

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 1, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Robert E. Pile has been named assistant extension engineer at University Farm. As extension engineer, Pile will work with farmers throughout the state in planning the installation of new farm engineering developments.

Pile, who was recently discharged after three years in the navy, was North Dakota's outstanding 4-H club member before entering the service. Besides being named the outstanding 4-H club member, Pile also served as vice president of the North Dakota 4-H Club Federation and was a club member for 10 years.

Pile is a graduate of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo where he specialized in agricultural engineering. As a Navy officer, Pile continued his work as engineer serving as an electronics specialist.

A3155-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
October 1, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The goal for 4-H club membership in Minnesota for 1947 has been set at 51,150, the highest in history, A. J. Kittleson announced today. The drive for new membership will reach its climax during Minnesota's special 4-H Enrollment Week, October 28-November 2.

The goal was set after a meeting at University Farm attended by Kittleson and members of the state 4-H club staff, 4-H club leaders and county agricultural extension agents. The new goal is 9,000 over last year and 2,000 over the peak pre-war year of 1941. Every county and every local club has set up its own goals to meet during the membership drive.

"Like so many other groups, 4-H membership dropped during the war," Kittleson explains. "In addition the cancellation of the State Fair, Conservation Camp and Junior Livestock Show seriously curtailed 4-H activities this fall and proved a keen disappointment to members who had won hard-earned trips by their outstanding project work.

"Interest in 4-H club work, however, has remained high, and boys and girls signing up for 1947 can look forward to a complete slate of activities."

During October, clubs throughout the state are holding reorganization meetings and are electing new officers. At many of these meetings old members will re-enroll for another year and new members will be initiated into the club.

Leading the drive for new members will be Minnesota's 8,000 adult and junior 4-H club leaders. These leaders act as club advisors and help members in their project work. Without their aid, the success of the 4-H club movement would not be possible, Kittleson says, praising their contributions to the 4-H movement and the enrollment campaign.

A3156-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1946

SPECIAL — 4-H
ENROLLMENT CAMPAIGN

4-H GIRLS BECOME CLOTHING EXPERTS

Making clothes for themselves isn't the only accomplishment 4-H girls can chalk up who are taking the clothing project as part of their club work.

Extension clothing specialists at University Farm today commented on the valuable homemaking training these members are getting and praised the work they have been doing in remodeling old garments for younger brothers and sisters as well as for themselves.

Poise and good grooming seem to be the mark of 4-H girls taking the clothing project, says County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____. Besides learning to sew smart-looking clothes for themselves, they must put into practice good care of their clothing by proper laundering, pressing and skillful darning.

Value of clothes made by Minnesota 4-H girls last year ran into thousands of dollars. Clothing members remodeled more than 11,000 garments and made more than 21,000 new garments. These included dresses, coats, suits, blouses, skirts and work clothes. Over 9,000 were enrolled in the project.

In _____ county _____ are enrolled in clothing. (If county No. fair or achievement day has been held, give name of style queen and names of others who won clothing honors.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1946

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PLANNING MAKES LUNCH-PACKING EASIER

Getting a pleasing variety of food into Mary and Johnny's lunch box can be made easier by careful planning ahead, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

On baking days, she suggests making individual cakes, gingerbread cookies or small turnovers for surprises in the lunch box. Extra raw vegetables can be prepared with little extra effort when the evening meal is being made, then wrapped in wax paper and kept in the refrigerator until morning. When custard is planned as the dessert for a meal, extra custards for the lunch box may be baked in jelly glasses that have covers. An extra egg cooked at breakfast time can be added to the lunch box as a sandwich filling or a hard cooked egg.

The task of making the lunch will be simplified if plenty of supplies are kept on hand, such as jars of chopped raisins, dates, grated cheese, relishes, marmalades, dried beef, and peanut butter mixed with salad dressing. For convenience, these foods, unless in need of refrigeration, can be kept together on a special shelf. Along with them on the shelf Miss Hobart suggests including paper napkins, cups, spoons, straws, waxpaper, half-pint jars and covers and other equipment needed for packing the lunch box.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1946

To all counties

RASPBERRIES NEED
WINTER PROTECTION

For a full crop of raspberries next year, protect them now against winter losses, advises County Agent _____. Too often the grower does not realize that losses at harvest time can be traced way back to improper cover the winter before.

Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, points out that death of cane tips and the drying of fruiting canes at harvest time can be attributed largely to winter injury. This injury is caused by warm days followed by cold nights in late winter and not by extremely cold weather.

The only practical method of protecting raspberries against winter injury is to lay the canes down and hold them down either with dirt or a wire hoop similar to a croquet wicket.

Following this recommendation should not be too hard if the plants were properly thinned earlier in the season, Snyder says.

Snow will drift over the canes and protect them against rabbit damage in addition to preventing winter losses. In the spring before growth starts, the raspberries should be uncovered, Snyder adds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 1, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers spend over \$100,000,000 a year for livestock and poultry needs, according to W. C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm. This sum represents a fivefold increase over the \$19,000,000 spent in 1939.

Nine out of ten Minnesota farmers buy some feed to supplement that grown on their own farms. Between 1939 and the present the feed bill per farm has increased from \$145 to \$600 per year. In southwestern Minnesota this feed bill averages close to \$900 per year, Waite says.

Part of this increased bill for feed can be traced to higher prices. However, most of the increase is due to more farmers using purchased feed, a greater amount of feed being used on each farm and the better quality of feed being used.

Waite points out that this feed bill is becoming an increasingly important item in Minnesota farmers' production costs. In 1939 purchased feed made up only 8 per cent of the production costs while today it makes up about one fourth of these costs.

A3157-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 1 1946

SPECIAL -- 4-H
ENROLLMENT CAMPAIGN

4-H ENROLLMENT DRIVE
GAINS MOMENTUM IN
_____ COUNTY

_____ County is well on its way to meet its 1947 membership goal of _____, reports County (Club) Agent _____.

Already _____ boys and girls have signed up for 1947, and _____ clubs have reached their membership goals.

No. No.

The membership drive will reach its climax with 4-H Enrollment Week, October 28, to November 2, _____ says.

The first 4-H club to meet its 1947 quota was the _____ (name of club).

Other clubs which had gone over the top in the enrollment drive by early this week include: (list clubs)

County (Club) Agent _____ points out that the only requirements for 4-H membership are that the boy or girl be between 10 and 20 years old, inclusive and that he or she carry one of the 38 4-H projects offered in 4-H club work.

Local leaders or club officers will be glad to enroll any prospective member in a local club.

News Bureau
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Daily papers
Immediate release

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A3157-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 1, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Fresh and frozen fish will be plentiful during the balance of the year and will aid greatly in relieving the shortage of protein foods, according to Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

The quantity of frozen fish and shellfish now held in lockers is at a record high for this season. In addition boats in the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and the Pacific are daily bringing in additional quantities of fresh fish to meet the consumer's needs.

Minnesota fisherman on the north shore of Lake Superior report that the supply of fish has been good this summer and that prices have been low. Big catches of herring and lake trout are expected during the coming fall season catch, Backstrom says.

Holdings of frozen fish totaled around 150 million pounds during September. About four-fifths of these holdings consisted of salt-water fish. Stocks of frozen fish are well distributed throughout the country. The most recent estimates set the storage stocks in the north central states including Minnesota at 24 million pounds.

A3158-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

A conference for dairy plant fieldmen and inspectors will be held at University Farm, November 7, J. O. Christianson, in charge of agricultural short courses, announced today. The Minnesota Dairy Plant Fieldmen and Inspectors association will hold its annual meeting in connection with the conference.

W. G. Lloyd, editor, the Kraftsman, Kraft Foods Company, Chicago, will be featured speaker at the banquet in the evening. The conference will be devoted to the production of quality milk in Minnesota and to an examination of standards insisted upon by out-of-state buyers.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, University Farm, is in charge of arrangements for the course.

A3159-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Max K. Hinds, former research assistant in farm management at University Farm, has joined the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff as assistant extension economist. Hinds will work with dairy marketing groups throughout the state this fall and later will specialize in aiding grain marketing agencies and purchasing cooperatives.

Hinds was recently discharged from the army after nearly three and one half year's service. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota. In addition he has done graduate work in the field of marketing at the University.

Hinds is a native of Jackson, Minnesota, and has been closely connected with the dairy industry during most of his life.

A3160-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Thousands of Minnesota farm homes are more beautiful and attractive places to live today as a result of the work done by 4-H club members. These wide-awake farm youth lead the nation in beautifying their farmsteads, says Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

During the past summer nearly 5,000 members have improved their farmsteads as part of the 4-H home beautification project.

Minnesotans have been acclaimed nationally for their home beautification work. Since 1938 when the National Home Grounds Beautification contest was started, Minnesota boys and girls have won national titles four times, Snyder points out.

Florence Klammer, Mankato, is Minnesota's latest titlist, winning in 1944. The Hohenstein twins, Lyle and Delilah of Vernon Center, dominated the contest in 1942 and 1943, and the first national winner was also a Minnesotan, Donald Lashbrook of Northfield.

County winners from nearly all Minnesota counties have been chosen in the project and now are being considered for state and national honors.

Snyder points out that in the project, 4-H'ers have been doing an exceptionally fine job in planning and laying out new shrubbery, caring for special flower beds, making lawn decorations and furniture, and doing many other jobs to improve their home grounds.

The home beautification project is only one of the 38 that club members may carry in 4-H work, Snyder points out. Boys and girls interested in any of these should make plans now to join their local 4-H club before or during Minnesota's 4-H Enrollment Week, October 28 - November 2.

A3161-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 5, 1946

~~Entertainment~~
Special to THE FARMER

Mulch your strawberries before too many heavy freezes. The covering should go on the strawberries before the temperature drops below 20°. Lower temperatures will injure the flower buds which produce next spring's crop. A little cold weather, however, helps make the plants hardier. Use good, clean, weed-free straw for mulch. Cover the strawberries with two to three inches of straw and then throw a few corn stalks or old boards on the mulch to hold it down.--Leon C. Snyder.

This is a good time of the year to keep strangers out of the chicken house to avoid bringing in respiratory disease such as fowl pox and laryngotracheitis. Also see to it that feed sacks and crates brought into the ~~yard~~ or house have been cleaned since they last were used in another poultry yard.--Cora Cooke.

Don't count on heavy producing cows to keep up their production if you force them to rough it this fall. Young stock may do well rustling around the farm stripping corn stalks and picking up aftermath. But that's not the life for dairy cattle. Heavy-producing cows should be barn fed and kept indoors nights and during bad weather.--Ralph Wayne.

Even though you are busy with fall work, don't neglect fresh cows. Once the fresh cow is down in flesh and production, you can't get production back up even with good feeding.--Ralph Wayne

It will be hard to get lumber for some time ~~yet~~ yet. So make plans to cut timber this winter in your own woodlot and use the home-sawed lumber late next summer or fall. The secret is proper piling after the logs are sawed. Properly piled, lumber will season enough for use in 60 to 70 days.--Parker Anderson.

The end of October if the weather is cold is a good time to seed those low ~~spots~~ spots or renovated pastures and hay land with legumes or grasses. By seeding just before the ground freezes, you'll have seed in ready for an early start in the spring.--M. L. Armour

Make plans now for a new shelterbelt or improving the old one. Work your land now for planting trees next year. Or even better, choose the spot for the shelterbelt, plow it, leave it fallow next summer and then make the plantings in the spring of 1948.--Ray Wood.

Be sure any Clinton oats you may buy are certified. Some oats are being sold as Clinton which really are another variety.--M. L. Armour

Early farrowing of spring pigs still looks like a safe bet for the hog raiser who has the equipment and feed. Under the competitive market, prices usually are best early in the season. Early farrowed pigs grow better and are ready for market at the time when prices are best.--H. G. Zavoral.

Legume seed that is to draw subsidy payment must be in the hands of a dealer by January 1.--M. L. Armour

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Stevens county has taken an early lead in the Minnesota 4-H enrollment campaign, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today as first official enrollment reports arrived at University Farm.

Stevens county has already signed up 378 rural boys and girls for 4-H work during 1947. The county membership during the past year was 484 and the county quota is 500, Kittleson says.

