat is suggested for southern and northeastern Minnesota, and Mida and Newthatch for west central and northwestern Minnesota. Pilot is recommended for lighter soils and Regent for heavier soils in northwestern Minnesota.

*****

Good chicks will have a better chance to become healthy pullets if they are protected from disease. Keeping chicks away from damp litter is high on the chick health program. It is especially important to place all water fountainsoon wide screen platforms and to plan now for sunporches with wire flooring.--Cora Cooke.

For more and better summer grazing, old, worn-out bluegrass pasture should be renovated early this spring. Thoroughly work the soil with a harrow or springtooth before seeding and apply superphosphate or phosphate and potash, on run down soils, 300 pounds per acre. Apply lime or marl if tests indicate acid soil. Sweet clover should be the mainstay of all renovation plans and alfalfa, red clover or alsike are good in the mixture.--Paul M. Burson.

*****

Lambs born in March will need plenty of feed besides their mother's milk to be ready for market when prices are best. Provide early lambs with feed of their own as soon as they will eat it, but remember they can't compete with older sheep in the trough. Fencing off a corner of the shed with upright slats near enough together so that only the small lambs can get through will do the job. Top place on the lamb's ration should go to good quality hay and oats, corn or barley.--W. E. Morris.

*****

March is a good time to prune fruit trees, grape vines, currants and gooseberries and ornamental shrubs that bloom on new wood. Do not prune early blooming shrubs until they finish blooming. In pruning, retain the natural form of the tree or shrub. On ornamental shrubs cut the oldest stems at the ground line and long stems back to a strong side shoot. Use sharp pruning shears or saw to make a smooth cut. On trees, cut large branches off close to the main stem and paint the surface with orange shellac or grafting wax.--L. C. Snyder.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 4 1946

Release Wednesday A. M.
March 6

Pasture can be Minnesota's greatest crop. With proper plant mixtures and adequate fertilization it can match any other crop in yield of feed. It saves labor because the stock do the harvesting. It deserves a place on the best land, but it will do a great job even on untillable land if good pasture plants are introduced and provided with sufficient plant food.

That's the verdict of some 70 outstanding pasture enthusiasts who were honored Tuesday evening, March 5, at a state recognition dinner given by the Minnesota State Pasture Committee representing the Agricultural Extension Service, agricultural associations, seed and farm supply firms and the agricultural press. The program climaxed two years' operation of the state pasture improvement program sponsored by the state committee and carried out by county committees of farmers working with county agricultural agents.

Farmers attending the banquet were chosen by county committees for outstanding pasture work after they had signed up for the program, agreed to carry out certain recommended practices and to keep records to indicate the extent of their success in increasing the yield and palatability of their pastures.

Forty counties were represented at the state dinner as a result of their participation in the program.

The awards for excellence in pasture improvement were presented to farmers by Clyde H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture. Speaker at the banquet Tuesday evening was Gustav Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin, nationally known specialist in animal nutrition.

Arrangements for the recognition event were made by Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist, who is chairman of the committee, and Ralph F. Crim, extension agronomist, who serves as secretary-treasurer. Expenses of the farmers honored were

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paid by a score of organizations and firms that have joined in the pasture improvement promotion.

Among the 70 farmers receiving honors, five were singled out for special recognition as an all-state pasture team because they represent different types of pasture improvement under different conditions in scattered parts of the state. The all-state team is made up of Henry Christensen of Milroy, Redwood county; Melvin Flaskerud of Fosston, Polk county; Alfred Putnam of Battle Lake, Otter Tail county; George Tuttle, representing Tuttle and Son of Medford, Steele county; and Oliver Morrison representing Morrison Bros. of Scandia, Washington county.

Other Minnesota farmers honored were: Anoka--Fred Carlson, R.W. Talbot; Big Stone--Glenn Sandberg, Henry Hovde; Blue Earth--Walter J. Crosswell; Brown--Juan Frederickson, Elmer Radloff; Chisago--Howard Anderson; Clay--Henry Grettum, Fred Hurner; Crow Wing--Oscar Carlson, Laurence Koenig; Dakota--George F. Schwartau, Harold F. Maltby; Dodge--Olive Bros., Glenn Kellar; Douglas--Anton Brakken; Faribault--M.M. Huber; Hennepin--Hamilton Bros.; Houston--Orson A. Hempstead, Olaf A. Myhre; Jackson--George Rentschler, Steve Rubis Jr.; Kanabec--Rodney Welton, John G. Erickson; Kandiyohi--A. P. Johnson, Arnold Anderson; Lac qui Parle--A. E. Shackerer; Lake--Emil Westholm; Lake of the Woods--B. J. Salin; Lyon--H. B. Spong; Marshall--G. E. Sustad, Edward N. Johnson.

Martin--W. C. Beckendorf; McLeod--Gail Nobles, Guy Field; Mille Lacs--Bernard Pearson, Ray McBrown; Nicollet--Art W. Powers, Verle Koecker; Omsted--Erwin Caulfield; Otter Tail--Mervin Hagen; Pennington--Gordon M. Olson; Polk--Reuben Tweten; Pope--Martin L. Olson; Red Lake--Walter Swanson; Redwood--G. P. Boelter; Sherburne--William Carlin; Steele--Henry Wildung; Swift--Axel Hawkinson, John Nypan; Todd--Clarence Titrud, Truman Moxley; Traverse--Clarence Johanson, Joe Doffing; Wadena--Harold Pleidrup; Waseca--Louis J. Priebe, F. D. Scholljegerdes; Washington--Harry Koepke; Watonwan--Herman Heckman; Wilkin--A. C. Forkjer, L. E. Erickson; Winona--Don Randall, Earl Wachholz.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 4, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Planting more small fruit in the home garden is one way of helping to meet nutritional needs of the family and cut food costs, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Successful home fruit production is possible in every part of Minnesota, he says, when varieties are selected carefully and proper cultural methods followed. Nursery stock should be ordered early, however, so that adapted varieties may be obtained.

Strawberries recommended for Minnesota include the June-bearing Premier, Beaver, Dunlap, Catskill, Burgundy and the new Minnesota #1118. Suggested everbearing varieties are Gem, Wayzata, Progressive, and Evermore. Evermore is an especially good performer in drier regions.

The red raspberries Latham, Chief and Sunrise are adapted to Minnesota conditions, though they must be protected during winter. Good purple varieties are Sodus for southern Minnesota and Ruddy for the northern part of the state. The black raspberry Cumberland will also produce well in Minnesota.

Hardy table grapes suggested for Minnesota are the blue Beta, the Red Amber, Blue Jay, Bluebell and white Moonbeam. The last four are varieties introduced recently by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station.

Among the easiest fruits to grow in the home garden are currants and gooseberries. Cascade and Red Lake currants and Carrie, Como and Pixwell gooseberries are recommended for Minnesota planting. The Pixwell is especially adapted to the northern and western parts of the state.

A2929-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 4, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Selection of the champion in the statewide 4-H club and rural youth speaking contest will be made on Saturday, March 9, as the final event in the observance of National 4-H club week by Minnesota 4-H boys and girls. The 14 district winners will compete for the state title at 9:30 a.m. in Green hall at University Farm. At 3:30 Saturday afternoon the champion and reserve champion will broadcast their speeches over WCCO and network.

According to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, district winners who will compete for the state championship are: Wallace Shodean, Audubon, Becker county; Eleanor Robinson, Barnum, Carlton county; Jack McDowell, Backus, Cass county; Patricia Sperl, West St. Paul, Dakota county; Donna Marie Mattson, Louisburg, Lac qui Parle county; James Copp, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; Alex Didier, St. Martin, Stearns county; Beverly Robinson, Blooming Prairie, Steele county; Jean Brown, St. Paul, Route 2, Washington county; Irene Clipperton, Butterfield, Watonwan county; James Radig, Breckenridge, Wilkin county; Rose Ronan, Lewiston, Winona county; Alan Raitor, Waverly, Wright county; Irene Dumke, Canby, Yellow Medicine county.

Over 500 4-H boys and girls and rural youth members from more than 70 counties took part this year in the radio speaking contest, which is being sponsored for the fourth year by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. All contestants wrote and delivered speeches on the subject "How Can I Better Serve as a World Citizen." District winners broadcast their speeches over radio stations serving their respective areas.

Trip and cash awards totalling over $1000 will be made to county, district and state winners by the Jewish council. State champion will be awarded $200, the reserve champion $100, and district winners will receive $20 and a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities to compete in Saturday's contest.

A2930-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 4, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Alumni of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold their annual reunion, March 17 and 18 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today. Special reunions of the classes of 1895, 1896, 1905, 1906, 1915, 1916, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1926, 1935, and 1936 have been planned for Sunday afternoon, March 17.

A special luncheon for alumni of the honored classes and Baccalaureate services for the School of Agriculture will be held Sunday evening, March 17. The general alumni association will hold its 55th annual business meeting Monday afternoon, March 18. Highlighting the evening program for all alumni will be the annual banquet and ball at Coffman Memorial Union, Monday evening.

The School of Agriculture commencement exercises will be held Friday March 22, Christianson also announced.

A2931-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 4, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota 4-H club members recently sold more than 8,000 western lambs at 11 lamb shows held in southern and western Minnesota, according to A. J. Kittlson, state 4-H club leader. Heading the list was the Cottonwood county show at Windom which this year had the distinction of being one of the largest shows of its kind in the United States. Over 1600 lambs were sold at this show alone.

The 4-H lamb project is a good example of the opportunities for initiative and actual farm practices offered in 4-H club work, Kittleson said in urging participation in National 4-H club week which ends Saturday, March 9.

More than 300 4-H boys entered lambs in the shows where lambs are graded, priced and sold. Each boy purchased, fattened and marketed either 15 or 30 western feeder lambs as part of the project. Ninety per cent of the lambs were sold in the two top grades, good and choice.

Nearly 20 counties had 4-H lamb feeding projects, Kittleson says. Shows were held at Windom, Jackson, Blue Earth, Fergus Falls, Madelia, Worthington, Renville, Montevidio, Austin, Albert Lea and Winona.

A2932-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 4 1946

Release Wednesday A. M.
March 6

ALL-STATE TEAM SPEARHEADS PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

(use 2 column mat)

Meet Minnesota's all-state pasture improvement team, five farmers selected by the state pasture committee as representative of the outstanding work carried out by hundreds of Minnesota farmers taking part in the state pasture improvement program. These five men were among 70 county representatives honored at a state recognition dinner given in St. Paul, March 5.