Leading the drive in Stevens county are 4-H Club Agent Mrs. Emma Hultgren and County Agricultural Agent Leif Lie.

Other early leaders in the drive are Waseca county with 331 members enrolled toward the quota of 450 and Dakota county with 328 members signed up for 1947. County Agent Cletus Murphy and Home Demonstration Agent Doris Wyman are in charge of the drive at Waseca and County Club Agent Fern Juenke, County Agent Clarence Quie and Home Demonstration Agent Dorothy Kelly in Dakota county.

A3162-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 8, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The first step in obtaining a bumper crop of raspberries next year must be taken right now. That's the advice of Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, who says that raspberries should be protected now against winter losses.

Many of the losses at harvest time can be traced back to improper cover the winter before. The death of cane tips and the drying of fruiting canes at harvest time can be attributed largely to winter injury. This injury is caused by warm days followed by cold nights in late winter and not by extremely cold weather.

The only practical method of protecting raspberries against winter injury is to lay the canes down and hold them down either with dirt or a wire hoop similar to a croquet wicket.

Following this recommendation should not be too hard if the plants were properly thinned earlier in the season, Snyder says.

Snow will drift over the canes and protect them against rabbit damage in addition to preventing winter losses. In the spring before growth starts, the raspberries should be uncovered, Snyder adds.

A3163-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
October 8, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Experts from the University of Minnesota, the Collector of Internal Revenue office and the Minnesota Department of Taxation will headline the program of the fourth annual farm income tax short course, October 14-16, at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul. Arrangements for the program are being made by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

The first day of the course will be devoted to the discussion of the fundamentals of income taxes. Among the speakers are Arthur Granum, chief of the income tax division; E. F. Kelm, collector of Internal Revenue; and several other representatives from the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

The second day of the course will feature practical farm accounting discussions by S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm; and Glen Meyers, assistant extension economist at Owatonna. The afternoon sessions on Tuesday, October 15, include several discussions of the Minnesota state income tax setup.

On the final day of the course, representatives of both the state and federal governments will answer questions on income tax problems.

Cooperating agencies in sponsoring the short course include the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota; the Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Minnesota; State of Minnesota, Department of Taxation; and the Minnesota Bankers' Association.

A3164-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1946

To all counties
ATT: Home Demonstration Agents

Squash will add color interest and flavor to fall and winter menus and will contribute toward good health in the form of vitamins and minerals, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. The deep golden yellow indicates richness in carotene, forerunner of vitamin A, which will help to support good vision and is necessary for normal growth of children and health of tissues lining body cavities.

Buttercup squash, one of the most popular squashes ever developed for Minnesota tables, takes a long time to cook unless prepared in the pressure saucepan. If it is to be baked in the oven, Miss Rowe suggests scrubbing it thoroughly, cutting it in half, scooping out the seeds and turning the squash upside down on a baking dish so it will steam. Bake slowly for one to two hours, depending upon the size of the squash and its tenderness when tested with the point of a knife.

To prepare squash in the pressure saucepan, Miss Rowe recommends the following method: Remove the cap and scoop out the seeds. Cut into serving portions if desired, pare and put in the pressure saucepan with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup water. Use the rack to hold the squash above the water line. Cook at 15 pounds pressure for approximately 15 minutes. When cooking is finished, allow steam to escape from the pressure cooker abruptly without condensing by tilting the cap or pressure gauge gently. Take off the lid and remove the squash.

Baked squash has a special appeal if served with garlic butter. Peel a clove of garlic, crush lightly with a fork and mix with about $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter softened to room temperature. Leave the garlic in the butter a few minutes and then remove the crushed pieces. Sprinkle the squash with salt and dot with bits of garlic-flavored butter. If the squash is mealy and thoroughly cooked, it will have a nice texture without mashing.

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 1 Minnesota
October 8 1946

To all counties
Use if suitable

Late fall months are the best time of year to spot the rust-susceptible barberry bush which has a price on its head in _____ county, says T.H. Stewart, state leader of barberry eradication. The barberry bush stays green longer than most other shrubs and can be readily spotted if present in fence rows and brush areas.

This county established a bounty payment of _____ for discovery of the barberry. The payment is made for each property on which the barberry is found to the person making the discovery and reporting to the county auditor.

Hunters and hikers are urged by Mr. Stewart to be on the lookout for the shrub and school children and 4-H clubs may earn extra money by making countryside surveys. Information helps for identifying the plant may be had at the county agent's office.

The barberry is being destroyed on a nationwide scale because it serves as a host to stem rusts of wheat, oats, barley and rye, and contributes to destruction of these crops. It is also known to be a breeding place for new and more dangerous strains of rusts which attack new crop varieties.

(Note to Agent: Use only if your county has a bounty on barberry.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1946

SPECIAL -- 4-H
ENROLLMENT CAMPAIGN

COUNTY (CLUB) AGENT POINTS
TO TRAINING VALUE OF 4-H
DEMONSTRATIONS

The _____ county boys and girls who participated in
approximate No. _____
individual and team demonstrations during the past year have developed ease in public appearance and ability to think while before a group. Both of these abilities will later prove valuable in any occupation, says County (Club) Agent _____.

Four-H demonstrators, by talking and showing their work at the same time, inspire others to follow the lessons they teach. Although the demonstration year is usually climaxed by appearance at achievement days and the county fair, demonstrations play an important part in every club and community meeting.

Most of the demonstrations are worked up at the local club meetings and then presented in competition or to community groups later, _____ points out.

This year _____ girls' demonstrations were given at the (county demonstration contest, achievement day, or county fair). Girls to win county honors included:
No. _____
(list names and clubs)

Good agricultural practices were demonstrated by _____ boys at _____.
No. _____ event or events
Leading the demonstrators among the boys were: (list names and clubs)

Four-H club work offers a splendid opportunity for all rural boys and girls to take part in these demonstrations as well as carrying one of the 38 interesting 4-H projects, _____ says. With the climax to the drive only a short time away, every boy and girl interested in joining a 4-H club should see his or her local club leader or county extension worker now.

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 1 Minnesota
October 8, 1946

To all counties

**"KEEP THE BEST
SELL THE REST,"
POULTRYMEN TOLD**

Even though egg prices may look fairly good to poultry raisers, it takes good production to pay current feed prices, according to County Agent _____.

In other words, this is not time to keep all the pullets raised unless all of them show good development.

The big, thrifty, well-meated birds could pay their way in times when feed and egg prices were in an even less favorable relationship than they are now, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The undersize, poorly fleshed pullets require much more favorable relationships in prices before they begin to pay anything above feed costs.

So the smart poultryman is the one who decides not to make good pullets carry the burden of feeding poor ones, with the result that he himself comes out with little or no earnings.

The same thing can be said for old hens. If some of the old birds are to be kept it should be only those that have been good layers in the past. The good layers are those that have only recently started to molt.

Don't be deceived by those that completed their work weeks ago and now present that sleek, well-dressed appearance with deep orange color in the shanks and beak. Those are merely signs that they stopped laying early in the summer and are poor layers anytime, Miss Cooke says.

"Keep the best and sell the rest," is a slogan that will pay dividends at present poultry prices.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 8 1946

To all counties

PLAN SHELTERBELT NOW
FORESTER ADVISES

Fall is the time to make plans for starting or improving that all important asset, the farmstead shelterbelt, says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm.

For those without a shelterbelt the first step is to choose and set aside the right piece of land. This land should run at least 400 feet along the north and west side of the entire farmstead. The belt should be long enough to furnish protection for all the buildings and feedlots.

Experiments have shown that this type of belt will save the average farm 32 to 34 per cent in fuel.

Commenting on the requirements of a good belt, Wood says that it should contain 8 to 10 rows of trees and several rows of growing shrubs or low trees as a snow catch. There should be about 60 feet as a snow trap between the main belt of trees and the shrubs making up the snow catch.

One job, aside from planning, that can be done during the fall is ground preparation. Plowing, disking and plowing the land again to leave it rough over winter will make a good bed for planting trees.

For best results in the shelterbelt, the land to be used should remain fallow or be used for a cultivated crop the year before it is to be planted. Then in the fall it should be plowed and left rough to hold the snow and store up needed moisture.

Wood advises planting only those kinds of trees that are found growing in the area and that have proved hardy in the locality.

As one of the first steps, Wood suggests that anyone interested in starting or improving their shelterbelt see County Agent _____ for suggestions and literature.

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News Bureau
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St. Paul 1, Minn.
October 8, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Don't burn the dead leaves in your yard this fall!

They're valuable as fertilizer and they make good protective covering for plants in winter, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, declared today. He pointed out that every year millions of dollars worth of good fertilizer and organic matter go up in smoke in backyards and streets of America as householders burn fallen leaves.

One of the best uses for fallen leaves is in a compost pile, which can be drawn upon next year to enrich garden soil. Well-composted leaves make the best kind of soil conditioner to work into flower beds and shrub borders, Dr. Snyder said. Application of composted leaves will improve fertility of the soil as well as its physical texture and water-holding capacity.

Making a compost pile is simple if Dr. Snyder's suggestions are followed. Select a small spot in the backyard for the compost pile and start the pile with dead leaves. To gather up the leaves easily and avoid disturbing the roots of grass, Dr. Snyder advises using a lawn broom rake rather than a steel garden rake.

After making a layer of leaves about a foot thick, tramp it down well and soak it thoroughly with water. A pound of superphosphate and 2 pounds of high nitrogen fertilizer sprinkled over each six by ten feet of top area will hasten decay and increase fertilizer value of the leaves. If dirt is available, throw several inches of it over the leaves, repeating with successive layers of dirt as more leaves are added. Keep the pile well soaked.

Fallen leaves can also be used around shrubs and in the perennial flower border to protect roots against winter injury. Next spring these leaves can be worked into the soil or added to the compost pile.

A3165-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

If you want to look forward to spring-blooming bulbs, get busy and plant them now.

According to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, this is the time to plant tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, scillas, chionodoxas, crocus and other spring-flowering bulbs.

When grown for cut flowers, tulips and daffodils should be planted in rows so they can be clean-cultivated. If grown chiefly for landscape effects, Dr. Snyder suggests planting them in clumps of one variety to each clump. The clumps may be planted between the shrubs or in front of the shrubs in the border or foundation planting.

Before planting, work the ground to a depth of at least 12 inches. If the soil below this is hard or poor drained, it should be loosened to a depth of 18 inches, Dr. Snyder says. Addition of fertilizer may be unnecessary if the soil is fertile, but if there is any question of its fertility, apply about 4 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 4-12-4 for each 100 square feet and work it into the soil before planting. Avoid using barnyard manure at planting time since it may result in bulb rots, though well-rotted manure applied 4 to 6 months before planting would be beneficial.

On sandy soils, deeper planting is recommended than on heavy soils. Small bulbs like grape hyacinths, crocus and scillas should be planted so the top of the bulb is about 2 inches below the soil surface. Larger bulbs like tulips and daffodils should be planted about 8 inches deep. When tulips are planted too shallow they have a tendency to divide into many small plants that produce inferior blooms. To protect bulbs the first winter, apply a mulch of straw or leaves as soon as the ground has frozen. Dr. Snyder advises gardeners who have had difficulty in growing daffodils and Dutch hyacinth to plant them near the house foundation. The warmth from the house will often bring them through when they would otherwise die in the open.

A3166-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

If a dollar and cents value were put on clothes made last year by Minnesota 4-H girls, it would run into thousands of dollars. Clothing members remodeled more than 11,000 garments and made more than 21,000 new garments. These included dresses, coats, suits, blouses, skirts and work clothes. Over 9,000 were enrolled in the project.

But making clothes for themselves isn't the only accomplishment 4-H girls can chalk up who are taking the clothing project as part of their club work.

State club agents today commented on the valuable homemaking training these members are getting and praised work they have been doing in remodeling old garments for younger brothers and sisters as well as for themselves.

Poise, good posture and good grooming seem to be characteristic of 4-H girls taking the clothing project, state club agents said. Besides learning to sew smart-looking clothes for themselves, they must put into practice good care of their clothing by proper laundering, pressing and skillful darning.