Upper left--Oliver Morrison, representing Morrison Bros. of Scandia, Washington county. They have enormously increased pasture production by manuring the land, seeding an alfalfa and timothy mixture and rotating the grazing so as to give pasture a rest. The Morrisons have also found that pasture keeps land from eroding while delivering a good yield of the dairy farmer's best feed.

Upper right--Henry Christensen of Milroy, Redwood county. He is a pioneer in pasture work and many of his neighbors have followed his example. Christensen has records to show that he has taken as much as $33 per acre off alfalfa-brome pasture land in beef, without "having to work hard at it." He believes in using commercial fertilizers.

Lower left--George Tuttle, representing Tuttle and Son, Medford, Steele County. The Tuttles have a small farm heavily stocked with dairy cattle. Every acre must yield a lot of feed and do so without subjecting the hilly land to erosion. They like an alfalfa-brome mixture on crop land. They renovate permanent pastures this way: tear up old sod thoroughly with disk and spring tooth in early spring, apply 3-12-12 fertilizer at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, seed to alfalfa-clover mixture, and watch the results.

Lower Middle--Melvin Flaskerud, Fosston, Polk county. He gets his best pasture yield from an alfalfa-meadow fescue mixture and uses Reed Canary grass on lowlands. On his high land he uses a dressing of 200 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate. Excellent pastures account in large part for the high production of Flaskerud's dairy herd averaging better than 400 pounds per cow.

Lower right--Alfred Putnam, Battle Lake, Otter Tail county. He found that a heavy application of superphosphate on his pasture land greatly increased the palatability of the feed. Cows passed up tall grass on unfertilized parts of the pasture to graze on the fertilized areas. Putnam likes a brome-alfalfa mixture in a rotation of one year corn, two years small grain and three years pasture. He thinks no land is too good for pasture.

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 5, 1946

To all counties

If you plan to center your Lenten menus around fish, serve it in many different ways and give it glamor appeal with attractive garnishes and sauces, Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, advises _____ county homemakers.

Since fish supplies high quality protein, important minerals and vitamins, it makes a good meat substitute. To give variety to menus, serve fish baked, broiled, fried, in casserole dishes and salads.

In practically all recipes for casserole dishes and salads, tuna, shrimp, and pink salmon, which are now available at markets, can be used interchangeably. Left-over white fish may also be used. A popular idea borrowed from the Spanish is to mix three varieties of fish together for example, cooked halibut, salmon, and shrimp.

Wedges of lemon or slices of hard-cooked eggs sprinkled with finely chopped parsley, paprika, or narrow strips of pimiento make attractive garnishes for the fish platter, Miss Rowe says. Green pepper rings, carrot curls or sticks, celery, radishes or bread and butter pickles will also add eye appeal.

A good accompaniment to baked, fried, or broiled fish is a mustard sauce, parsley butter, lemon butter, or tartar sauce. For the mustard sauce, stir prepared mustard into ordinary white sauce, using the proportion of a tablespoonful of mustard to a cupful of white sauce. Lemon butter and parsley butter sauce are made by adding lemon juice or chopped parsley to melted butter. To make tartar sauce, mix finely chopped pickles well drained, with mayonaise.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 5, 1946

To all counties

Mandarin Ottawa soybeans are now recommended for all parts of Minnesota except the north because of the variety's fine performance in southern Minnesota during recent trials, says County Agent _____. A recent conference of Minnesota agronomists at University Farm also revised its list of recommended varieties to include Flambeau soybeans for both seed and hay production in the north central and northern corn maturity zones.

(Note to agent: select only recommendations for your area.)

For this area the recommendations made by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station include:

(Southern Zone, 110-116 days) Manchu Wis. 606, Manchu Wis. 3, and Habaro for both seed and hay production; Mandarin Ottawa for seed production only; and Richland for hay production only.

(South central zone, 103-109 days) Manchu Wis. 606, Habaro and Mandarin Wis. 507 for both seed and hay production; Mandarin Ottawa for seed production only; and Manchu Wis. No. 3, and Richland for hay production only.

(Northern one third of central zone, 96-102 days) Mandarin Ottawa and Mandarin Wis. 507 for both seed and hay production; Minsoy and Kabott for seed production only; and Habaro and Manchu Wis. 606 for hay production only.

(Southern two thirds of central zone, 96-102 days) Manchu Wis. 606, Habaro, Mandarin Ottawa and Mandarin Wisconsin 507 for both hay and seed production; and Manchu Wis. 3 for hay production only.

(North central zone, 89-95 days) Mandarin Ottawa, Mandarin Wis. 507 and Flambeau for both seed and hay production; Minsoy and Kabott for seed production only; and Habaro and Manchu Wis. 606 for hay production only.

(Northern zone, 82-88 days) Minsoy, Kabott and Flambeau for both seed and hay production; and Wis. black, Mandarin Ottawa and Mandarin Wis. 507 for hay production only.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 5, 1946

To all counties

Many farmers will be unable to buy fertilizers they want this spring although the supply is expected to be much larger than last year, says C. O. Rost, chief of the division of soils at University Farm. Ordering early and making the best possible use of the existing supply still is the order of the day in the fertilizer situation.

Using fertilizer in the rotation has proved especially effective, Rost says on 100 demonstration farms working with the University of Minnesota. Many of these farms used a rotation of one year of oats and two years each of alfalfa and corn. Manure was spread before the corn and fertilizer was applied before the grain crop used as nurse crop for legumes.

This plan of fertilizing the rotation increased oat yields six bushels, alfalfa hay one ton, and corn seven bushels per acre per year. The cost of fertilizer for securing these increases varied from $4.50 to $7.50 per acre for the entire rotation.

In the western third of the state, a 20 per cent superphosphate fertilizer is satisfactory, Rost says. In the eastern two-thirds of the state a potash-phosphate mixture such as 0-20-20 or 0-20-10 gives better results. The fertilizer should be applied at 100 pounds per acre for each year the legume is to stand including the year it is seeded with a grain nurse crop.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 5, 1946

To all counties

Growing vegetables at home will go a long way toward improving the family diet, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. He adds that _____ county gardeners who plant vegetables adapted to Minnesota conditions will profit by getting crops superior both in quality and quantity.

Varieties of green and yellow vegetables recommended for Minnesota include; green string beans - Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen, Bountiful; yellow string beans - Unrivalled Wax, Improved Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax; bush lima beans - Henderson's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Baby Potato; carrots - Chantenay, Danvers Half-Long, Nantes Half-Long; Swiss chard - Giant Lucullus, Rhubarb Chard; spinach - New Zealand, Bloomsdale Long Standing, King of Denmark; early cabbage - Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey Wakefield; late cabbage - Premium Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead; broccoli - Italian Green Sprouting and Riviera; summer squash - Zuchini and Crookneck; winter squash - Buttercup and Greengold. Hubbard squash is primarily adapted to the southern part of the State. Cheyenne Bush and Sugar pumpkins do well in Minnesota. A good variety of cauliflower is Super Snowball.

Dr. Snyder urges that tomatoes be included in every garden. In the northern part of the state gardeners will probably have better success growing early varieties. Among the tomatoes suggested for Minnesota are: early - Bounty, Chatham, Victor and Firesteel; mid-season - Pritchard, John Baer, Bonny Best, Stokesdale, and Mingold (yellow); late - Marglobe, Rutgers, and Jubilee (yellow).

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.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 7, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The second annual Minnesota spring barrow show will be held March 27 and 28 at Albert Lea under the sponsorship of leading Albert Lea interests and the Minnesota Swine Producers' association. A special swine institute has been arranged for Thursday afternoon, March 28, in connection with the show.

Dean H. H. Kildee of Iowa State college will headline the swine institute program, speaking on "Peacetime Pork Production." Ralph Wayne, extension dairy specialist at University Farm who recently returned from Denmark, will discuss the Danish system of hog production. Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will lead a round table discussion on swine production.

Exhibitors at the show are expected from all parts of Minnesota and northern Iowa, according to Cliff Cairns, show manager. Two divisions, adult and junior, have been set up for the competition for awards. The junior division is limited to 4-H and vocational agriculture members.

Judges for the show include Rollie Pemberton, Des Moines, Iowa; C. R. Adams, Albert Lea; E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm; and H. G. Zavoral, extension swine specialist at University Farm.

A2933-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 7, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Three University of Minnesota School of Agriculture students were honored today (March 8) at a special school assembly for their outstanding work in community betterment during the past year. Vernice House, St. Charles; Rudolph Hillig, Wadena; and Donald Gewecke, Jasper, were given special awards by J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

Vernice House was chosen for the honor because of her outstanding work as 4-H club agent in Wabasha county. Rudolph Hillig organized a new 4-H club in his community and acted as adult leader for the organization.

Donald Gewecke was honored for his leadership activities in Pipestone county where he was junior leader of his 4-H club and president of the Pipestone county 4-H council. He also organized a Methodist youth fellowship in his home church.

A2934-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 7, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

R. C. Allen, executive secretary of the American Rose society, will headline the Minnesota Rose Growers' Day program at University Farm Monday afternoon, March 11. Dr. Allen will discuss modern trends in rose growing and the place of the rose grower in a world of peace.

R. S. Wilcox, chairman of the Minnesota Rose Society Test Garden committee and the first northwestern member of the American Rose society, will speak on new varieties of roses. Other speakers include J. H. Vogel, president of the Minnesota Rose society; Charles Doell, Minneapolis rose grower; and L. E. Longley, horticulturist at University Farm.

Dr. Allen will also address a special banquet planned for the evening at the Minneapolis Y.M.C.A.

A2935 -HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
March 7, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

One way of making spinach more acceptable in the family circle is to serve fish and spinach together. The suggestion comes from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, who adds that the fish and spinach combination is a good idea for Lenten menus.

In one half of a baking dish put freshly cooked spinach; in the other half place fillets of fried fish. Over the spinach and fish pour a rich cheese sauce and place under the broiler just long enough to brown the cheese.

Cheese sauce, Miss Rowe says, may be made by melting processed cheese, to which some top milk or cream has been added, over a slow fire. For extra zest, add a dash of tabasco or other highly seasoned sauce.

A2936-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

All-state honors come easily to Herman James Radig, 17-year-old Breckenridge 4-H club member. Last Saturday afternoon he carried off top honors in the Minnesota 4-H club and rural youth radio speaking contest at Green Hall, University Farm. Last fall he was named all-state guard for his performances on Breckenridge High School's undefeated football team.

Radig won the state title over a field of 500 farm boys and girls from 70 counties speaking on "How I Can Better Serve as a World Citizen." Patricia Sperl, 15, of West St. Paul, won reserve champion honors.

In the final contest at University Farm, 14 district winners competed for state honors and for the $200 first and $100 second place prizes.

Herman was competing in the state contest for the third time while Patricia was making her first appearance. Radig had also represented Breckenridge high school in the regional oratorical contests for two years where he earned highly superior and superior ratings.

Another contestant, Rose Ronan of Lewiston, upheld family tradition at the contest. For three years the family has reached the state finals. Two years ago Georgia won the state championship and last year Marguerite represented the district at University Farm.

The 4-H club and rural youth radio speaking contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. Trip and cash awards totalling over $1,000 were made to county, district and county winners by the Jewish council.

Other competitors in the state contest included: Wallace Shodean, Audubon, Becker county; Eleanor Robinson, Barnum, Carlton county; Jack McDowell, Backus, Cass county; Donna Marie Mattson, Louisburg, Lac qui Parle county; James Copp, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; Alex Didier, St. Martin, Stearns county; Beverly Robinson, Blooming Prairie, Steele county; Jean Brown, St. Paul, Route 2, Washington county; Irene Clipperton, Butterfield, Watonwan county; Alan Raitor, Waverly, Wright county; Irene Dumke, Canby, Yellow Medicine county.

A2937-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

City and rural residents were urged today by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, to continue producing food in home gardens in order to improve family nutrition as well as to help replace food needed for shipment abroad. At the same time Dr. Snyder pointed out the importance of planting vegetables adapted to conditions in this state if Minnesota gardeners expect to get crops superior both in quality and quantity.

Varieties of green and yellow vegetables recommended for Minnesota include: green string beans - Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen, Bountiful; yellow string beans - Unrivalled Wax, Improved Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax; bush lima beans - Henderson's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Baby Potato; carrots - Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Nantes Half-Long; Swiss chard - Giant Lucullus, Rhubarb Chard; spinach - New Zealand, Bloomsdale Long Standing, King of Denmark; early cabbage - Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey Wakefield; late cabbage - Premium Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead; broccoli - Italian Green Sprouting and Riviera; summer squash - Zuchini and Crookneck; winter squash - Buttercup and Greengold. Hubbard squash is primarily adapted to the southern part of the State. Cheyenne Bush and Sugar pumpkins do well in Minnesota. A good variety of cauliflower is Super Snowball.

Dr. Snyder urges that tomatoes be included in every garden. In the northern part of the state gardeners will probably have better success growing early varieties. Among the tomatoes suggested for Minnesota are: early - Bounty, Chatham, Victor and Firesteel; midseason - Pritchard, John Baer, Bonny Best, Stokesdale, and Mingold (yellow); late - Marglobe, Rutgers, and Jubilee (yellow).

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

#2938-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Victory Canada-White oats which is being sold throughout Minnesota as a new, improved variety is merely an old variety, Victory oats, with a new name. That's the warning given by Ward Marshall who is in charge of seed certification in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station dropped Victory oats from its recommended list in 1930 in favor of superior varieties, according to Marshall.

Recommended varieties this year include Tama, Vicland, Clinton, Bondo and Mindo. There is an adequate supply of Tama and Vicland in most localities, but seed of the other varieties will not be available until next year.

The use of Victory Canada-White oats in Minnesota will lead to reduction of yield on most farms, Marshall says. Victory is susceptible to stem rust and smut and its standing and yielding ability falls well below Tama and Vicland. Victory is a mid-season variety that never was recommended for southern Minnesota, and it was taken from the recommended lists for other areas when more desirable varieties were introduced.

A2939-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Rural Youth's responsibility in our Democracy will be the theme of three district conferences to be held this month for members of Rural Youth groups in Minnesota, Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, in charge of Rural Youth organization for the state, announced today. Minnesota now has 2000 Rural Youth members in 46 county groups.

District meetings will be held in Faribault, March 15-16; Marshall March 22-23; and Fergus Falls, March 29-30. Each county belonging to the Rural Youth Federation will send two voting delegates to the conference in its district.

Special speakers will be featured at the meetings, and members will participate in discussions on the conference topic. Rural Youth members will also discuss their program of community service, education and recreation for the coming year.

Planning the district meetings are members of the state Rural Youth Federation board: Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter, president; Oliver Cunningham, Atwater, vice president; Herb Miller, Jr., Northfield, secretary; Margaret Johnson, Willmar, treasurer; John Lair, Canby, publicity director; Melba Larson, Long Prairie; Mauritz Lundeen, Brandon; Fred Sieling, Perham; Joseph Burtness, Caledonia, board members.

A2950-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota

To all counties

March 12 1946

With good feeding and care early pigs will be ready for market before price ceilings and prices take an early fall dip, according to County Agent _____. A few simple precautions will put young pigs well on the way to thrifty pork gains.

A good brood sow, unless fed carefully, may produce too much milk for her pigs, and her litter may develop scours, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. A sow should not be fed too heavily for four or five days after farrowing. A light, bulky feed with oats, bran or alfalfa meal is good.

Many hog men prefer a limited amount of the same feed as the sow was getting before farrowing. This should be gradually increased until she is on full feed in 10 to 12 days.

If pigs scour, cut down on the sow's feed and see your veterinarian for specific treatment, Zavoral advises. Besides improper feeding, damp pens and cold rainy weather may also cause scours unless pens are kept clean and bedding dry.

Young pigs need exercise just like their mothers did before they farrowed, Zavoral says. Before the young pigs are a week old, they should be playing around the pen. Old newspapers and rubbers will encourage the little pigs to exercise and play. If necessary they can be driven up and down the alleyways for their exercise.

Early pigs often develop anemia. Symptons are harsh hair, short difficult breathing and a thickened wrinkled appearance about the neck and shoulders. Placing clean sod or soil sprinkled with a solution of cooperas in the pens before the pigs are a week old will prevent serious cases of anemia, Zavoral says.

While sows are farrowing, it is a good time to start production records, County Agent _____ adds. Four-H club members participating in the ton litter project should remember that their records are an important part of the project.

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 12, 1946

To all counties

Victory Canada-White oats which is being sold throughout Minnesota as a new, improved variety is merely the old variety, Victory oats, with a new name, according to Ward Marshall, in charge of seed certification in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station dropped Victory oats from its recommended list in 1930 in favor of superior varieties. Recommended varieties this year include Tama, Vicland, Bonda, Clinton, and Mindo. There is an adequate seed supply of Tama and Vicland in most localities while seed of the other varieties will be available next year.

The use of Victory Canada-White oats in Minnesota will lead to reduction in yield on most farms, Marshall says. Victory is susceptible to stem rust and smut and its standing and yielding ability falls well below Tama and Vicland. Victory is a mid-season variety that never was suitable to southern Minnesota. It was taken from the recommended list for other areas when more desirable varieties were introduced.

Farmers buying oats for seed should stick to Tama and Vicland, and remember that Victory Canada-White and Victory are one and the same variety, Marshall declares.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 12 1946

To all counties

Lambs born in March will need special care this spring to take full advantage of their head start toward better markets says county agent _____. Farm management records in southeastern Minnesota show that lambs born early have a better chance of survival and that they give higher returns over feed costs, and that they reach market when prices are better.

Early lambs will not be on grass for many weeks so they require plenty of feed beyond their mother's milk, says W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. The small lamb, however, cannot compete with older sheep at the trough for the extra feed it needs.

Fencing off a corner of the shed with upright slats about eight inches apart will allow the lambs to feed unmolested by the ewes. Lambs need best quality hay, fed in hay racks installed right in the enclosures. Grain such as oats, corn, or barley is another important part of the lamb's ration. A good way to feed the grain is in a trough raised off the floor in the enclosure.

Creep feeding, started when the lambs are two weeks old and continued until there is abundant pasture will mean rapid-growing, well-fattened lambs. Besides these creep-fed lambs will be ready for market earlier, usually before pastures get short in August and before the heavy run of lambs start in the fall.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 12, 1946

To all counties

Egg and cheese dishes furnish protein and important vitamins for early spring meals and help solve the problem of finding meat substitutes for Lenten menus, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Creamed eggs on toast make a good luncheon or supper dish but for variety add some chesse to the cream sauce, Miss Rowe suggests. Deviled eggs can be perked up with a cheese sauce or plain white sauce. Place the deviled eggs in a pan, pour the sauce over them and put in the oven to bake until the sauce bubbles. For a tasty seasoning, add curry to the white sauce.

Souffles, with vegetables, cheese, bits of ham or fish added, and cheese fondue are other nutritious main dishes. Souffle and fondue should be baked in a pan of hot water in a slow oven, 325° to 350° F.

In preparing spring meals, don't neglect cottage cheese, Miss Rowe advises. For salad, season the cottage cheese and serve with French dressing. For a dessert, mix the cottage cheese with cream, top with strawberry jam and serve as a sundae.

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 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Charles J. Turk, President of Macalaster College, and Theodore C. Blegen, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, will give the principal addresses at the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture's 57th annual commencement excercises, March 17-22. Dr. Blegen will make the commencement address, Friday, March 22, and Dr. Turk will preach the commencement sermon, Sunday evening, March 17.

Special alumni reunions will be held March 17 for the classes of 1895, 1896, 1905, 1915, 1916, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1926, 1935, and 1936 at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, superintendent. A banquet and ball at Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis, will highlight the alumni day activities Monday, March 18.

Assemblies for the presentation of school awards and honors will be held March 19 and 20 at University Farm.

A2941-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

With home gardening again in the spotlight because of critical food shortages, attention this week is being focused on the annual horticulture short course at University Farm, March 21-22. A complete program has been arranged for flower enthusiastists, fruit growers and vegetable gardeners, according to T. M. Currence, University Farm horticulturist in charge of program arrangements.

One of the highlights of the course will be discussions of the latest developments in freezing fruits and vegetables by J. D. Winter, horticulturist at University Farm.

Vegetable gardeners will hear L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, discuss combating weeds with chemicals and A. A. Gronovsky, professor of entomology, talk on the control of garden insects with DDT. F. A. Krantz, University horticulturist, will explain the important feature of new potato varieties developed in Minnesota.