A3167-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A milling sanitation short course which is attracting nationwide attention will be held at University Farm November 13-15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. More than 150 individuals engaged in milling sanitation in all parts of the country are already registered for the course. Attendance is expected to reach 300.

In addition to members of the University Farm staff, speakers will include Harold Gray, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada; K. L. Harris and George P. Larrick, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Michelbacher, University of California; R. T. Cotton, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Manhattan, Kansas; L. E. Holman, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and R. K. Durham, Millers' National Federation, Chicago. Members of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food will also be on the program.

C. E. Mickel, chief of the division of entomology, University Farm, is chairman in charge of arrangements for the short course.

A3168-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 11, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

This year's state 4-H club potato king is Eldon Tessman, 16-year-old Osseo farm boy. He was named champion at the annual potato show at Biwabik where he competed with other club members from all over the state for the title. He will receive a \$25 victory bond.

Tessman's two acres of Russets and Chippewas yielded 431 bushels per acre. Selection for the award was made on the basis of exhibit at the potato show, yield per acre, record and story.

Winning prizes on his potatoes is not new to Tessman. He received first prize on his exhibits of Russets and Chippewas at the Hennepin county fair this year and last year was state 4-H reserve potato champion. Viljo Kangas, Embarrass, won the 4-H potato king title last year.

A3169-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Farmers were cautioned today to investigate carefully before buying any oats being sold as Clinton oats. The warning came from C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and Ward Marshall of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

Several shipments of seed oats have come into Minnesota recently falsely represented as Clinton oats. Seed of this new variety is not yet available in the open market because the limited supplies are under supervision of the state experiment stations which produced them. There will be only a very small supply of seed available for Minnesota in 1947.

Iowa, the state which developed Clinton oats, is not releasing any of its seed outside the state. Very little seed is being released in Illinois and Indiana, and most of the seed leaving these states is certified through the state crop improvement associations, Marshall said. Farmers should not buy oats or other seed unless the source of the seed is known to be dependable.

Each sack of seed should be fully labeled, as required by state law, as to variety, purity, weed seed content, germination, place grown and seller's name and address, Schrader cautioned.

A3170-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 15 1946

To all counties

**CLINTON OATS SCARCE:
WATCH FOR FAKES**

Carefully investigate any oats being sold as Clinton before buying. There will be only a very small supply of seed available for Minnesota in 1947. That warning comes from C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and Ward Marshall of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

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Schrader cautions farmers that each sack of seed should be fully labelled as to variety, purity, weed seed content, germination, place grown and seller's name and address, as required by state law.

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 1 Minnesota
October 15 1946

To all counties

MULCHING IMPORTANT TO PROTECT STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries should be mulched before heavy freezes this fall to protect them from injury. Late October or early November should be about the right time, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Since the flower buds for next year's crop are already formed, temperatures of 20°F. might be injurious to them, Snyder says. The best time to apply a mulch is after the plants have been exposed to several frosts and growth has stopped, but before they have been exposed to temperatures lower than 20°.

Use clean, weed-free straw or marsh hay for mulching, applying it 2 to 3 inches deep. If the straw has a tendency to blow off, a few cornstalks or boards may be used to hold it down.

In addition to giving winter protection, a mulch has the advantages of keeping the berries clean, conserving moisture, aiding in weed control and preventing too early starting in spring, which might be followed by frost injury to the blossoms.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

SPECIAL-4-H
ENROLLMENT DRIVE

COUNTY YOUTH SWELL
4-H CLUB RANKS ^{and}
DRIVE NEARS END

_____ county's most concerted drive in history to bring 4-H enrollment to a record level will enter its final week, October 28 - November 2, with _____ boys and girls already signed up for 1947, reports (latest figure or estimate)

County Agent _____. The county goal is _____ members, which is well over the 1946 enrollment of _____.
(no.) (no.)

Official figures for the week ending October 19 show that _____ clubs have already reached their goals. The first clubs to go over the top in _____ county were the _____.
(No.)
(list early clubs)

Urging all farm boys and girls, 10 to 20 years old, inclusive, to join their local 4-H club now, _____ points out that the training and experience of 4-H club activities leads to greater success in later life.

By enrolling in their local 4-H club this fall, members can enjoy the many activities and opportunities of winter club work. According to records at the state 4-H club headquarters at University Farm, top state and national winners in 4-H contests are the boys and girls who enroll in the fall and belong to a club 12 months a year.

Girls taking home economics projects can finish much of their project work during the winter, _____ points out. Young people can plan their demonstrations before the spring rush, and the winter meetings offer many chances to discuss and study 1947 projects with fellow members and leaders.

Many 4-H activities, such as plays, musical events and speaking contests, are mainstays of the winter program. Many projects, such as the western lamb, fall swine feeding and beef, must be started in the fall for best results.

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 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

To all counties

U. OF M. TESTS PROVE
VALUE OF PHOSPHATE
IN CROP ROTATIONS

Applying phosphate at the right time in the crop rotation is the best way of getting top returns from the fertilizer, says County Agent _____. That's the conclusion reached by University of Minnesota specialists after a five-year study made by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Soils division.

The University worked out a five-year fertilizer program with 185 farmers in western Minnesota to check the effects of applying phosphate the year small grain is sown with a legume or legume-grass mixture. Fertilizer was applied on 80 per cent of each field while 20 per cent remained unfertilized to check results.

Over the five-year period the oats on fertilized plots out-yielded those on unfertilized areas by 6.4 bushels per acre. Barley yields were 4.7 bushels greater; wheat, 2.6 bushels; flax 1.3 bushels; alfalfa hay .83 tons; and corn, 6.5 bushels.

Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, points out that all crops in the rotation, even corn three or four years later, responded to the single application of phosphate.

Other results of the tests show that:

1. Legume stands were better on phosphate areas.
2. Small grains ripened more uniformly in the phosphate areas.
3. Phosphated corn was advanced 6 to 8 days in maturity.
4. Livestock preferred phosphated parts of pastures.

As a result of these studies, Burson recommends a long-time program of applying phosphate the year grain is sown with legumes. Rate should be 100 pounds per acre for each year the legumes are to remain on the land.

The results of these experiments with phosphate are reported in the October 20 issue of "Farm and Home Science", the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station's quarterly magazine.

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 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

SPECIAL --4-H
ENROLLMENT DRIVE

YOUNG COUNTY, STATE
LEADERS URGE FELLOW
YOUTH TO JOIN 4-H

_____, _____ county 4-H Leaders' Council president,
(name)

(or any other young leader) has joined Marian Nelson, Barnum 4-H girl and Minnesota 4-H Federation president, in urging all eligible boys and girls to join their local 4-H club during 4-H Enrollment Week, October 28 - November 2.

"The opportunities of learning new things, making new friends and having a good time are unlimited in 4-H club work," _____ says. "Ask any local leader or club officer how to join and he will be glad to help you."
(name)

Marian Nelson, now a University of Minnesota student, and for ten years a club member, asks, "Wouldn't you like to belong to an organization devoted entirely to farm youth? 4-H is the answer because it deals entirely with your interests.

"This is my tenth year in 4-H club work, and I get more out of club work every year. As a club member one gets a lot of helpful information and guidance in the various projects he carries but more than that one makes valuable friendships and learns to take the responsibilities of leadership. Minnesota needs youth with ability to lead now.

"Let's fulfill our goals and make 1947 the biggest and best club year yet," Marian concludes, urging all young people to take advantage of the opportunities of 4-H work by joining their local 4-H club.

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 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Over 500 calves will be auctioned at the Tracy 4-H Feeder Calf Sale and Show at the Tracy stockyards, Friday, October 25, W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, announced today.

Calves from both western ranches and from Minnesota breeders will be entered in the show to be held in the morning and in the sale in the afternoon.

The purpose of the show is to help 4-H club members select high-quality calves for their project and feeding work during the coming year. The sale is expected to improve materially the quality of the calves fed by club members, Morris says.

The calves will be shown by breeds with classes for Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus planned. Nearly \$400 is being offered in prizes. Calves in all three breeds will compete for the grand champion and reserve champion awards.

The sale is being sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Tracy Chamber of Commerce and the Central Cooperative Commission service of South St. Paul.

F. J. Meade, Lyon county agricultural agent, is in charge of arrangements for the event, and all entries should be made through him.

A3171-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

Hog producers from all parts of Minnesota are expected to attend the twenty-fourth annual Swine Feeders' Day program at University Farm October 23, J. O. Christianson, in charge of agricultural short courses said today. Purpose of Swine Feeders' Day is to present new developments in hog production based on research findings and to recommend plans best suited to put them into practice.

According to E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry and chairman of arrangements, speakers will include J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota; Russ Plager, manager, agricultural service department, John Morrell and company, Ottumwa, Iowa; Professor C. P. Thompson, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college; and members of the University Farm staff.

Ferrin will open the morning session at 10 o'clock with reports on experiments conducted in self-feeding and hand-feeding brood sows; feeding on concrete and pasture; and use of dried buttermilk in concentrate mixtures. R. M. Anderson, instructor in animal husbandry, will explain how research work helps farmers and H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, will discuss new ideas in housing and management.

An address of welcome by President Morrill is scheduled for 1 o'clock. Carcass and live hog demonstrations given by P. A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry, will be a feature of the afternoon program. Plager will discuss hog production and marketing in western Canada and Thompson will present recent developments in hog feeding. The session will close with a talk by A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics, on planning hog production.

The program will be held in the Livestock Pavilion.

A3172-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 15, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Leader in the Minnesota 4-H enrollment campaign is now Dakota county, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today.

With a quota set at 725, Dakota county has now enrolled 471 members in 23 clubs. Stevens, which led other counties last week, has 396 4-H'ers toward its goal of 500.

Other counties near the top are Stearns, with 332 boys and girls signed up and a quota of 800; Anoka and Freeborn, with 300 enrolled and quotas of 800 and 875, respectively.

Goal set for the state is 50,000 4-H members. Climax of the drive is a statewide 4-H Enrollment Week set for October 28-November 2.

A3173-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 16 1946

Special

Four-H club members from southwestern and south central Minnesota, as well as many local feeders, will attend the 4-H Club Feeder Calf Show and Sale at the Central Cooperative Yards at Tracy on Friday, October 25.

About 500 calves from western ranches and from Minnesota breeders will be entered in the show and sale. Judging of individual calves will begin at 9 a.m. The sale is scheduled for 1 p.m.

Purpose of the show, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, is to help 4-H club members in selecting high-quality calves for their project and feeding work during the coming year. In an effort to provide better quality calves for club boys and girls, it is hoped to make the show and sale an annual event, Morris says.

Five hundred dollars is being offered in prizes to winners at the show. Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus calves will compete for the grand champion and reserve champion awards. In addition, six prizes will be given in each of the three breed classes.

F. J. Meade, Lyon county agricultural agent, in charge of arrangements for the event, announces that all calves will be individually tagged so that anybody who wishes to look at them in the forenoon can pick them out by number and follow them through the sale. Feeders as well as 4-H club members may bid on the cattle.

Sponsors of the sale are the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the Tracy Chamber of Commerce and the Central Cooperative Commission Service of South St. Paul.

Responsible for planning the show are Meade; Paul Kunkel, Brown county agent; J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county agent; A. B. Hagen, Murray county agent; C. C. Chase, Pipestone county agent; W. E. Morris, University Farm; Forrest Hedger, Victor J. Keul and Milton Lowe, Tracy Chamber of Commerce; Tom Hicks, Theodore Drackley, Austin Carlson, Herbert Dove, Tracy cattle feeders; L. S. Doran and Howard Davison, Central Cooperative, South St. Paul.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
October 17, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Cattle feeders' tours will be resumed this year in 17 Minnesota counties after having been abandoned during the war years, W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, announced today.

Purpose of the tours is to study feeding and management methods. Farms in each county will be visited between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the day scheduled. S. B. Cleland, extension economist in farm management, will discuss the economic outlook for cattle feeders and Morris will talk on equipment and operations.

Counties which have scheduled cattle feeders' tours include Dodge, October 30; Mower, October 31; Fillmore, November 1; Nicollet, November 4; Blue Earth, November 6; Faribault, November 7; Martin, November 8; Watonwan, November 12; Cottonwood, November 13; Rock, November 14; Nobles, November 15; Redwood, November 19; Lincoln, November 21; Murray, November 22; Swift, November 25; Big Stone, November 26; Lac Qui Parle, November 27.