"Lessons I Have Learned as an Orchardist" will be told by R. H. Roberts, professor of horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Mrs. A. P. Bremer, Lake City fruit grower, will discuss the fruit farm from the woman's viewpoint. W. H. Alderman, chief of the Division of Horticulture at University Farm, will speak on the future of the Minnesota fruit industry before the fruit grower's session.

Robert Corwine, University graduate student, will give an illustrated talk on the gardens and architecture of France and England before the ornamental horticulture section of the short course. L. E. Longley University horticulturist, will tell about new and better garden chrysanthemums and L. C. Snyder, about northern plants for Minnesota gardens. Several other speakers have been scheduled for the course.

The short course is open to the public. There is no fee or advance registration, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University of Minnesota. A2942-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Looking for a job? Minnesota's highly mechanized farms need over 500 couples and a thousand single men immediately. The farm labor situation in Minnesota is even more critical than it was during the war, and wages now compare well with other work, according to C. M. Kelehan, state farm labor supervisor at University Farm.

The situation is especially serious in Southern Minnesota, Kelehan reports. County Agent George Golla at Luverne, Rock county, reports that 6 couples and 80 men are needed now in his county.

Other counties report similar shortages. Goodhue county, Red Wing, needs 14 couples and 38 men; Steele county, Owatonna, 14 men and 7 couples; Brown county, Sleepy Eye, 21 men and 5 couples; Dakota county, Farmington, 18 men; Dodge county, Dodge Center, 7 men and 7 couples; Faribault county, Blue Earth, 18 men and 6 couples; Freeborn county, Albert Lea, 12 men and 4 couples; Meeker county, Litchfield, 34 men and 6 couples; Murray county, Slayton, 35 men and 8 couples; and Redwood county, Redwood Falls, 45 men and 8 couples.

It is possible to get good farm jobs in practically any county, especially in southern Minnesota, according to Kelehan. Local county agents will make preliminary arrangements with any county the job seeker requests. All inquiries should be directed to the county agent in your home county.

A2943-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 14, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Three 4-H and rural youth tractor maintenance schools have been scheduled in Minnesota, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. The first school will be held at University Farm, March 27-29. The others will be held at the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris, April 1-3, and at the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, April 4-6.

One boy will be chosen from each county to attend the school, Kittleson says. He will return to his local community and give demonstrations on tractor maintenance to local 4-H and rural youth groups.

A2944-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 16, 1946

Special to THE FARMER

Tomatoes still rank tops in the home garden. For best results set out six to eight week-old plants from May 20 in southern to June 10 in northern Minnesota after the danger of frost has passed. The following varieties are recommended: Bounty, Victor, Firesteel, and Chatham for early; Stokesdale, John Baer, Bonny Best, Pritchard, and Mingold (yellow) for midseason; and Marglobe, Rutgers and Jubilee (yellow) for late. Good plants can be started now at home if adequate hotbed facilities are available. Otherwise plan now to order plants from your local greenhouse.--L. C. Snyder

*****

It costs money to move corn but not as much as it does to let it spoil in the crib.--S. B. Cleland.

*****

Don't let "bossy" down now after feeding her well all winter. In spring there is a tendency to let up too quickly on care and feeding. It pays to keep up the production of fall-fresh cattle immediately before grass because the higher her production when she is turned out the better she will do on grass. Above all, keep cows in until pasture is adequate.--H. R. Searles

*****

Good pastures can cushion the shock of feed scarcity this summer. However, no one pasture, no matter how good it is, will carry the livestock through the summer. If you don't have a good rotation pasture with plenty of alfalfa or sweet clover seeded with grass, plan now for a supplemental pasture of Sudan grass, small grain or second growth alfalfa.--Paul M. Burson

These are critical days for young pigs. Scours and anemia or "thumps" often plague young pigs before they get outside. If pigs scour cut down on the sow's feed and see your veterinarian. Anemia can be prevented by giving the pigs a little clean sod or soil moistened with a solution of copperas crystals every time the pen is cleaned out or about every two or three days.--H. G. Zavoral

*****

Don't make chicks hunt for their feed. Using egg case flats for feeding will help the chicks to start eating soon and it will prevent them from eating litter. Make feed readily accessible to teach chicks to eat early.--H. J. Sloan

*****

Selecting varieties that will mature on time is essential in growing soybeans for seed production. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station makes these recommendations based on standard corn zones: southern--Manchu Wis. 606, Manchu Wis. 3, Habaro, and Mandarin Ottawa; south central and southern two-thirds of central--Manchu Wis. 606, Habaro, Mandarin Wis. 507 and Mandarin Ottawa; northern third of central--Mandarin Ottawa, Mandarin Wis. 507, Minsoy and Kabott; north central--Mandarin Ottawa, Mandarin Wis. 507, Flambeau, Minsoy and Kabott; northern--Minsoy, Kabott and Flambeau.

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For best yields, flax should be seeded in a firm seedbed as early as possible. Fall plowing should be disked only lightly or harrowed to keep the seedbed firm. Sowing on spring plowed ground is not recommended, but if it is necessary, the plowing should be worked thoroughly before seeding. Recommended varieties for Minnesota include Biwing, Crystal, Koto and Redwing. Buda is suggested for the Red River Valley only.--A. C. Arny

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 16, 1946

Special to THE FARMER

May is the time to do something about that dip in dairy production that issure to come later in the summer. Two acres of Sudan grass planted late in May will carry five cows through the critical weeks from early July to September.--H.R. Searles

A father-son partnership agreement may be the answer to the problems of the returning vet or older 4-H boy who is short of capital and of his father who is short of help.--J.B. Mc Nulty

There will be more vegetables on the table this summer if a sidedressing of complete fertilizer is applied in the garden rows at planting time. Stretch a string to mark the row and then dig shallow trenches, two or three inches deep, on each side. By allowing well-pulverized fertilizer to run out of a flower pot as you walk up and down the rows, the correct amount will be applied. About one pound of a 4-12-4 fertilizer should be used for each 25 feet of row. Level the soil and plant the seed along the string. --Leon C. Snyder

The balmy weather of early May may spell disaster to poultry raisers if they yield to the temptation of leaving young chicks out on old, contaminated ground. A wire screen sunporch makes it possible to get chicks out-of-doors early and at the same time reduces the danger of contact with contaminated ground common to all yards.--H.J. Sloan

Planning your garden so horse or tractor cultivation can be used in one way to meet the labor shortage.--S.B. Cleland

Next spring's pig crop will depend on careful selection of breeding stock this fall and careful record keeping started now. Pigs in each litter should be ear notched when they are a few days old so the best gilts from the heaviest litters can be selected for breeding this fall.--H.G. Zavoral.

After the first flush of green grass, high-producing cows usually will accept a bit of grain feed along with pasture. Offering this supplement until the grass becomes more mature will uarantee a steadier milk flow.--Ramer Leighton

Poultry raisers can do themselves a big favor by culling their laying flocks closely and saving critically short feed supplies. Roosters not needed for breeding purposes, broody hens and hens not in the full bloom of laying should head the list to get the "ax". Save the birds with the fullest, reddest, warmest combs and fullest, softest abdomens. The others can be culled and frozen or canned with a real saving of feed and a gain in returns.--Cora Cooke

Corn that has germinated poorly in tests should be planted thicker to insure better yields.--Ralph F. Crim

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Two University of Minnesota students in agriculture, Elmo R. Magnuson, Grygla, and Lawrence S. Breen, Argyle, have been recommended for scholarships, Dr. Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

A junior at the University, Magnuson has been recommended for one of the Gardner Cowles, Jr., WNAX agricultural scholarships of $300. The award is made on the basis of outstanding scholarship, character and promise of leadership to a farm boy working his way through college. Magnuson is a member of the Lutheran Students' association, the University YMCA and the Agricultural Education club at University Farm.

Breen, a graduate of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, has been recommended for the Sears-Roebuck agricultural freshman scholarship of $100. The Sears-Roebuck scholarship is granted annually to farm boys of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

A2945-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 19, 1946

To all counties

Looking for a home? _____ county needs _____ couples and _____ men for good jobs on its highly mechanized farms, says county agent _____. The labor situation in many parts of Minnesota this year is even more critical than it was during the war, and wages now compare favorably with those in industry.

The prospective job seeker can practically pick his own county, says _____. There is a shortage of farm labor throughout most of southern Minnesota. Job seekers who would like to move to another county or another section of the state can obtain information at the local county agent office.

Anyone interested in a good farm job and a good home should see county agent _____ at _____.

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

To all counties

March 19, 1946

Spreading manure before growth begins in the spring is one of the best and most effective means of obtaining top returns from old permanent pastures, according to county agent _____.

Manure should be applied at a rate of 6 to 8 tons or loads per acre. According to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, such an application may be expected to increase yields from 1.0 to 1.5 tons per acre, lengthen the pasture season and increase the protein content of the pasture grasses.

Pasture grasses are heavy users of plant nutrients, especially nitrogen, Burson points out. Well-rotted manure is high in both nitrogen and potash. Sod-bound permanent pastures are low in nitrogen and this lack of nitrogen often is the reason for poor growth, poor quality, and a short pasture season.

Not only will manure add fertility to the soil, but it will also control livestock grazing and give the grasses a chance to make recovery growth. Animals will not graze freshly manured pasture.

Since the manure supply on most farms is not adequate to meet all needs, it is a good idea to stretch the limited supply by a system of manuring the rotation, Burson says. By manuring one third or one fourth of the pasture each year, it is possible to establish a three or four year manuring rotation on permanent pastures.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota

To all counties

March 19, 1946

Cull laying flocks closely and save critically short feed supplies while doing yourself a big favor is the advice of Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.

There is nothing in the present situation, says Miss Cooke, that justifies wholesale selling of flocks. The egg production will be needed. On the other hand, low producing birds are always an unnecessary expense. The sooner they are disposed of the surer the producer will be of a return above feed costs and of saving the short feed for the more important job of raising pullets for next fall's production.

Number one target for the farmer's culling activities should be roosters not needed for strictly breeding purposes. Too many flocks contain roosters that are being saved for some special company meal, says Miss Cooke. The sooner they are killed and put into the locker or canned, the better. They won't be quite so tough and they won't eat any more feed.

Next on the list should be broody hens. Their vacations from laying will grow more frequent as warmer weather approaches. Broody hens don't pay for their feed.

A third group includes hens not in the full bloom of laying. Such hens at this time of the year are the ones that will quit laying entirely in a month or two. If the flock production is averaging 50 per cent or less there will be plenty of birds whose production is well below 33 per cent the maximum required right now to pay for their feed.

Save the birds with fullest, reddest, warmest combs and fullest, softest abdomens. The others can be culled and frozen or canned with a real saving of feed and a gain in returns.

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 19,1946

To all counties

A father-son partnership arrangement may help solve the problems of the returning vet or older 4-H boy who is short on capital and his father who is short on farm help.

Sharing the farm management, expenses, and income prepares the young man for the future. At the same time the older farmer can postpone retirement and limit himself to less strenuous work and management, according to J. B. McNulty, extension farm management specialist at University Farm.

The farm must be large enough to support two families, McNulty warns, before a father-son partnership will work. Often, however, the added help will make it possible to increase income by farming more land or by farming more intensively.

Setting up good farm accounts and a written agreement are the first steps in establishing a successful partnership. Two types of agreements are suggested by McNulty. Under the first, the son contributes his share of the labor and management only. The father contributes the real estate, personal property and his share of labor and management. Returns are adjusted to each person's contributions.

Under the second, the son contributes one half of the personal property. The father contributes real estate and one half of the personal farm property. Both contribute labor and management. After the father has received his "rent" the net income could be shared on a 50-50 basis.

For full explanation of both of these agreements as well as tips on making better partnership arrangements ask your county agent for Extension Bulletin 248, "Farm Business Agreements for Father and Son."

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 19, 1946

SPECIAL

(Caption for accompanying two column mat)

Herman James Radig, 17-year old Breckenridge 4-H club member and all-state football guard, recently won the Minnesota 4-H club and rural youth radio speaking contest at University Farm. Patricia Sperl (right), 15, of West St. Paul won reserve champion honors. Radig won the state title and the $200 first place prize over a field of 500 farm boys and girls, from 70 counties speaking on "How I Can Better Serve as a World Citizen."

The radio speaking contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. Trip and cash awards of $1,000 were made to county, district, and state winners.

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 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

R. E. Snodgrass, internationally known insect morphologist and author of scientific works, has been appointed special lecturer for the spring quarter in the Department of Entomology, University Farm.

Mr. Snodgrass was senior entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for nearly 30 years, and at the same time served as professor of insect morphology at the University of Maryland for 15 years.

He has been president of the Entomological Society of America. He is a Honorary Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A2946-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The Minnesota section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will hold its annual meeting and dinner at Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis, Friday evening, March 22. At the conclusion of the meeting, new officers will be installed.

George Loughland, Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis, will be the principal speaker. He will address the meeting on the Missouri River Development Project. P. W. Manson, agricultural engineer at University Farm and secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota section, is in charge of arrangements.

A2947-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Thousands of pounds of good, wholesome sugar are being left unnoticed and untouched right now in Minnesota, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. The thick, sweet sap from maple trees is a rich source of sugar and syrup that is available right in our own backyards and woodlots.

The warm, sunny days and frosty nights of March and April start the sap flowing. Then it's an easy job to capture the tasty stuff for use on the home table.

A good way to tap a tree is to bore a three-eights inch hole at a slightly upward angle about four feet above the ground. After the hole has been bored about an inch and a half deep and has been rimmed out, drive in a wood or metal spout, hang your bucket on the spout and start the harvest, Anderson says.

The hard maple is the only tree that provides a good supply of syrup. It will yield an average of 15 to 20 gallons of sap or 3 pounds of syrup. Better trees yield as much as 40 gallons of syrup.

Healthy trees, at least ten inches thick are the best for tapping, according to Anderson.

Sap should not be left exposed to the air too long because air darkens the syrup and lowers the quality. Boiling down the syrup though is largely a matter of patience. An even heat should be maintained, scum should be skimmed off, and the sap taken off the fire when the mixture is thick and clear.

A2948-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The chicken of tomorrow will bring better quality to the table and more efficient production to the farm. Besides it will bring some poultry raiser a $5,000 cash award, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.

The award will climax a three-year contest recently started to develop a new breed or improve an old breed of chickens. The winner will be chosen on the basis of his development of a meatier chicken--a chicken that will grow faster on less feed.

The contest is open to all breeders, hatchery operators, farmers, colleges or institutions, 4-H club members, Future Farmers members and owners of backyard flocks. Each contestant must raise, as a separate unit, a group of 200 chicks hatched between April 21 and May 4.

Entries this year will be judged at the Minnesota State Fair on the basis of birds chosen by the contestant for exhibit and dressed at a central packing plant. Certificates of quality will be presented to the outstanding breeders.

Besides the $5,000 first prize money for the third-year contest, another $3,000 will be divided among regional winners in the second year contest. In Minnesota the contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council.

Complete instructions and entry blanks can be obtained from Cora Cooke, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2949-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 21, 1946

To all counties

Meeting at University Farm Wednesday, March 20, at the request of Paul E. Miller Director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, a group of leaders in gardening and food preservation went on record as favoring a long time "common sense" garden program as replacing the victory garden activity which reached a high stage during the war. The long-time program will stress gardening for its own sake as a healthful activity, as a means of extending the family budget, and improving nutrition, and providing fresh foods in season. Yard beautification and the use of ornamentals along with vegetables in the garden plan was encouraged.

Victory gardeners who have acquired skill in raising vegetables and who have access to good ground were also asked to continue their efforts as a means of supporting the program of the emergency famine committee which is urging continued gardening to release foods for export to starving countries. Director Miller had been appointed by Governor Edward J. Thye to head a movement to stimulate interest in keeping up home food supply during 1946 since foreign demands have depleted national food reserves.

Speaking to the group Wednesday, Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, predicted a strong carryover of interest in gardening, especially in fruits and in ornamental plantings.

"This is a healthy interest," he said, "growing out of the pleasant experiences that people had in growing gardens for food during the war. There is no reason why we shouldn't capitalizo on this interest not only in growing foods to improve the family diet, but also in balancing our garden program with new attention to fruits and ornamentals which give long-time satisfaction."

vacant

While many/lots formerly used for gardening have now been returned to their original purpose as building sites, interest in gardening is still strong in the metropolitan area of Minneapolis and St. Paul, according to reports presented at the conference. Committees are continuing to function with the purpose of giving garden and food preservation information and helping people who are interested to find garden sites.

Rural areas will continue gardening activity with very little falling off in interest, it was predicted. Sale of garden seeds is brisk and still well above the prewar level.

Members of the committee taking part in the conference Wednesday were: S. H. Rutford, assistant director of extension; Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist; E. M. Hunt, secretary and A. E. Hutchins, president, Minnesota Horticultural Society; Mrs. Helen Wicher, chairman of the State Nutrition Council; L. W. Corbett, Harold C. Pederson, Larry Haeg, Russell T. Asleson, Mrs. A. N. Saterlee, and Ruth Scribner, representing Minneapolis groups and agencies; R. S. Wilcox, Gary Wiegand, Robert Freeman and Bess M. Rowe, representing St. Paul groups; C. F. Albrecht, acting supervisor of agricultural education for the state department of education; W. H. Alderman, chief in the division of horticulture at University Farm; Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist; and A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader.

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 21 -1946

To all counties

The "chicken of tommorrow" will bring some poultry raiser a $5,000 cash award, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The award will climax a three-year contest to develop a new breed or improve an old breed of chickens.

The purpose of this nation-wide contest, which is open to all poultry breeders is to develop better table quality chickens and to increase the efficiency of meat and egg production. The winner will be chosen on the basis of his development of a meatier chicken - a chicken that will grow faster on less feed.

Besides the $5,000 first prize money for the third-year contest, another $3,000 will be divided among regional winners in the second-year contest. Certificates of quality will be presented to outstanding Minnesota breeders each year. Entries this year will be judged at the Minnesota State Fair on the basis of 15 birds chosen by the contestant for exhibit and dressed at a central packing plant.

The contest is open to all breeders, hatchery operators, farmers, colleges, or institutions, 4-H club members, Future Farmers members, and owners of backyard flocks. Each contestant must raise, as a separate unit, a group of 200 chicks hatched between April 21 and May 4. Records must be kept for each entry.

In Minnesota the contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council. Complete instructions and entry blanks may be obtained from Cora Cooke, 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
March 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A long time "common sense" garden program should replace the victory garden activity which achieved such outstanding results during the war. That's the recommendation made by a group of gardening and food preservation leaders who met at University Farm Wednesday at the request of Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The longtime program will stress gardening for its own sake as a healthful activity, as a means of extending the family budget and improving nutrition and as a way of providing fresh foods in season. Yard beautification and the use of ornamentals along with the vegetables in the garden plan was encouraged.

Victory gardeners who have acquired skill in raising vegetables and who have access to good ground were also asked to continue their efforts as a means of supporting the program of the emergency famine committee which is urging continued gardening to release food to starving countries. Director Miller had been appointed by Governor Edward J. Thye to head a movement to stimulate interest in keeping up the home food supply during 1946 since foreign demands have depleted national food reserves.

While many vacant lots formerly used for gardening have now been returned to their original purpose as building sites, interest in gardening in Minneapolis and St. Paul is still strong, according to reports presented to the conference. Committees are continuing to function with the purpose of giving garden and food preservation information and helping people to find garden sites.

Rural areas will continue activity with very little falling off in interest, it was predicted. Sale of garden seeds is brisk and still well above the pre-war level.

A2950-PCJ

News Service
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 40 students were honored at the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture's annual award assembly yesterday (March 20). Leading the list was Allene Johnson who for the third time was honored with the coveted gold letter A, the school's highest award. Presentations were made by J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

Other students awarded the gold letter A's included: Mary Braun, St. Cloud; Margaret Ellison, Little Falls; Ruth Lowe, Beaver Creek; Mary Miller, Cannon Falls; Mary Schiltgen, Lake Elmo; Neil Arendt, Mazeppa; Burton Boyum, Kenyon; Curtis Gibson, Beaver Creek; Ralph Larson, Cannon Falls; Florian Lauer, Richmond; Gerald Mowers, Carlton; Ralph Lauer, Richmond; and Donald Gewecke, Jaspar.

Margaret Ellison and Ralph Larson were awarded six-term scholarships and Delbert Kahoun, Rushford, the four-term scholarship. W. LeRoy Detlefsen, St. Paul; Gerald Arendt, Mazeppa; Clemence Allmaras, New Rockford, N. D.,; and Ervey Shelley, Hanska, were winners of the rural builders course scholarships.