A3174-JB

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 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

New staff member in the division of agricultural education at University Farm is Milo J. Peterson, who has been appointed with the rank of assistant professor.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Peterson holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell university, where he took his major work in rural education, farm management and economics. Following his study at Cornell, he was a member of the staff at Clemson Agricultural college, Clemson, South Carolina, and the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Later he was employed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, as its South Carolina representative.

Dr. Peterson succeeds Dr. G. F. Ekstrom, who left University Farm to take a position as head of the department of agricultural education at the University of Missouri.

A3175-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
October 17, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Late fall is the best time of year to spot the rust-susceptible barberry bush which has a price on its head in 76 Minnesota counties, T. H. Stewart, state leader of barberry eradication, said today. Since the barberry bush stays green longer than most other shrubs, it can be readily spotted if present in fence rows and brush areas.

Barberry is being destroyed on a nationwide scale because it serves as a host to stem rusts of wheat, oats, barley and rye and contributes to destruction of these crops. It is also known to be a breeding place for new and more dangerous strains of rusts which attack new crop varieties.

The 76 Minnesota counties which have established bounties pay from \$2 to \$10 for the discovery of barberry. Payment is made for each property on which the barberry is found to the person making the discovery and reporting to the county auditor.

Stewart urges hunters and hikers to be on the lookout for the shrub. School children and 4-H clubs may earn extra money by making countryside surveys. Information on how to identify the plant may be secured at the local county agent's office.

A3176-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Keep the best and sell the rest is a slogan that will pay dividends at present poultry prices, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Even though egg prices may look fairly good to poultry raisers, it takes good production to pay current feed prices, she declares. In other words, this is no time to keep all the pullets raised unless they show good development.

Big, thrifty, well-meated birds could pay their way in times when feed and egg prices were in an even less favorable relationship than they are now, Miss Cooke says. Undersized, poorly fleshed pullets, however, require much more favorable relationships in prices before they begin to pay anything above feed costs. Consequently, the small poultrymen will decide not to make good pullets carry the burden of feeding poor ones.

The same thing can be said for old hens. If some of the old birds are to be kept, they should be those that have been good layers in the past. The good layers are those that have only recently started to molt.

Don't be deceived by hens that completed their work weeks ago and now present that sleek, well-dressed appearance with deep orange color in the shanks and beak, Miss Cooke warns. Those are merely signs that they stopped laying early in the summer and are poor layers anytime.

A3177-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 17, 1946

Special to THE FARMER

We should never forget that the most important reason for artificial breeding is to increase the number of progeny from really good bulls. No association can afford to get along with a stud of inferior sires.--H. R. Searles.

Phosphate fertilizer appears to do its best work when applied to small grain when sown with a legume or legume-grass mixture. Handled this way, it will bring increases in the entire rotation, small grain, hay and corn. The result is a sound long-time fertility program.--Paul M. Burson.

More frequent feeding is one way to reduce calf troubles. Calves are also likely to do better if fed by nipple instead of gucket. Rapid drinking from a pail often results in milk spilling into the wrong stomach where it is not properly digested.--L. O. Gilmore.

As winter approaches protect young apple trees from mice injury. The best plan is to surround each tree with a cylinder of quarter-inch mesh screen, pushed into the ground about an inch. Clearing log grass and other debris away from the trunk offers some protection against mice.--L. C. Snyder

The first milk from the cow after calving, known as colostrum, is needed by the new-born calf. This milk is an important source of Vitamin A.--L. O. Gilmore.

Presence of Newcastle disease in this area is just another good reason for disposing quickly of all chickens that die. Dead birds, regardless of cause of death, should be burned.--B. E. Pomeroy.

Serious mistakes can be made in using DDT around the farmstead. Latest recommendations for using the insecticide in the forms available on the market are included in Minnesota Extension Bulletin 252. Copies may be had free from Extension Bulletins Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1946

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

**FROZEN MEAT MAY BE COOKED
WITHOUT THAWING FIRST**

Convenience should dictate whether to thaw frozen meat before cooking it, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Experimental work indicates that a satisfactory product will result from putting meat on to cook whether it is frozen, partially thawed or completely thawed.

If guests arrive unexpectedly, it is practical to take a package of quick-cooking steaks or chops directly from the freezer and put them on to cook without thawing them first, Miss Rowe says, though it will take the meat longer to cook in this way, results will be excellent.

Roasts which are put on to cook while still frozen will require longer cooking time than those that are thawed. A lower temperature is recommended in order to prevent over-cooking the outside while the center is still icy. Cooking losses in juice and fat may be slightly greater if the roast is not thawed before cooking.

When thawing meat before cooking, leave it in the package in which it was frozen. Thawing may be done in the refrigerator or at room temperature. An electric fan blowing directly on the frozen package will cut time of thawing considerably.

Do not re-freeze meat which has once been thawed, Miss Rowe warns, because it will lose quality. There is also the risk of possible spoilage.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1946

To all counties

UNIVERSITY CROPS SPECIALISTS
SUGGEST OAT VARIETIES

Suggestions for selecting oat varieties for planting in 1947 were received this week by County Agent _____ from H. K. Hayes, chief in the division of agronomy, and M. B. Moore, plant pathologist, at University Farm. The following suggestions are made by the University men in response to a great many requests from farmers:

"In recent years Vicland and Tama have been the chief varieties grown in our state. These two varieties, as well as Boone and Forvic, are susceptible to a new disease first discovered in Iowa called *Helminthosporium* 96, which has been a cause of reduced yields of susceptible varieties during this last year. Apparently all varieties of Victoria parentage, including Vicland, Tama, Boone and Forvic, are susceptible to this disease. The newer varieties, Bonda, Mindo, Clinton, Benton, and Ajax, as well as older standard varieties, such as Gopher and Marion, have been resistant to this disease.

"Yield trials made at the central and branch stations during the last two seasons indicate that Vicland, Tama and other varieties of Victoria parentage were reduced somewhat in yield in the trials at University Farm, Waseca and Morris in 1946. There seems to be no evidence of reduced yields in the tests at Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth from this disease.

"It is somewhat difficult to advise regarding most desirable varieties to grow in 1947. Bonda, Mindo and Clinton will be used as extensively as seed is available. Ajax has given excellent yields in the trials during the last two years but is known to be susceptible to crown rust which may reduce yields if crown rust is prevalent in 1947. Although Marion has not been grown in recent years, it is a desirable variety of oats, but like Ajax it is more susceptible to crown rust than Vicland and Tama.

"Since the disease known as *Helminthosporium* 96 is seed-borne, it is important that seed treatment be used, and this is essential if Vicland and Tama or other varieties of Victoria parentage are grown. While seed treatment will not entirely control *Helminthosporium* 96, it may reduce its prevalence by controlling a considerable part of the disease which is seed-borne. New Improved Ceresan at the rate of one-half ounce per bushel is recommended as a treatment for oats."

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1946

To all counties

**CALF LOSSES HIT
DAIRY HERDS HARD**

One out of every five dairy calves die between birth and the time they are six months old, says County Agent _____, emphasizing the need of good care. These figures represent a large financial loss to the farmer, but even more serious is the fact that the numbers of available replacements so necessary in a high-producing herd are reduced.

Lester O. Gilmore, assistant professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, makes these suggestions for getting the calf off to a good start and for cutting down death losses:

1. Allow the calf to have colostrum (first milk after calving) for several days. If the cow produces no colostrum or if her udder is infected, use colostrum from another source. In the absence of colostrum, supply vitamin A.
2. Keep the calf dry and away from drafts. Use bedding liberally to keep the calf from direct contact with the cold concrete floor.
3. Frequent feeding is beneficial. Recent studies at the University indicate that calves fed three or more times a day utilize their nutrients more effectively than calves fed twice daily.
4. Provide small amounts of bright green fine hay once daily or oftener when the calves are a week old.
5. Provide grain in small amounts when calves are about a week old. After the calf develops an appetite for grain, it may be provided in larger amounts.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

A short course in animal nutrition will attract feed manufacturers and dealers from Minnesota and out of the state to University Farm, October 28 and 29, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. W. H. Peters, chief in the division of animal and poultry husbandry at University Farm, is in charge of arrangements for the program.

Important results from recent research in feeding dairy cattle, poultry, swine, beef cattle and sheep will be presented at the session Monday morning. Reporting on the research will be J. B. Fitch, chief in the division of dairy husbandry, H. J. Sloan, head of the poultry section and E. F. Ferrin, head of the swine section at University Farm.

The afternoon meeting will open with a discussion by Peters of the livestock and feed outlook. J. E. Hunter, director of research, Allied Mills, Inc., Peoria, Illinois, will talk on rations for poultry feeding and Sloan on self-feeder rations for poultry. A special feature of Monday's program will be a tour of inspection of livestock and experimental animals.

Speakers for Tuesday sessions will include L. A. Maynard, head of the school of nutrition, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; L. B. Corman, Archer Daniels Midland Company, Minneapolis; B. A. Beach, head of the veterinary department, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and M. O. Schultze, H. L. Armour and T. W. Gullickson, University Farm staff members.

A3178 - J B

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Stevens county, which was leader in the first week of Minnesota's 4-H enrollment campaign, is now one of the counties closest to filling its quota, according to official reports received at University Farm. Stevens now has signed up 429 rural boys and girls toward its goal of 500.

Climax of the enrollment drive will come during the week of October 28-November 2, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, said today.

Other counties which have nearly completed their quotas include Waseca, with 355 enrolled and a goal of 450; and Chisago with 361 members toward its quota of 450.

A3180 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The twenty-third annual short course for veterinarians will be held at University Farm October 30 and 31. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Special features of this year's program will be a symposium on Newcastle disease on Wednesday afternoon and a panel discussion on mastitis Thursday afternoon.

The entire session on Thursday will be devoted to discussions of mastitis. R. Allen Packer, assistant professor of veterinary hygiene, Iowa State College, Ames, will talk on mastitis diagnosis; George Hopson, veterinarian for the DeLaval Separator Company, New York City, will speak on mastitis control; and B. A. Beach, professor of veterinary medicine, University of Wisconsin, Madison, on mastitis and the practitioner.

Subjects to be discussed on Wednesday include meat inspection by D. D. Tierney, in charge of meat inspection service, South St. Paul; nutrition as related to animal health by L. A. Maynard, professor of nutrition, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; and nutrition in relation to blood formation by M. O. Schultze, professor of biochemistry, University Farm.

W. L. Boyd, chief of the division of veterinary medicine is chairman of the committee of arrangements for the short course.

A3179 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota 4-H and rural youth members 14 to 25 years of age, will have the opportunity again this year to compete in a radio public speaking contest, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. Held for the fifth successive year, the radio speaking contest will add another activity to the list already open to club members.

Subject for this year's event is "How Can I Contribute to Greater Unity Among People." Contestants will prepare their own speeches, which will be five to seven minutes long.

Following county and district contests, the winning contestant from each district will receive a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities for a state contest. The state champion and reserve champion will broadcast their speeches over a state-wide network.

The speaking contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.

A3181 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Marian Nelson, 17 year old Barnum girl, who is president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, has joined local leaders throughout the state in urging young people from 10 to 21 to join their local 4-H club during 4-H Enrollment Week, October 28- November 2. Leaders in the campaign hope to bring enrollment over the 50,000 mark for the first time in Minnesota club history.

"The 4-H club is an organization devoted entirely to the interests and responsibilities of farm youth. This is my tenth year in club work, and I get more out of club work every year," Miss Nelson declares, urging all young people to take advantage of the opportunities of club work by joining their local club now.

"As a club member one gets a lot of helpful information and guidance in the various projects the 4-H'er carries. But more than that, every club member makes valuable friendships and learns to take the responsibilities of leadership. Minnesota needs youth with the ability to lead now.

"Let's fulfill our goals and make 1947 the biggest and best club year yet," Miss Nelson concludes in her message to members of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, the largest rural youth organization in the state.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Red clover, alfalfa and most other leguminous forage seeds will continue to be in short supply in 1947, Owen K. Hallberg of the agricultural economics division at University Farm said today. Alsike clover will be less scarce than many of the other legume seeds. Sweet clover, however, should be plentiful and will have to be used as a substitute for other legumes in pastures.

Acreage of alsike clover harvested in northern Minnesota seed-producing sections was about 25 per cent less than in 1945 because of smaller seedings in 1945 and failure of many fields to set seed. Dry weather in June and July eliminated the usual volunteer stands of clover and was responsible for many fields being pastured or cut for hay. Yields averaged about 150-200 pounds per acre, approximately 100 pounds less than in 1945. Acreage of alsike in 1947 will probably be 25-40 per cent less than this year, since seedings made this spring failed to catch properly during the dry weather.

This year's alfalfa acreage was approximately that of previous years, but 15-20 per cent more was left for seed. Seed set was very heavy and production was the highest since 1937. Yields averaged 200 to 250 pounds per acre, while many fields yielded 500 pounds. Though new seedings of alfalfa were numerous, they did not catch well; consequently the 1947 acreage will be somewhat smaller.

Sweet clover acreage was 50 to 20 per cent higher than in 1945 and high yields of 500 to 800 pounds per acre were common. Heavy plantings this year on newly broken land will give a much higher acreage for next year.

Average returns per acre on alsike, after adding subsidy payments, ranged from \$40 to \$55 and on alfalfa from \$85 to \$105. On sweet clover which did not come under a subsidy, the return ranged from \$50 to \$80.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Another new weed, St. John's wart, has been discovered in Minnesota, D. W. Frear, agronomist for Weed and Seed Division at University Farm announced today. Large infestations have already been found in Hennepin, Houston, Goodhue, St. Louis, and Washington counties.

St. John's wart, which has caused enormous losses in northern California cattle range areas, is mainly a grassland weed. It is found in open pastures, meadows, waste land, fence rows and roadsides where it soon establishes itself in dense patches and crowds out valuable grasses. Eaten in large amounts, it is somewhat poisonous, especially to young cattle raised on modern farms.

The weed is a single-stemmed erect plant about one to three feet high. It has many branches at the top. The leaves are bright green and speckled with translucent glands resembling perforations. The fine-petaled flowers, one-half to one inch in diameter are yellow spotted with black dots.

At this time of the year, the matured and dried plants turn solid brown. The seed pods are egg-shaped about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across and are divided into three cells full of tiny brown seeds.

Chemical treatment will help control the weed, Frear says. The problem now is to discover and identify the weed and be ready to control it when it reappears next spring. This winter weed specialists at University Farm are studying the plant and control measures so they will be ready to wage an intensive fight against the weed next year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 24 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Since 1940 the average size of farms in Minnesota has increased 10 acres to 175 acres and we may expect the trend toward larger farms to continue for a long time, George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics, said today.

Ramsey county farms are the smallest in the state, averaging 44 acres each while Wilkin county boasts the largest farms with a 351 acre average.

Pond points out that the increase in farm size has been the least-marked in the well-established farming areas of southern and west-central Minnesota. The largest increases in terms of acres have come in the Red River Valley where we have the largest farms in the state.

Today we have 5 per cent fewer farms in Minnesota than in 1940, Pond says. However, there is nearly 2 per cent more land in cultivation. During the latter part of the war, farmers were getting along with only half the help they had in the late thirties by working harder and by making use of more and more labor-saving machinery.

The main reason for the increased size of Minnesota farms is mechanization. The new equipment farmers are using represent large investments and so it is necessary that they use this machinery at full capacity. This puts the farmer with small acreage at a disadvantage and encourages larger farms, Pond says.

**News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 28 1946**

SPECIAL TO SUNDAY PAPERS

Minnesota's drive for 51,000 4-H club members got off to a flying start today with the announcement that Stevens County has already met its membership goal of 800. Under the leadership of Leif Lie, county agricultural agent, Mrs. Emma Rultgren, 4-H club agent and 40 local adult leaders the county became the first in the state to exceed its 1947 goal as well as this year's membership.

The membership drive will be climaxed during 4-H Enrollment Week, October 28-November 2. The 1947 goal is 9,000 members over this year and 2,000 over the previous peak year, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H Club leader.

The success of Stevens county's 21 4-H clubs in bringing their county to the front in the 4-H membership drive largely has been the result of the efforts of the clubs' 40 adult leaders. They include:

Mrs. Gordon Howe, Albert Schuster, Mrs. Frank Petersdorf, Mrs. Nile Brunkov, Mrs. Earl Vilts, Mrs. Earl Carlson, and Henry Humann of Chokio, Minnesota.

Mrs. James Varnum, Mrs. M. B. Jipson, M. B. Jipson, Mrs. Albert Grote, Albert Grote, Mrs. Bardall Barness, Ray Brundt, Mrs. Geo. Green, Geo. Green, Mrs. John Spahr, Benj. Qualey, Mrs. Floyd Strand, Leroy Welfare, Mrs. Elmer Nyman, Florence McRoberts, Mrs. L. N. Stephens, Mrs. Anthony Sterck, Anthony Sterck, and Mrs. Hervey Richardson of Morris, Minnesota.

F. G. Pedersen, Fred Schlattman, Mrs. Lester Leher, and Robert Schlattman of Alberta, Minnesota.

Mrs. Peter Erzhahl, Helen Meehan, Alice Pithey, Mrs. Rex Van Horn, and Rex Van Horn of Donnelly, Minnesota.

Helvia Guahl of Hoyman, Minnesota.

Mrs. Leroy Christensen, Josephine Schmidgall, Mrs. J. L. Norton, and Bruce Brown of Hancock, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association's annual seed directory, which lists the names and addresses of nearly 1,000 of Minnesota's leading farm seed producers, is now available to all farmers looking for their 1947 seed supply.

That announcement was made today by Ward Marshall in charge of seed certification at University Farm. Copies may be obtained by writing directly to Ward Marshall, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

To qualify for listing in the seed directory a farmer or commercial seed company must meet the association's rigid standards of seed production and must pass the association's field test in the summer.

Barley, hybrid seed corn and soybeans are plentiful, Marshall says. Over 400 growers of Mars barley and 500 growers of Minhybrid and Wisconsin hybrids are listed in the directory.

Although a number of growers of Bonda and Mindo, Minnesota's new oat varieties, are included in the directory, seed of these varieties has already been exhausted for 1947.

A3186-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Spring-flowering bulbs will give sprightly bloom indoors this winter if they are planted now, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today. Daffodils, tulips, hyacinths and narcissi can be grown indoors by amateurs.

Paper-white and Soleil d'Or narcissus can be grown in pebbles and water. They will produce the best bloom if kept the first 10 days or so in a dark, cool place.

Though bulbs for forcing can be planted any time until December, the sooner they are potted and stored away, the earlier they will bloom. Use clay pots or any other container that permits drainage. If old pots are used, Snyder advises scrubbing them thoroughly with water and sand to remove moss or slime and reopen the pores. New pots should be soaked for a day or two to prevent them from absorbing moisture from the soil.

For potting bulbs, use two parts good top or garden soil and one part well rotted manure, peat moss or leafmold, with sufficient sand to give an open, gradular texture. Add a complete fertilizer at the rate of one pint to a bushel of the potting materials. Mix these materials thoroughly, run them through a coarse screen and use the screenings for the bottoms of the pots. In large pots, a piece from a broken crock or pot placed curved side up over the drainage hole will prevent possible clogging.

Fill the pot with the prepared soil to within two or three inches of the rim. Space the bulbs evenly and force them into the soil, leaving the tips just below the rim of the pot. Fill in more soil until the bulbs are covered except for the tips and the soil level is a half inch or so below the pot rim. Three to five of the larger bulbs and about twice that number of smaller ones may be planted in a 5- or 6-inch pot.

Half-submerge the pots in water until the moisture soaking up from the bottom shows on the surface. Place the pots in a trench outdoors and cover the leaves or put them in a coldframe where plants can be covered with leaves and the glass with a canvas.

After six or more weeks the pots can be brought indoors for forcing. Since bringing the plants into too warm a room is a frequent cause of their failure to blossom, Snyder advises keeping them in the basement for the first week or 10 days after taking them from the outdoors. Placing the plants in a cool or even cold place at night will prolong their bloom.

A3187-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday November 6 , 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

See Minnesota First

Strangers visiting the state for the first time are usually anxious to see the Red River Valley. All over the world, that area of flat, rich farm land with its sections of grain and quarter sections of potatoes is justly famous. Others are more interested in the pine forests or the 10,000 lakes and their denizens. Big farms, small farms; dairy, hog, cattle or sheep farms; level farms, rolling farms, wooded land or prairie - we are proud to show it.

But as Switzerland is to Holland, so the southeastern corner of Minnesota and the southwestern corner of Wisconsin are to the Red River Valley. It's just the difference between vertical and horizontal. Those who haven't driven through the hills and valleys of Fillmore, Houston and Winona counties in early October, when the trees are putting on their fall style show, haven't seen either Minnesota or the rainbow's end.

Don't stick to the pavement. Take a side road, climb to the top of the great bluffs near La Crescent and look out over the broad Mississippi basin. You wouldn't believe so many apple trees grew in the whole country. Orchards are glued to the steep hills in orderly rows, looking like well-tended football fields or green pastures from the windy height. The river spreads itself into backwaters and bayous with interesting sand spits and islands sprinkled carelessly in the shallow water. Everywhere is color, but toned down by distance to a green-yellow-brown mosaic of infinite variety and beauty.

Or take highway 14 on over into Wisconsin a few miles. It's a paved roller coaster with corkscrew tendencies, very easy going except for the scenery which competes with the highway for the driver's attention. Nature here can't crowd

enough beauty on a flat canvas, so she wrinkles it up to get more space for her colors. There are the blazing red of white oak and sumac to the severe browns and greens of the mossy cup or burr variety. Birch and aspen hit the high notes in yellow, closely followed by walnut and ash. Here and there dignified pine and spruce disdainfully ignore this annual enthusiasm for color. Summer and winter they retain their strict clerical garb.

On every semi-level spot, fields are laid out in strips, folding with the contour of the hills. Some are plowed and bare, some are still in soybeans while others boast straight rows of sturdy corn shocks, marching in step toward the barn and their ultimate destiny as meat or milk. On steeper slopes, green pastures are hung, with tiny painted cows pinned in place, posing for our pleasure. Guerneys, Jerseys, Holsteins, Brown Swiss—we argue which breed makes the most attractive picture, but each successive turn of the road generates another, "Oh! Look at that!"

Fat red barns huddle close around comfortable white houses in the green valleys or perch on precarious side hills like kids with sleds in winter. Tobacco sheds are open for ventilation and through the peep holes display their tons of green gold slowly drying to a rich brown. Far down the valley, a toy church steeple points toward heaven from a mass of color, indicating the artist who spread this enchanted landscape for our enjoyment.

Little personal irritations fade to unimportance in this peaceful environment. The strain of rush, work and worry drains away to complete relaxation and restfulness in this fair panorama of Nature at her best. "God's in his heaven, All's well with the world."

The Red River Valley, the pine forests, the productive prairie farms are all fine and all worth a visit, but one has not seen Minnesota without a trip to the rough land along the Mississippi when the hills are garbed in their October glory.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday November 13, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Harvesting Timber

The other day we were cutting down a tree which had the misfortune to lose its life. Just as it started to fall, we all yelled "Timber!" just as though it amounted to something. Perhaps it does amount to something. This lumber shortage has brought a keener appreciation of our dependence on trees and their products. When we could go to the lumberyard and buy straight, planed boards and dimension stuff in just the size we wanted, there wasn't so much object in home sawing, but now even rough oak planks and boards come in mighty handy.

Home-sawed hardwood isn't always the best thing to use. We couldn't get 1 x 6 fir boards for fence panels, so we tried some home-sawed elm. They nearly walked away from the hog lots and perhaps would have made it if they could have decided which way they wanted to twist and then all pulled together. As it was, the fence looked as devious as our government's foreign policy.