Other students receiving awards included: Carlyle Aldrich, Northfield; Alvin Anderson, Cambridge; Audrey Alberts, Pine Island; Ralph Boeckman, Jordan; Kenneth Bjorklund, Princeton; Lorenz Bode, Gibbon; Arlene Caudle, Garden City; Otto Dummer, New Ulm; Mary Ruth Ebbesen, Lake Crystal; Gerald Forst, New Ulm; Charles Hansen, Rockville; Minnie Heidemann, Rushmore; Rudolph Hillig, Wadena; Vernice House, St. Charles; Kenneth Jensen, Sleepy Eye; Glen Laidlaw, Grove City; Milton Poncelet, Goodhue; Frances Rother, Plainview; Edward Sheffler, Jordan; Dorothy Walser, New Ulm; Harold Weick, Lake City; Rpbert Weicht, Watkins; Clarence Wenker, Melrose; Ruth Wickelmann, Lake Elmo; and Lowell Zachman, Albertville.

A2951-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 21, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Fishing, folklore, resort management and lifesaving head the list of interesting subjects that will be offered at Minnesota's first short course for training resort workers to be held at the North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids, April 15-May 11.

The course, designed primarily for veterans, is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Arrowhead Association, the Minnesota Resorters Association, the Minnesota Department of Conservation and the United States Employment Service. Veterans may enroll for the course under the GI bill, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm

The course will include training in resort safety, sanitation, sewage disposal, fish and fishing, lifesaving, first aid, commissary management, repair and care of boats, history and folklore of the North country, weed and seed control, conservation, guiding, electricity, cement and masonry construction, bookkeeping and general resort management.

Veterans as well as anyone with experience in resort work are eligible for the course. Applications for the course must be received before April 10, according to Christianson.

********** A2952-HS

Five special regional Soil Conservation service meetings have been scheduled for next week to discuss peacetime soil conservation, according to M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist at University Farm. Meetings will be held at Marshall, March 25; Detroit Lakes, March 26, University Farm, March 27; Rochester, March 29 and Red Wing, March 30.

A2953-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 23 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 24, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Pains for Profit

If the story of profitable hog production was summarized under four headings, they might be listed as: 1. Disease and parasite prevention, 2. Proper nutrition, 3. Sensible management, and 4. Productive breeding. Producers may disagree on the relative importance of these factors but certainly inattention to the first two will make ineffective even the highest performance of three and four.

Most of us know a lot more about raising hogs than we use. In the rush of other work, details are too often neglected and the results are unpleasant. It has been reported on reliable authority that one-third of the pigs born alive, die before they become hogs, and that about half of the hogs marketed do not make a profit for their owners. This is a terrific waste, and the man on the sidelines naturally thinks farmers are a lot of weak sisters because they don't do better.

The man in the middle of the barnyard has a different viewpoint. He knows what should be done, but machinery breaks down, fields must be worked and planted, cows must be milked and he just can't do everything at once. He hasn't time or strength for more than the most pressing jobs and careful hog management slips. Add to all this the difficulty of getting concentrates to balance the ration and the pigs have to get along the best they can, just as their owner does. Lots of information is available on how to do things. What the farmer needs is a short course on how to get everything done at once when the spring rush is on and the hired man has left to get married.

The surprising thing is the large number of farms where swine sanitation, nutrition and management are carried out well. These men, who have mastered the first three points, are in a position to benefit from breeding hogs with a higher

potential ability to use favorable environment. Our purebred breeders have made tremendous improvements in swine and no one will question that present desirability and future achievements are based on their good work. But just as they made better hogs from the original wild stock, there may be an opportunity to take another step by combining the good points found in popular breeds.

Ten years ago the University of Minnesota published a bulletin (Special 180) showing the advantages of cross breeding which combined the good qualities of Durocs, Polands, and Chesters. Since then, they have gone a little further by crossing inbreeding and crossing again, a program which roughly follows the processes involved in making hybrid corn and permits more careful selection of the particular characters desired. As in hybrid corn, considerable success has been realized.

The ain in breeding for production is to combine genes superior for the five essential characters, which are:

1. Fertility - adequate numbers of pigs farrowed.
2. Livability - a high percentage alive and thrifty at weaning.
3. Economy of gain - somewhere around 300 to 350 pounds of feed for 100 pounds gain.
4. Rapid gains - litters averaging 200 pounds or better at five months.
5. Desirable carcass, with a high percentage in the five prime cuts and a good ratio of lean to fat.

The Minnesota No. 1 hogs are a new breed or rather a new combination of old breeds which demonstrate in their progeny unusual excellence in the characters mentioned above. The No. 2 hogs are another combination and selection of charactors from old breeds which show considerable promise. Their chief value will probably be for crossing with gilts of pure or mixed breeding for producing commercial hogs.

The best of breeding cannot compensate for failures in sanitation, nutrition, and management, but when these are maintained at a high level, further profits are possible when hogs are bred capable of using their improved conditions to the best advantage. Skill, care, and vigilance on the part of the feeder are still required to make hogs profitable.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 23 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday April 17, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Grafts, Grafters, and Grafting

Rubber trees, native to South America, do not yield as heavily as some of the best clones from the South Pacific. There are strains that have good roots and there are selections whose leaves and twigs are resistant to disease, so the rubber growers worked out an unusual plan to capitalize on all this information.

First they grow little trees from cuttings of the most thrifty roots they can find. When these babies are well started, they whack off the tops and graft, in place of them, a bud or cion from some tree or trees noted for their high yield of latex. When the tree gets going again, it has a thrifty root, a high yielding stem and a top that will surely be killed by disease as soon as the youngster nears maturity.

When the stem or trunk has reached sufficient height, the top is again removed and a bud or cion substituted from one of the trees highly resistant to disease. Thus we have three trees in one, root, trunk, and canopy, each showing genetic differences valuable to man, but all working as a unit for his profit and pleasure.

It would be interesting to know who first discovered and who perfected the art of grafting. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but its usefulness to man is apparent whenever we eat fruit, admire roses or gather nuts from trees of named varieties. It's such a simple thing; just place the cambium layer of the cion or bud so that it comes in contact with the similar area in the growing plant, prevent movement and keep it from drying out until a callus has developed.

Of course, the wood to be joined must be compatible. Apple to apple or plum to plum is fairly easy, but pine on maple wouldn't have a chance. Even when the work is carefully done and everything seems O.K., the grafts don't always grow. For

instance, I could boast about putting a dozen cions on apple trees where they all grew, but someone might find out that I've spent five years trying to graft hickories and walnuts with success ranging from 20 per cent to 0.

Most of our fruit trees are grafted during the winter in storage cellars. Young seedlings are fall dug and stored. Then they are "worked" during the winter, lined out the following spring, and after a year or two to establish a good top, they are ready for sale. Once in a while the graft doesn't grow and a shoot from the root takes its place without being noticed. Then the purchaser doesn't get the kind of apple he asked for.

Another thing which has caused misunderstanding is when an apple tree freezes down to the root or is eaten off by rabbits. If the new shoot which comes up happens to be from the root instead of the graft, of course the nursery which sold the stock is a crooked outfit and everyone is advised to stay away from them. Most nurseries are anxious to correct a mistake they may have made, but they get tired of feeding the farmer's livestock for him.

There are so many kinds of grafts, it would take another page to name them. If you're interested or if the kids want some fun, get a University Bulletin* on grafting, sharpen up a knife and try your luck. It's a fascinating skill to master and not too difficult for anyone who will follow simple directions. Not every attempt will be successful, but it's fun to have one tree with a dozen different kinds of apples on it.

*Grafting, by Weir, Extension Folder #132

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 23 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday April 10, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Interior Decorations

It must be discouraging for lambs to try to get fat when their stomachs are fur lined with millions of little worms all standing on end with their heads buried in every blood vessel, sucking up the red corpuscles as fast as they are made. The poor lambs can eat, drink, and die, but they're not likely to be merry or make their owners any too happy over the net returns from the sheep project.

According to the book, stomach worms are carried over winter largely in the interior of older sheep. When the ewes are turned out on grass, the worm eggs are spread with the feces, hatch in a few days if the weather is warm and climb up on a blade of grass.

Most of our lambs are here now or soon will be, and one of their first experiments will be to chew up a lot of green grass. If the stomach worm larvae are on the grass, they will go along down the gullet into stomach No. 1 and are soon ready to start feeding.

I've never been inside of a live sheep's stomach with a microscope. Probably the light wouldn't be too good anyway, so I'll just make a guess that the egg cysts wash off the grass before it comes up in cuds for rechewing. If they are rechewed, a lot of poor infant worms must suffer an early death, but somehow a lot of them get through stomachs No. 2 and 3 into No. 4 or the true stomach.

Ordinary carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, are digested in sheeps' stomachs, but the little worms are tough babies who thrive on enzymes, bile, and pancreatic juices which are strong enough to disintegrate tough fibre but only make the wormies

grow faster. Soon they've bored their way through the stomach lining to some capillary where their heads can gulp in lamb blood and their egg laying tails can wave gaily at the passing parade.

When enough worms are assembled, the lambs will begin to look pained and peaked. Their skin will be more of a faded lavender color than a pink, healthy, wool-growing epidermis. The lambs will probably drink a lot, perhaps trying to drown either the worms or their sorrows and many will give up the struggle, taking their revenge on the worms by dying with them.

Usually the lambs don't show much effect from worms until about July, but right now is the time their stomachs are loading up unless the owner takes steps. Step one is to treat the ewes before their lambs are born. Cooper sulphate or phenothiazine are usually recommended. These poisons are given in doses which experience has shown are not quite strong enough to kill the sheep, but still enough to make the unsuspecting worms as sick as possible. A worm killed in March can't infect an April pasture.

Step No. 2 is to keep the lambs on clean pasture - where sheep didn't leave stomach worm eggs last fall. Theoretically, they aren't supposed to live through our cold winters, but I suspect that some of them do. Steps 3, 4, 5, and 6 are to move the sheep to a clean pasture about every two weeks all summer. This is often hard to do, but even if the land has to be used more than once, it helps to move every two weeks and give the sun and rain a chance to clean things up a bit before the sheep come back.

The last step is to dose the lambs if necessary. Some people mix phenothiazine with the salt, hoping that the lambs will eat enough to bother the worms. If trouble is suspected, it may be advisable to give each lamb a drench to reduce his internal population. This can be repeated every 30 days, but it's hard on the lambs. Prevention is preferable to cure.

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

New Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 23 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Radishes to the Rescue

"If you think for one minute that I'm going to break my back, wear the skin off my knees and live on headache pills, just fussing and worrying over a couple of measly radishes that can be had at any roadside stand for a nickel, you can hurry up and forget it. All of the labor, the fertilizer, the spray material, the tools, the water, gadgets and plants I've lavished on that tough, crusty, weed-infested patch of quack grass would buy garden truck from now until Russia invites tourists to Moscow.

"All the worms, bugs, caterpillars, beetles, flies, leaf hoppers, centipedes, and moths in southern Minnesota are hopefully sitting on their little tails waiting for me to plant some seed for them. Then they'll rally by armies, crawling, creeping, hopping, flying, sailing, and galloping to bite, gnaw, nibble, rend, tear, and devour the tender plants as they come up. If they don't have teeth, they suck the sap and poke the leaves full of holes. Do they ever attack weeds or quack grass? No, they can pick out little useful plants before their own mothers would know them.

"I can just imagine every weed seed that ever matured, resting in that little garden patch, waiting until I stir the ground and wear blisters on my hands leveling it off so they can get a head start on my garden stuff. They must float around in the air hunting for gardens to drop in. Surely I haven't let so many get away from me in the past four years. Maybe the Indians planted them and they're just getting around to grow.

"Then there are the birds. Do they hop around and eat the big, bad bugs the way they're supposed to do? The robins eat the angleworms that help to make the soil better. The blackbirds and blue jays hang around and wait until the strawberries and raspberries are ripe to beat me out of my hard-earned fruit. Then when the corn is

almost ready to use, they tear open the shucks and mess up the ends of every ear. Some folks say they're after the worms there, but they certainly spoil more corn than crawlers. It is a pleasure, though, to hear them sing and it's fun to watch them while I'm working. They think they're helping a lot.

"Besides, it would be a shame to let a few bugs and weeds chase me out of my own garden patch. Those peas last forth of July were certainly a treat and the new potatoes with them didn't hurt the appetite either. It was fun to have tomatoes before Harry did, and the sweet corn we froze beats the canned product all hollow. I almost had the quack licked last fall, and it would be a crime to let it get started again.

"It is sort of fun planting the stuff. I guess there's something about spring and nice mellow dirt that appeals to us all. If I don't do some garden work, I'll have to think up something else for exercise. Maybe I'm getting fat and lazy and should do something about my girlish figure. It seems sort of senseless to lie on your back and wave your arms and legs the way the women in some of the papers say we should do. Golf is good exercise, but a set of clubs and the ground fees would cost more than all the seeds and garden equipment I've ever bought. Might as well be doing something useful.

"Maybe if I'd buy a wheel hoe it would take some of the disagreeable labor out of it. That sprayer I got last summer is a dandy, and it would be wasteful not to use it. They say some of these new bug sprays work wonders. Then there was that special variety of tomatoes I wanted to try. Golly, wouldn't Harry and Joe crow if they got ahead of me this year? I'd never hear the last of it.

"Ma — what did you do with the seed catalogue?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Unless there is an unusually large acreage of flax this year, there probably will not be enough linseed oil to meet the demands for high quality paints and varnishes for the post-war building program. That's the prediction of J. O. Culbertson, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist at University Farm.

Culbertson believes that flax will again be a profitable crop in Minnesota this year if the right varieties are planted early enough on the right kind of land.

Early planting is essential to successful flax yields. Culbertson advises that flax be seeded as early as wheat. Although freezing weather has occurred after flax was up, there is no record of serious damage to flax due to freezing.

Flax does not compete with weeds as well as other grains, Culbertson says. The best insurance for a clean flax field is to plant clean seed on a lightly worked seedbed in a relatively weed-free field. Treating seed, espeically if the seed is badly cracked, will also insure higher yields.

Selection of adapted varieties is especially important in obtaining a good flax crop. Where rust has caused severe damage, the rust resistant variety, Crystal, is recommended. Koto is recommended for all parts of the state except where rust damage has been unusually severe. Redwing is recommended for southeastern Minnesota and Biwing for the entire state, while Buda is recommended for the Red River Valley only.

Culbertson recommends planting a bushel per acre for large seeded varieties such as Koto, Crystal and Biwing and three quarters bushel for Redwing and Buda. Unless a legume is planted with the flax, this thicker rate of seeding affords better competition with weeds.

A2954-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Duluth will play host to the 25th annual Arrowhead institute, April 3-4. The two day program will include special sessions on farm building, gardening, and home and farm management, according to Mark J. Thompson, superintendent of the Northwast Experimont Station of the University of Minnesota.

Highlight of the Wednesday evening program will be the annual 4-H one-act play and music contest. Three plays will be presented by local 4-H clubs as part of the evening program, Thompson says.

The 18th annual rural leadership dinner will be held Thursday evening under the auspices of the Duluth Council of Agriculture. Principal address of the evening will be given by C. H. Bailey, dean and director, Department of Agriculture, University Farm.

A2955-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Poultry raisers will do themselves a big favor if they cull their laying flocks closely and save critically short feed supplies, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.

Wholesale selling of flocks, however, is not justified by the present situation. The egg production will be needed. On the other hand, low producing birds never do pay. The sooner they are disposed of the surer the producer will be of return above feed costs and of saving the short feed for the more important job of raising pullets for next fall's production, Miss Cooke says.

Roosters not needed for strictly breeding purposes should be the first to go in the farmer's culling activities. Too many flocks contain roosters being saved for some special Sunday dinner. The sooner they are killed and put into the locker or canned, the better. They won't be quite so tough and they won't eat any more feed.

Next on the list to get the "ax" should be broody hens. As summer approaches, their vacations from laying become more frequent. Broody hens don't pay for their feed.

A third group of birds that should be culled include hens not in the full bloom of laying. Such hens at this time of the year are the ones that will quit laying entirely in a month or two. If the flock production is averaging 50 per cent or less there will be many birds whose production is well below 33 per cent the minimum required right now to pay for their feed.

Miss Cooke recommends saving the birds with fullest, reddest, warmest combs and fullest, softest abdomens. The others can be culled and frozen or canned with a real saving of food and a gain in returns.

A2956-HS

News Bureau
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SPECIAL

Release April 3, 1946

(Two-column mat accompanies story)

With materials becoming available, many farmers are planning to carry out long delayed plans for improving their farms and homes. Many have said that home sewage disposal system will be high on their list of improvements. Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at University Farm, has prepared this special set of plans and instructions for farmers who want to install sewage systems themselves.

The ordinary farm sewage disposal system has four parts including: the sewer from the house to the septic tanks; the septic tank where sewage treatment begins; the outlet sewer to the disposal field; and finally the disposal field.

Use 6-inch sewer pipe, laid without bends, for the house sewer, Ryan advises. Cement joints tightly and keep the bell ends up the slope. Allow at least 1 inch slope for each 4 feet of pipe. Sewer lines ordinarily should not be more than 2 feet down in the ground. There is little danger of freezing if sod or snow cover is provided in the winter.

The actual sewage treatment begins in the second part of the system, the septic tank. Here bacterial action changes much of the solid matter into gasses, liquids and mineral particles. In a well-constructed septic tank the gasses pass off easily, the liquids flow out of the tank and the heavier solids, "sludge", settles to the bottom. The scum forming on the top of the sewage aids in decomposition.

A standard family-size tank, 6' x6' x3' (see illustration) is the smallest size suitable even for a family of two or three persons, and it is large enough for nine or ten persons. The tanks should be at least 6 feet deep so that the sludge won't scour out and choke the disposal tile or dry well.

If the ground is level, build the septic tank near the house to get the necessary grades in both the house sewer and the outlet sewers. The tank may even be next to the house, but the foundation wall should not be part of the septic tank wall. Even if the ground is sloping, the tank should not be over 50 feet from the

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house. It should be at least 75 feet from the water supply.

After leveling the ground for the tank, lay out a plank frame to guide digging and to prevent the earth walls from caving in. The dirt walls provide a simple outside form for pouring concrete. A plank frame can be easily built for the inside form. This frame should be 6' x6' x3' for the standard-size tank.

By suspending and bracing this inside form from the plank frame, concrete for the tank can be poured in one continuous operation. Brace the sewer pipe T's or baffle plates in their proper places (see illustration) before pouring the concrete.

The family-size tank requires 19 sacks of cement, 2¼ cubic yards of sand, about 2½ cubic yards of gravel and 21 pieces of 3/8-inch round reinforcing bars 4 feet long. Not more than five gallons of water should be used per sack of cement.

Concrete cover slabs about 3½ inches thick can be precast in simple home-built forms, Ryan says. Reinforce each slab with three of the bars near the bottom of the slab. Handles for the slab can be made by bending the reinforcing steel rods or using metal rings or old horseshoes.

Rot-resistant wood, steel, brick, clay or concrete blocks can be substituted for concrete in building the tank, Ryan says.

The outlet sewer is usually an ordinary 4-inch drain tile, laid at a slope of one inch in 25 feet. Sewer pipe with cemented joints should be used, however, if the outlet sewer passes within 75 feet of the water supply or near willow or elm trees.

In the disposal field, use tile lines in heavier soils and dry wells in lighter soils with good seepage.

Keep tile lines at least 75 feet from water supply and allow 60 feet of tile per person in tight soils and 30 feet in lighter soils. Plan your tiles lines so that extensions can be made, and don't make any line longer than 150 feet. Disposal tile should fall about one inch in 25 feet, and the lines should be 10 feet apart.

Lay the tile 16-20 inches below the surface. They are usually laid with 1/8 inch openings which are covered with small strips of tarpaper to prevent fine particles of soil from clogging the lines. The best location for disposal lines is

under sod where snow will gather to give frost protection. Tile lines in tight soils should be surrounded with gravel, cinders or other coarse material. (see illustration).

Dry wells or underground cavities can be used on lighter soils for disposal. They should be about the size of the septic tank and can be placed at the end of absorption tile lines from the septic tank. The walls can be made of concrete blocks, bricks, tile or stone laid up without mortar. No floor is necessary.