On the other hand, a lot of barns and even houses around here contain a good percentage of home-sawed lumber and in most cases it is still doing a fine job after many years of service. Wagon tongues, reaches, eveners, barn partitions, plank overlays in stalls and mangers all bear witness to the value of home-sawed lumber. Crooked trunks, limbs and knots still make good fuel for those who are not too lazy to swing an axe. Home-grown fence posts, too, are by-products of a farm wood lot.

We have a couple of chairs, which we value highly for both beauty and utility, made from a black cherry tree which grew in our yard. The case for my pipe collection is made of home-grown walnut, and furniture men are always looking for good trees of this variety. They even paid a neighbor good money for walnut tree butts from which to make veneer.

Having been raised on the prairie, it seemed wonderful when we moved to timber country and could just go out in the woods to find poles, timbers, posts, fuel, walnuts and butternuts. But what will our children do? The trees are going fast and there is so little reproduction that even the wooded areas of the state will soon be as bare as the dust bowl. Where will our wood products come from in the future?

We can probably ship what we need from Canada, Alaska, South America and the Pacific coast, if we're willing and able to pay the freight after things sort of settle down again, but that won't last forever. Each of us can help a little by putting in a good word and possibly a vote for the replanting of our northern timber lands, but no one farmer can do a great deal alone on that bit a job. It will take a lot of organized effort to push and pay for the necessary expansion of our forestry department. Our wanton waste of timber will be expensive any way we handle it.

But we as individuals can do a little bit to grow timber. If every Minnesota farmer planted 1000 trees, there would be quite a patch of woods turning air and water into the product we need. Little 6-inch trees are cheap to buy and easy to plant. They will need cultivation for two or three years and above all, protection from livestock and fire, but what effort can be better rewarded? Corn and hogs are sent to market and forgotten in a year, but a grove of trees will give pleasure and satisfaction for a century.

On every farm there is an odd corner, a fence row or a hill that should be growing trees. Varieties can be found which will survive almost any condition of soil or moisture. It's just as important to select the right kind of trees as to choose the best brand of hybrid corn. Figure out the job to be done and then hunt up the best species to do that particular job. Locust, catalpa or walnut for posts; cottonwood, walnut or basswood for lumber; spruce, pine or cedar for beauty and wind-breaks; oak, hard maple or hackberry for permanence. These are only suggestions. There are hundreds of varieties which will grow in Minnesota and they're waiting for you to give them a chance. Let's yell, "Timber!" when we plant as well as when we cut.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday November 20, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Corn Walks to Market

If all corn went to market via boxcars and grain trucks, it would take more wheels, scoop shovels, elevators, tracks and roads than the country possesses to get it out of the way of other freight. Corn is the big feed crop which is usually condensed on the farm and walked around until it is ready for the last ride to the abattoir.

Some feeders put only 300 pounds of corn into 100 pounds of meat. Others, who may be more efficient, put 500 or even 800 pounds of corn into the same amount of pork chops. That saves transportation from farm to market, it prevents meat surpluses and prevents inflation, because those who put all their corn into a few hogs don't have nearly as much money to spend as those who keep the costs down. In spite of this, the careful farmer tries to make as much meat as possible from his feed.

There are several advantages in sending corn to market as meat rather than as grain. 1. It keeps most of the fertility at home where it can be used again. 2. It cuts transportation costs by condensing bulky material. 3. It enlarges the farm business and, if the job is well done, usually adds to net income for the farm operator. 4. It offers an opportunity to use soft corn or sample grade crops which might be difficult to sell. 5. It spreads the hazards of weather and prices over two enterprises instead of one.

On the other side of the picture, there are added risks incidental to any livestock enterprise, particularly if the operator doesn't like to work with stock. It is possible to dump a whole corn crop in the feed lot with little visible return. Parasites and disease waste corn and labor. Unbalanced feeding swallows trainloads of corn every year with no return except the manure. Thus a lot of grain never gets

to market. Farmers just haul it in and out for the fun of it.

All of us know how to farm better than we do. We make up the difference with alibis and get along the best we can, trying to handle too much land, too much stock or too large a business for the help and equipment available. It takes endless attention to details if any operation is to make the best possible returns. Getting things done and done on time means cash in the jeans. Dependable, experienced, farm help is as rare as apples in February, and a lot of folks will have to cut the job to fit their strength.

Maybe selling corn as grain will save labor and actually bring more money this year, but if too many do that, corn will go down and hogs up until they about balance again. (That is if Congress quits trying to amend the law of supply and demand.) Most of us will continue to make meat from corn and send it to the stockyards by the cwt. rather than as bushels.

There is a fascination in feeding corn to good hogs or steers. Not enough fascination to continue the work when it doesn't pay, but enough to keep on if the net income from meat is only a little better than the returns from corn. Then there is always the opportunity to cut costs by better sanitation, sensible feeding and more skillful management. Larger litters weaned, high-production breeding, labor-saving equipment and practices also offer inducements to try for a more attractive net return.

With livestock men it becomes a game of human knowledge and ability versus stubborn Nature, viciously resenting any infringement of her laws, be they known or unknown. Prices are the referee and sometimes their decisions are anything but fair. Experience helps in playing for the breaks.

Before trucks came into the picture, we used to drive our corn crop a mile to the stockyards down a dusty or muddy road. Now we load at the feed lot and move them on concrete. Still the game of putting 4 feet under 20 bushels of corn follows the same old pattern. We've learned a bit more, and our troubles have seemingly increased to offset that advantage. It is still risky but usually profitable to walk corn to market.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

FINAL SPECIAL 4-H
ENROLLMENT DRIVE STORY

No.
JOIN 4-H CLUBS
DURING COUNTY DRIVE

_____ County (went over the top, reached a record high in membership, exceeded last years' enrollment) in the recent 4-H enrollment drive with _____ club members signed up for 1947. County Agent _____ announced today. Although the drive was climaxed last Saturday with end of 4-H Enrollment Week, farm boys and girls who are not already club members may still join their local clubs.

The splended cooperation of the county newspapers business men, civic groups, farm organizations and county leaders made the drive's success possible, _____ says. Special praise is due _____ County's _____ senior and junior leaders who contributed so much to the drive.

No. _____ of _____ County clubs met their individual goals and exceeded last year's figures. The _____ club showed the largest increase in membership from _____ to _____ members. Other clubs that went over the top included: (list if not too many).

In addition, _____ new clubs were organized in the county during the drive. They were (It was) the _____ with _____ and _____ as adult leaders: (list other new clubs in same manner).

(If figures are available and favorable, membership could be compared with previous years in this paragraph).

This year the enrollment drive was held in the fall in order to clear the decks for a full 1947 4-H program, _____ says. With most enrollments now in, 4-H clubs are in a position to make 1947 a banner year in their club history.

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 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

To all counties

FALL SEED DIRECTORY
AVAILABLE TO FARMERS

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association's annual fall seed directory is now available at the county extension office, County Agent _____ announced today.

The directory lists all seed growers in Minnesota who have passed the association's summer field tests for certifying field seeds. Nearly 1,000 growers are listed in the directory, according to Ward Marshall of the association.

Copies of the publication may also be obtained by writing Ward Marshall, Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

To all counties

CUTTING "WOLF" TREES
IMPROVES WOODLOTS,
HELPS FUEL SHORTAGE

Help out the fuel shortage and, at the same time, make room for better trees in the farm woodlot by cutting "wolf" trees for fuel. That's the advise of Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

A "wolf" tree is one that spreads its overdeveloped top, stealing space and sunshine from straight young trees that should be coming up underneath and around it. Wolf trees, because of their short trunks and branching limbs, are usually good for fuel.

County farmers should plan their wood-cutting so that the timber harvest will make a regular contribution to the farm income, Anderson says. Cutting can be planned in advance on an annual basis, but the amount harvested should not exceed the annual growth. It is a good idea to divide the woodlot into six or eight parts, working in only one part each year.

Frequent, light cuttings are best for wood production and soil protection, and usually are more profitable. Harvest the very largest trees first, but also improve the stand by cutting out the diseased and dead trees for use as fuel. Dense clumps should be thinned out next, so desirable growing trees will not have too much competition for soil, moisture and light. Cut stumps low and utilize the entire tree. Tops may be used for posts, fuel, pulpwood or ties.

By cutting and marketing their own lumber instead of selling it on the stump, farmers will make their greatest profit, according to Anderson. It is advisable to find a good market before cutting, however. Sell farm timber in units of measure appropriate to the products for which it will be cut, such as board measure, cord or piece. Never sell the whole stand for a "lump sum", he advises.

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 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

To all counties

ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Different kinds of bread as well as variation in the fillings will go far toward adding appetite appeal to the home-packed lunch.

Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, suggests alternating whole wheat, rye and enriched white bread for the filled sandwich, and adding a sweet bread such as raisin, orange, nut, date nut, prune or banana bread to the lunch box. Different textured breads such as steamed brown bread and rye crisp will also give interest. Cut the bread one-fourth to one-third inch thick, Miss Hobart suggests, and do not remove the crusts.

As a change from the usual meat or cheese sandwich, try such combinations as chopped hard cooked egg, celery, raw carrot, or green pepper with salad dressing; cream or cottage cheese with jam or jelly; chopped beef or other meat and shredded cabbage; chopped carrot and date or prune moistened with mayonnaise; salmon, tuna, sardines or other flaked fish mixed with chopped celery or cabbage and salad dressing. Lettuce for the sandwich will stay crisp if it is wrapped separately in waxed paper.

Sandwiches should be wrapped in waxed paper so they will keep fresh. To prevent them from being crushed, place them on the top in the lunch box.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

To all counties

**HOLD ENOUGH FLAX,
SOYBEANS FOR SEED
FARMERS WARNED**

Minnesota flax and soybean producers today were warned to hold enough seed to meet their 1947 planting needs. Unless they do, they may be without flax and soybean seed next spring, predicts Ward Marshall of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association at University Farm.

According to a statewide survey made by Marshall, present high prices have been an incentive to sell supplies of these crops. Indications are that at least a portion of next year's seed supply, including certified stock, is now being marketed.

It can be expected that prices for flax and soybean seed will follow the normal market trends as they have in the past. If this occurs, flax and soybean seed may sell at even higher prices than the present market.

Indications are that the demand for oil products from flax and soybeans will hold for at least another year. A sizeable acreage of both crops will be necessary to meet manufacturer's needs in 1947.

By holding enough flax and soybean seed for 1947 planting needs now, farmers can avert a serious situation next spring, Marshall says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

FINAL SPECIAL 4-H
ENROLLMENT DRIVE STORY

JOIN 4-H CLUBS

No. _____
DURING COUNTY DRIVE

_____ County (went over the top, reached a record high in membership, exceeded last years' enrollment) in the recent 4-H enrollment drive with _____ club members signed up for 1947. County Agent _____ announced today. Although the drive was climaxed last Saturday with end of 4-H Enrollment Week, farm boys and girls who are not already club members may still join their local clubs.

The splended cooperation of the county newspapers business men, civic groups, farm organizations and county leaders made the drive's success possible, _____ says. Special praise is due _____ County's _____ senior and junior leaders who contributed so much to the drive.

No. _____ of _____ County clubs met their individual goals and exceeded last year's figures. The _____ club showed the largest increase in membership from _____ to _____ members. Other clubs that went over the top included: (list if not too many).

In addition, _____ new clubs were organized in the county during the drive. They were (It was) the _____ with _____ and _____ as adult leaders: (list other new clubs in same manner).

(If figures are available and favorable, membership could be compared with previous years in this paragraph).

This year the enrollment drive was held in the fall in order to clear the decks for a full 1947 4-H program, _____ says. With most enrollments now in, 4-H clubs are in a position to make 1947 a banner year in their club history.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Two members of the horticulture division at University Farm will be speakers at a meeting for fruit growers of western and northwestern Wisconsin on November 8 at Chippewa Falls. They are W. H. Alderman, chief of the division and W. G. Brierley, professor of horticulture.

Alderman will discuss Minnesota experiences with hardy root stocks and top working of apples, while Brierley will talk on apple varieties for western and northwestern Wisconsin and cold resistance and winter hardiness of small fruits.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Apple Institute are cooperating with the fruit growers in holding the meeting.

A3188-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's drive for 51,000 4-H club members got off to a fast start with 15,289 members signed up for 1947 at the end of the first day of the campaign, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, has announced. In addition, 75 new 4-H clubs have been organized throughout the state to bring the number of clubs over the 2,000 mark for the first time since 1941.

The membership drive started Monday, October 28 and will continue through Saturday, November 2.

Stevens county was the first county to reach its goal in the campaign, passing the 500 mark the first day. Chisago county also went over the top on Monday reaching its goal of 450 members.

St. Louis county, with reports in from only two of its three sections, leads the state in total enrollments with 1,625. North St. Louis county has already organized 14 new clubs in the drive, according to a report from county agent August Neubauer at Virginia.

Pipestone and Scott counties have passed their 1946 enrollment figure and are well on the way to meet their 1947 goals. Pipestone county has enrolled 411 members, nearly 150 more than this year's 272. The Pipestone goal is 525. Scott county at the end of the first complete day of the drive, had 220 members enrolled.

A3189-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 29 1946

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

High temperatures will make scrambled eggs and custards watery.

Last year Minnesota 4-H'ers improved more than 2500 rooms in their homes. They repaired and refinished old furniture and painted, varnished and made articles to beautify the home.

Wheat production in Minnesota has been falling steadily since 1900. In 1910 Minnesota produced nearly 60 million bushels of wheat a year. Today the figure has dropped to less than 20 million bushels.

Keep soft cookies from getting hard by storing them in a tightly covered jar with a quarter of an apple. Replace the apple frequently to insure freshness.

There are nearly 5 per cent fewer farms in Minnesota today than in 1940.

Legumes and grasses seeded just before fall freeze-up will be ready for an early start next spring, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm.

Strawberries should be mulched with weed-free straw before too many hard freezes. Temperatures under 20 degrees injure the flower buds, but a little cold weather makes the plants hardier.

Minnesota 4-H'ers planted nearly 175,000 trees this year as part of their conservation activities.

Plan now for rebuilding that all important farm asset--the farmstead shelterbelt. Late fall is a good time to set aside and work up enough land to establish a good belt.

Directions for canning chicken and other meat are given in "Home Canning of Meat" USDA bulletin available at the county extension office.

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

Even on well-kept farms there are 1,600 weed seeds per square foot of soil, says R. S. Dunham, agronomist at University Farm.

Phosphate fertilizer is most effective when applied to small grain sown with legumes or legume-grass mixtures in the rotation.

Storing ripe apples in the same room with potatoes speeds up sprouting, says R. J. Rose, extension pathologist at University Farm.

More frequent feeding is one way to reduce calf troubles, says L. O. Gilmore, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm.

"Cutting Pork and Lamb for Home Use", Extension Folder 38, may be obtained free through the local county agent's office or by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A good way to protect young apple trees from mice injury during the winter is to surround each tree with a cylinder of quarter-inch mesh screen, pushed into the ground about an inch.

Planning to build or buy a freezer? Write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a free copy of "Home Freezers--Build Right, Buy Right."

Any recipe containing chocolate requires low heat because chocolate burns readily.

Minnesota farms average 175 acres each, 10 more acres than in 1940. Ramsey county farms are the smallest, averaging 44 acres, and Wilkin county farms the largest, averaging 351 acres.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 30, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Four-H enrollment for 1947 climbed past the 20,000 mark at the end of the second day of the Minnesota 4-H enrollment campaign, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. The goal for the week-long drive, beginning October 28 and ending November 2, is 51,000 members, the highest in club history.

Lake of the Woods became the third county to reach its goal in the state-wide campaign. Wednesday morning reports from County Agent Henry Werner indicate that 355 boys and girls, over half of those eligible in the county, have signed up for club work in 1947.

Stevens and Chisago counties, which went over the top the first day of the drive, are continuing to add to their record enrollments.

Early reports from county agricultural agents throughout the state show that Dodge, Koochiching, Pennington, Pipestone, Waseca and Washington counties have already passed the three-quarters mark in reaching their enrollment goals.

Besides establishing a new record in membership, 4-H leaders hope to pass their former high of 2,096 clubs in the state. Early this year there were 1931 4-H clubs in the state. Formation of 75 new clubs brought this total beyond the 2,000 mark and several other new clubs are in the process of being organized.

A3190-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 30 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday November 27, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Thanksgiving

Since war with battered bloody fist

His battle flags has furled,

The aftermath of aches and pains

Predominates the world.

It's hunger, want, disease and hate

With selfish greed and lust,

Which wrench our customs out of joint,

Destroy our faith and trust.

Can we believe that this turmoil

Is fashioned for our good?

To drain the dross, prepare our souls

For better neighborhood?

There is enough for all to share

If each one does his best

To build, create, produce and use

The things with which we're blest.

Materials and skill we have
To meet our every need
If actions showed the Golden Rule
Was more than Sunday Creed.
Permitting demagogues to rule
If we collect "our share,"
Our tribulations, self-imposed,
Are more than we can bear.

We dwell upon our troubles oft
And magnify their weight,
While blessings often are forgot.
We won't bemoan our fate,
If windows of the mind are filled
With things and thoughts that shine.
Forget our muddy shoes. Look up,
As does the mighty pine.

Accentuate the good in life,
The contest, work, the fun.
We're only here a little while,
How much will we have done?
Strong faith, new hope and charity
Will place us in the ranks
With those who seek a world's good will
And for that chance give thanks.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 30, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Dorothy Wedan, 16, Saginaw, and Robert Hartkopt, 15, Appleton, have been named Minnesota's 1946 4-H health queen and king, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, has announced. The state's healthiest farm boy and girl were named late Wednesday at a special meeting of 10 district health champions at University Farm.

In previous years, the state health king and queen have been named at the State Fair, but this year the selection was delayed because of the polio epidemic, Kittleson says.

The new queen is one of 12 children, all of whom are or have been active in 4-H club work in St. Louis county. Winning in health and 4-H work has become a habit in the Wedan family. In 1939 brother Melvin, now serving in the Navy in the Philippines, represented St. Louis county as health champion at the State Fair.

Keeping healthy is one of Dorothy's many activities. She makes all her own clothing as part of her 4-H clothing project and she is president of her local 4-H club. She and her twin sister, Doris, are seniors at Proctor high school and are active in church work.

After graduation from high school Dorothy hopes to keep up her health activities as a nurse.

The new king, Robert Hartkopt, is a member of the Golden Rod Ramblers 4-H club in Swift county. Robert plays center on the Appleton high school football team and second base on the local American Legion team.

Robert has been in 4-H club work for three years and in 1944 was awarded the county grand championship title for his beef heifer. He lives on a 260-acre diversified farm specializing in growing grain and raising cattle and turkeys.

Other boys to reach the state contest at University Farm include Earl Anderson, Ray, Koochiching county; Wayne Glasser, Minnesota, Lyon; Maurice Russell, Thief River Falls, Pennington; and David Lindig, St. Paul Park, Washington.

Girls competing for the health queen title included Ruth Joan Schmidt, Marietta, Lac Qui Parle county; Adele Dosland, Perley, Norman; Joan Stock, St. Joseph, Stearns; and Mary Kottke, Graceville, Traverse.

A3191-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 1, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Roses must be protected now if they are to survive Minnesota's winter weather. That's the word from L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

To protect hybrid tea and polyantha roses, dirt should be banked up around the base of the plants to a depth of about 10 inches. It is preferable to bring the dirt in from outside the flower bed rather than disturb the plants by digging dirt from between them. If the tips of the rose stems interfere with covering, they may be cut back this fall, but heavy pruning should not be done until the plants are uncovered next spring.

After the ground freezes solid, Dr. Snyder advises mulching the soil over the mounds and between the plants with straw, marsh hay or coarse leaves. In the spring this mulch should be taken off after the first warm days, though all of the dirt covering should not be removed until late in April.

Climbing roses will also need protection for winter, according to Dr. Snyder. Ramblers can be protected by laying the canes down and covering with straw, marsh hay or leaves. Large-flowered climbers should be covered completely with soil first, then straw or leaves added. Since it is important to keep climbing roses *dry*, it will be advisable to construct a wooden shelter to carry off excess moisture if they are located in a place where water may stand and freeze in early spring.

A3192-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 1, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The University of Minnesota, long a pioneer in the problems of the milling industry, will play host to the first milling sanitation course held in the United States. The course will be held at University Farm, November 13-15, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The combined facilities of the plant breeding, agronomic, soil fertility, chemical, nutritional and entomological departments will be used in presenting the course. More than 200 millers are expected to attend the three-day meeting.

One of the highlights of the course will be the banquet held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday evening, November 14.

Sanitation problems, the control of insects in stored grain, latest developments in storage facilities and importance of molds and bacteria in grain storage will be discussed at the course.

Several outstanding outside speakers will address the meeting, reports C. E. Mickel, head of the entomology division at University Farm, who is in charge of arrangements. Among these are: R. K. Durham, technical service director of the Millers' National Federation; Harold Gray, Ottawa, Canada, storage expert; George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.; and L. E. Holman, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois at Urbana.

University Farm staff members participating in the program include W. F. Geddes, chief of the division of biochemistry; C. M. Christensen, plant pathologist; R. H. Daggy, professor of entomology; Max Milner, biochemist; and A. Glenn Richards, professor of entomology.

Several members of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture staff and local milling firms will also participate in the program.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 1, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, professor of veterinary medicine at University Farm, has been scheduled as one of the featured speakers at the 46th District Agricultural Fair at Hemet, California, November 9-11. Pomeroy, who has worked extensively with turkey diseases in Minnesota, was invited to attend the Fair by the California Turkey Federation.

Pomeroy will speak on turkey troubles, such as pullorum and paratyphoid, encountered by midwest turkey raisers.

Following the conference, Pomeroy will visit the University of California at Davis and several large turkey ranches, studying methods and discoveries that might be used by Minnesota growers.

A3194-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 1, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota has gone into the final stages of its 4-H enrollment drive with well over 30,000 club members already signed up for 1947, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Reports following the final day of the drive, Saturday, November 2, are expected to swell 4-H enrollment to its highest point in history.

St. Louis county smashed all previous enrollment records today when it became the first county in Minnesota to ever exceed the 3,000 mark in enrollment. It passed its quota of 2700 members and its previous top enrollment figure of 2688 members.

Two other counties passed their goals. They are Meeker county with more than 525 members enrolled and West Ottertail county with 650 club members signed up for 1947. Earlier in the drive Chisago, Stevens, and Lake of the Woods had gone over the top.

Counties that have exceeded last year's enrollment include Brown, Dodge, Faribault, Lake, Morrison, Pipestone, Scott, Sherburne and Yellow Medicine.

Over 100 new 4-H clubs have been organized in the state as part of the drive, Kittleson says. Over 2000 clubs are participating in the drive.

A3195-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1946

Special to THE FARMER

Cows bred in late November or early December will freshen at the best time of the year - early fall.--H. R. Searles

With the coming of cold weather, those laying pullets will need a little more grain such as corn or wheat. A good rule is to give the birds all they can eat about an hour or so before they go to roost. Feed enough so there is a little grain left in the feeders the next morning.--H. J. Sloan

Don't be caught short next spring without enough flax and soybeans for seed. With prices high many farmers are selling off their entire supply without regard to next spring's seed supply.--Ward Marshall.

Storm warning. Minnesota weather can be tricky! Be sure to provide protection for turkeys out on range. Moving them into a field of standing corn is an ideal method of providing emergency shelter. Putting them next to a windbreak is another way of insuring against possible serious weather loss.--W/ A. Billings

Break those hens of the habit of using nests for roosts. They'll only dirty the nests and lower the quality of the eggs. If routing them out of the nests late in the afternoon doesn't work, close the nests at night.--H. J. Sloan

Use that supply of ~~unavailable~~ high-priced protein supplements carefully. With corn plentiful and comparatively lower priced, it may be good economy to save the protein for the last half of the feeding period. Good legumes, when fed with corn, reduce materially the need for a protein supplement.--W. E. Morris

A little extra care when the cow freshens will insure a more steady milk flow. Even the best roughage is not sufficient for the fresh cow. Feed her grain according to her milk-producing ability.--H. R. Searles

Now's the time to protect those young fruit trees and mountain ash against sunscald damage late next winter. This can be done by shading the main trunk and larger branches against the winter sun. Wrap heavy paper or burlap around the branches or trunk or place a board or even stick evergreen branches in the ground or snow on the southwest side of the young trees.