A well built septic tank and sewage disposal system will need little attention. The sludge should be removed from the tank every 5 or 10 years, but little other care is necessary. For further information on construction details for the sewage systen see your local county agent or write to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul 8, for Extension Bulletin 247 "Water Systems and Sewage Disposal."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
March 26 1946

To all counties
SPECIAL FARM MODERNIZATION
NEWS RELEASE

Starting a new farmstead shelterbelt or improving the old shelterbelt deserves an important part in every farmer's plan to modernize his farm and home, says county agent _____. With little expense, a well-planned protective planting can be started right now as an important part of any home beautification program.

Most windbreaks in _____ county should be planted on the north and west sides of the farmstead at least 100 feet from the main buildings to give best protection against provailing winds. Before planting the trees for the shelterbelt, the land should be disked and harrowed thoroughly and worked until the soil is mellow, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

The best time to plant the shelterbelt is early spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Two-year-old hardwood seedlings can be transplanted successfully from nearby woods if handled carefully. Evergreen transplants however, usually have to be purchased from reliable nurseries. They should be transplanted when they are four years old.

In transplanting either hardwoods or evergreens, select trees with good healthy tops and vigorous well-developed root systems, Anderson says.

"Cuttings" for the farmstead shelterbelt are easily made from willows, cottonwoods and most poplars. The best time to make the cuttings is in the spring before growth begins.

When buying trees, it is best to deal with nearby nurseries in order to get trees suited to your soil and locality, Anderson adds.

A complete plan for the standard Minnesota windbreak and specific recommendations on what to plant are given in Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting the Standard Windbreak". Copies can be obtained from the local county agent office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

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News Bureau
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To all counties

Shallow planting, delayed until the soil is thoroughly warm, will give best results with the substandard seed many farmers must use this year, according to County Agent _____ . Although the seed corn situation is not as favorable as in previous years, a good crop is still possible if the limited supplies of seed corn are properly used.

Under favorable conditions and with careful planting, small shrivelled seed or round seed will give good results if germination tests are satisfactory, says Ralph F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. If the seed germinates 90 per cent or better in tests, planting four seeds per hill is recommended for checked corn on heavy soils. If tests show that corn will only germinate 80 per cent, seed should be planted 15 to 20 per cent thicker.

It is especially important this year, to make that final check of the corn planter to see that all parts are working smoothly. If small, shriveled seed is being used, planter plates with smaller cells should be used.

This year corn should be planted only deep enough to put the seed in moist soil near the surface to take advantage of sunshine. Deep planting is seldom advisable except in loose dry soil in warm weather, according to Crim.

If properly used, substandard seed of adapted varieties will give satisfactory results. We have had this same seed corn situation in the past, Crim says, and have produced good crops.

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News Bureau
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March 26 1946

To all counties

Next spring's pig crop will depend upon careful selection of breeding stock this fall and careful record keeping started now, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Just after the pigs are farrowed or when they are a few days old, the pigs in each litter should be marked by ear notching. By weighing litters when they are weaned or at approximately 56 days, the best gilts from the heaviest litters can be selected for breeding in the fall.

Selecting breeding stock from the best producing animals on the farm will improve the herd in rate and economy of gain, Zavoral says.

Zavoral also points out that now is the time to plan a good annual pasture for pigs this summer if neither clover nor alfalfa is available. Hogs will need good pasture this summer more than ever before because of the grain and protein shortage.

One of the best mixtures for hog pastures is oats or barley seeded at a rate of 1½ to 2 bushels and rape at 4 to 5 pounds per acre. In a favorable season an acre of this mixture will carry 20 growing pigs on a half feed of grain.

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News Bureau
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March 26 1946

To all counties

Generous use of potatoes in the diet will not only provide many essential nutrients, but will spare the food budget as well, according to Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at University Farm.

Contrary to popular opinion, potatoes are not fattening. About 78 per cent of this vegetable is water and only 10 to 20 per cent is starch. One medium potato supplies 100 calories - the same amount furnished by one large apple or a baking powder biscuit. However, generous helpings of gravy on potatoes will quickly bring up the calorie total.

An excellent source of vitamin C, one small new potato contains at least half as much of this vitamin as a medium-sized orange and will supply one-third of the day's requirement of vitamin C for the average adult. As the amount of vitamin C decreases when potatoes are in storage, by spring potatoes will contain about a third as much of the vitamin as they did when they were harvested.

Potatoes are one of the cheapest sources of thiamine, Miss Leichsenring says, and also contain a significant amount of niacin. Both thiamine and niacin are needed for the maintenance of robust health, vigor, and vitality. One serving will supply as much thiamine as two slices of whole wheat bread or nearly 10 per cent of the thiamine requirement of an adult man. Some riboflavin, a little vitamin A, iron and phosphorus are also found in potatoes.

Since these vitamins and minerals are soluble in water, the best way to conserve the nutritive value of potatoes is to boil or steam them in the jackets or bake them. If potatoes are pared, bring them to a boil as quickly as possible and do not over cook them, Miss Leichsenring advises. Use the water in which they were boiled for making gravy, soup, or bread.

Among varieties especially good for boiling are Katahdin and Warba. Russets and Cobblers are good baking potatoes.

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News Bureau
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March 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Farmers in Minnesota and the Northwest are finding it more and more difficult to meet last year's record milk production with this year's feed scarcity, says J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy division at University Farm. This scarcity of feed makes it especially important that every farmer knows how much feed he has on hand and makes plans to make the supply fit his dairy herd now.

To meet this scarcity, Fitch suggests a six-point program for the individual farmer.

1. Cull low producing cows.

2. Feed grain in proportion to production.

3. Select the best hay for the high producing cows, and increase the proportion of nutrients from hay and silage.

4. Feed heifers and dry cows a ration made up largely of roughage.

5. Plan to improve pasture crops for the coming season.

6. Improve the quality and type of hay crops.

In discussing the situation Fitch pointed out that we started the year with 540,000 more animals to feed and with a half a million fewer tons of feed grain to use. In addition grain byproducts and oil seed meals are over a million tons short of last year.

The availability of wheat feed mills dropped further with the milling regulation of wheat made effective March 1, Fitch says.

All these shortages indicate that farmers will have to feed much more carefully than before to stretch their feed. The job can be done, Fitch says, but it will take careful planning on the farm.

A2957-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Good pastures can cushion the shock of feed scarcity this summer on Minnesota farms, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Plans should be made now for enough additional pasture to carry livestock through the coming season.

No one pasture, no matter how good it is, will be sufficient to meet the needs on any farm, Burson says. If a good rotation pasture with plenty of alfalfa or sweet clover seeded with grass is not available, plans should be made for a supplemental pasture of Sudan grass, small grain or second growth alfalfa.

Spreading manure early in the spring on old, permanent pastures is one of the best means of increasing returns and improving pastures.

Manure should be applied at the rate of 6 to 8 tons or loads per acre, according to Burson. Not only will manure add fertility to the soil but will also control livestock grazing and give the grasses a chance to make recovery growth. Animals will not graze freshly manured pasture..

Nitrogen fertilizer such as ammonium nitrate also will pep up old pastures of bluegrass or brome where the legumes have disappeared. Ammonium nitrate should be applied at a rate of 125 pounds per acre just before spring growth begins.

A2958-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The annual Minnesota High School Debate tournament will be held at University Farm, April 11, according to Ralph Nichols, professor of rhetoric who is in charge of program arrangements. Eight winning regional debate teams will compete for the state title, debating on the subject, "Compulsory Peacetime Military Training."

This is the first year that the event will be run off as a tournament, according to Nichols. Each of the teams will participate in four debates, taking the affirmative side twice and the negative side twice. The debate team with the best record at the end of the tournament will be named state champion.

A2959-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Wise selection of a site and careful preparation of the soil are two important steps toward success in gardening, A. E. Hutchins, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, said today. For best results, the garden should be located in full sunlight, away from large trees.

For most vegetables, a sandy loam is best. If the soil is clay, plow under a heavy application of well-rotted manure, Hutchins advises. A sandy soil will also benefit from a liberal application of manure. A bushel basket of manure for every 100 square feet is recommended, 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. A well decomposed compost may be used instead of manure.

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. Hutchins cautioned against plowing or spading when the ground is too wet, since wet soil will be lumpy and make a poor seedbed. Sandy soils may be worked much earlier than heavy soils, however.

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. After working over the soil with a rake to make a fine seedbed, level the surface, mark the rows with string and plant the seed. The part of the garden left for later plantings should be worked at intervals to keep the surface mellow and to kill germinating weeds.

An efficient way of using commercial fertilizer is to apply it 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. Gardeners will find a flower pot with a small hole in the bottom convenient for applying the fertilizer.

A2960-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
March 28, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A little attention to the lawn now may give you the lush, velvety turf you have been anting. Early spring, when the weather is cool, is a good time to rejuvenate the lawn, according to L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm.

First on the list of jobs is raking. Rolling the lawn after it has been raked will even it after winter heaving of the crust. Rolling should be done within the next few days, however, before the ground becomes firm.

Fertilizing is the next important step. If manure is used, it should be well rotted before it is applied. Spread only a light coating at a time, 5 to 8 bushels for 1,000 square feet. Spread evenly and rake over to break up the lumps.

Sulfate of ammonia is one of the best commercial fertilizers for lawns. Another satisfactory type of fertilizer is 4-12-4. Because sulfate of ammonia stimulates bluegrass, continued use of this fertilizer for several years will help free the lawn of clover and such weeds as dandelions. Rate of application is 4 pounds to 1,000 square feet of lawn surface. Precautions should be taken to scatter it very evenly with a distributor or by hand. Or it may be dissolved, about a pound in 2 or 3 gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. The lawn should be well soaked with water after applying any kind of commercial fertilizer, Dr. Longley warns, otherwise there is danger of burning the grass.

Grass seed should be sown a few days after fertilizer has been applied. Before sowing, rake over the lawn to break up the crust; then scatter the grass seed, paying special attention to places where the grass is thin. Rake again to cover the seed.

For most parts of Minnesota, Kentucky bluegrass is best, Dr. Longley says. He recommends a mixture of 60 per cent Kentucky bluegrass; 20 per cent redtop, 10 per cent white Dutch clover and 10 per cent rye grass. For shady places in the lawn or for sandy soil, the mixture should include 24 to 30 per cent of Chewing's fescue. About 3 pounds of grass seed will be needed for 1,000 square feet of new lawn. For the old lawn, use about half of that amount.

A2961-JB