G

Good records will save you money when it comes time to make out your income tax. Even if you have neglected to keep full records on the farmbusiness thus far in 1946, it will pay to get an account book now, set down all receipts and expenditures available, and then set yourself to keep good records for the rest of the year. Also watch for farm income tax meetings in your county. Many county agents are arranging for them now.--J. B. McNulty

Put the ax to those "wolf" trees in the farm woodlot. Their spreading tops and short trunks rob young trees of a chance for a good start. You can improve your woodlot and add to your fuel supply by thinning these trees this winter.--Parker Anderson.

Special to Chick Kircher

Minnesota's annual cheese makers short course has been scheduled for December 11, at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses has announced. Top speakers on the program include Dr. J. F. Babel, associate professor at Iowa State College who will speak on "Factors Influencing Cheese Ripening," and Arthur B. Erikson, Plymouth, Wisconsin, who ~~itx~~ will discuss Federal cheese standards. W. B. Combs, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, is in charge of arrangements for the short course.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 5, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Most garden chrysanthemums left unprotected will winter kill three years out of five, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. For that reason, gardeners have the choice of leaving plants unprotected and replacing those that die or giving them the necessary protection to carry them over winter.

As a successful method of overwintering chrysanthemums, Snyder recommends transferring them to a coldframe at this time of year. After digging up the clumps of chrysanthemums and replanting them in the coldframe, work dirt in between the clumps. To keep the varieties separate insert a wooden label in the center of each clump. All old flower stalks should be cut away before moving. As soon as continuous freezing weather sets in, mulch the plants with leaves and a little straw and cover the frame with the glass cover and a canvas to exclude the light. In the spring the clumps can be divided and re-set in the border.

Another method is to plant one chrysanthemum of each variety in a large flower pot or other suitable container and carry over winter in a cool storage room where the temperature will stay between 32 and 40°F. Light is not necessary at the lower temperatures, but if the temperature goes above 40°, the container should be placed near a basement window. Small divisions of the old clumps may be potted and carried over as houseplants.

If neither of these two methods seems feasible, Dr. Snyder suggests cutting the flower stalks off and covering with 3 or 4 inches of straw, marsh hay or leaves. If the soil is poorly drained or water is likely to stand around the plants in spring, it is advisable to cover the plants with inverted boxes or baskets to keep the crowns of the plants dry.

A3196-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 5, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Cheesemakers from Minnesota and nearby states will focus their attention on current problems in the industry when they meet at University Farm for their annual short course December 11.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today that speakers for the one-day event will include J. F. Babel, research associate professor in the department of dairy industry, Iowa State College, Ames; Arthur B. Erekson, director of research, Lakeshire-Marty company, Plymouth, Wisconsin; James Gordon, manager, Minnesota Cheese Producers' association, Pine Island; and L. H. Jones, manager, Packaging Supply services, Kauna, Wisconsin. Also scheduled to take part in the discussions are H. Macy, associate director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, J. B. Fitch, W. B. Combs, S. T. Coulter and J. C. Olson of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm.

Combs is chairman of the committee making arrangements for the short course.

A3197-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 5 1946

To all counties

ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

A good breakfast every morning will give the school child the right start for the day's activities, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Going without breakfast, or eating a hurried, sketchy meal before starting off to school, has been found to result in fatigue, irritability and more mistakes in work throughout the morning.

To meet demands for growth and for energy for their many activities, school children of all ages need a sufficient quantity of food. At the same time, they also need the right quality of food to build bones, muscles and blood and to regulate the body processes. It is practically impossible to meet these needs without a good breakfast, according to Miss Hobart.

A serving of citrus fruit, such as oranges or grapefruit, or tomato juice is desirable at breakfast to provide the necessary vitamin C. Otherwise, serve some other fresh or stewed fruit. Fruit will help to stimulate the appetite. In addition to fruit, an adequate breakfast should include a liberal helping of a wholegrain or enriched cereal; wholegrain or enriched toast, rolls, muffins or biscuits; butter; and milk for cereal as well as to drink. An egg or other protein food such as ham, bacon or sausage may be included depending on the age and activity of the child.

Besides providing an adequate breakfast, mothers have an equally important responsibility in seeing that children take sufficient time to eat, Miss Hobart points out.

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.

Given proper management and care, fall-farrowed pigs are often more profitable than spring pigs, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

The pigs should be housed in a permanent hog shelter, cattle shed or in colony houses moved together and banked with straw by the time cold weather sets in. Since a warm, dry place free from drafts is essential for fall pigs, a straw loft is especially satisfactory.

Except for the addition of good quality alfalfa hay to the ration, fall pigs are fed the same way as spring pigs. The alfalfa may be fed in racks as hay or ground up as meal and added to the protein supplement. From 20 to 25 per cent of the protein supplement should consist of green second- or third-cutting alfalfa hay, ground into a meal.

Minerals may be mixed with the protein supplement in the amount of 5 pounds to each 100 pounds of protein. Better still, the minerals may be fed separately in smaller feeders. Zavoral recommends full feeding of grain as a means of saving both labor and feed and making earlier market weights.

Using self-feeders is another means of saving labor and feed. Self-feeders will also make for improved sanitation in the feed lot. One foot of feeder space should be provided for each three pigs.

Water should be available at all times. A protected watering place is desirable, because pigs will not drink enough water if they have to go out in cold weather and drink from an icy trough. Many producers use a heater or lamp to keep the water from freezing.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 5, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A warning to Minnesota flax and soybean producers to hold enough seed to meet their 1947 planting needs was issued today by Ward Marshall of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at University Farm. Unless they do, Marshall predicts that they may be without flax and soybean seed next spring.

Present high prices have been an incentive to sell supplies of these crops. A statewide survey indicates that at least a portion of next year's seed supply, including certified stock, is now being marketed.

Prices for flax and soybean seed can be expected to follow the normal market trends as they have in the past. In that case, flax and soybean seed may sell at even higher prices than the present market.

Since indications are that the demand for oil products from flax and soybeans will hold for at least another year, a sizeable acreage of both crops will be necessary to meet manufacturer's needs in 1947.

Farmers can avert a serious situation by holding enough flax and soybean seed for 1947, Marshall said.

A3198-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 5, 1946

Daily papers
~~Thursday~~ release

Twenty-two Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will receive all-expense trips to the National Club congress in Chicago December 1-5 for winning state championships in 4-H contests in 1946, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. Many of the Minnesota winners will have a chance to compete with 4-H boys and girls from other states for sectional or national championships.

State winners and the contests in which they received top honors are: Delphine Kaeter, Sauk Rapids, Benton county, canning; Raymond Reed, Taylors Falls, Chisago county, better methods farm and home electric contest; Henry and Joseph Fox, Rosemount, Dakota county, meat animal demonstration team; Donald Miller, Austin, Freeborn county, pig; Anita Erickson, Goodhue, Goodhue county, dress revue; Eldon Tessman, Osseo, Hennepin county, field crops; Eloyse Fruechte, Caledonia, Houston county, individual canning demonstration; Alan A. Swennes, Cottonwood, Lyon county, tractor; Lowell Dittmer, Plato, McLeod county, individual meat animal demonstration; Virginia Fruth, Grand Meadow, Mower county, and Dorothy Hill, Marshall, Lyon county, silent bread demonstration; Doris Anders, Heron Lake, Nobles county, food preparation; Edith L. Nelson, Fertile, Polk county, dairy; Eileen Howard, Plummer, Red Lake county, girls' record; Clara and Mildred Bartlett, Revere, Redwood county, bread demonstration team; Dorothy Wedan, Saginaw, St. Louis county, and Robert Hartkopf, Appleton, Swift county, health; Orville Kistner, Arlington, Sibley county, poultry; Irene Vogt, Chokio, Stevens county, oral bread demonstration; and Genevieve Czikalla, New port, Washington county, clothing.

Nancy Lu Kingzett, Perley, Norman county, has also been awarded a trip to the National Club congress in Chicago to attend the premiere showing of the 4-H movie "Where the Road Turns Right." Miss Kingzett, one of 10 national winners in the girls' division of the 4-H movie talent contest, has a role in the picture, which was produced to stimulate interest in 4-H club work among rural youth. A3199-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 7, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

To meet consumer demand, a squash of the Banana type, just the right size for the average family, has been developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Named Rainbow because of the gray-blue splashes or stripes on a pink background, the new squash is banana-shaped in shape and weighs from 3 to 4 pounds. The shell is thin, smooth and medium-hard.

In addition to its convenient size, the new squash has other appeals for the homemaker. It is excellent for pies and is very good baked in the shell or steamed. The moderately dry, light orange yellow flesh is about 1 to 1½ inches thick and is edible to the shell.

Shape of the Rainbow makes it easier to store than many other varieties. It is also more economical of storage space. It will keep well until March.

The Rainbow produces from four to six fruits per plant, but since the vine growth is smaller, plants may be spaced closer together to increase yield per acre. The new squash matures later than the Greengold but earlier than the Banana.

Originating from a cross between the Greengold and Banana varieties, the Rainbow has been under development for eight years. A. E. Hutchins, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, is in charge of the squash breeding project. Other squash which have been developed and introduced by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station include the Kitchenette, a small green Hubbard weighing from 5 to 6 pounds; the New Brighton Hubbard, averaging 20 pounds or more; and the Greengold, a round-flat, orange and green squash about 3 pounds in weight.

A3200-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 7, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota beekeepers will meet for their annual convention at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, on November 25 and 26, C. S. McReynolds, president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, announced today. Modern beekeeping practices will be discussed at the meetings.

Featured speakers for the two-day event include F. B. Paddock, extension apiculturist at Iowa State college, Ames; M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, University Farm; and representatives of the Federation of American Beekeepers' associations. Special entertainment has been arranged for the banquet on Monday evening.

There are approximately 4,000 beekeepers in Minnesota according to C. D. Floyd, secretary of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association. Those planning to attend the convention are urged to make reservations as soon as possible.

A3201-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 7, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

A new disease, Helminthosporium 96, has brought another problem to Minnesota farmers who depend upon oats as one of their principal feed crops, H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division at University Farm, said today.

Last year this new disease attacked and materially reduced yields of many fields of Vicland and Tama oats, the chief varieties grown in this state. In addition Boone and Forvic oats were found to be susceptible to this new disease which was first discovered in Iowa.

Dr. Hayes points out that the newer varieties of oats such as Bonda, Mindo, Clinton and Benton as well as the older standard varieties, such as Gopher and Marion, have been resistant to this disease. However, the supply of seed of the new varieties which have yielded so well in field trials is still very limited.

"Yield trials made at University Farm and branch stations of the University at Waseca and Morris indicate that yields of Tama, Vicland and other varieties of Victoria parentage were somewhat reduced. However, there seems to be no evidence of reduced yields in the tests at University stations at Crookston, Grand Rapids and Duluth," Hayes says.

"It is difficult to list the most desirable varieties to grow in 1947. Bonda, Mindo and Clinton will be used as extensively as soon as seed is available. Ajax has given excellent yields in the trials during the last two years but is known to be susceptible to crown rust which may reduce yields if crown rust is prevalent in 1947. Although Marion has not been grown in recent years, it is a desirable variety of oats, but like Ajax, it is more susceptible to crown rust than Vicland and Tama.

"Since Helminthosporium 96 is seed-borne, it is important that seed treatment be used, and this is essential if Vicland and Tama or other varieties of Victoria parentage are grown. While seed treatment will not entirely control Helminthosporium 96, it may reduce its prevalence by controlling a considerable part of the disease. New Improved Ceresan at the rate of one-half ounce per bushel is recommended as a treatment for oats."

A3202-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 12 1946

To all counties

SHORT COURSE PLANNED
TO TRAIN COW TESTERS

A special short course, open to anyone interested in becoming a Dairy Herd Improvement association tester and supervisor, will be held at University Farm, December 16-21, according to County Agent. _____ . Reports from Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm who is in charge of cow testing in Minnesota, indicate that there are vacancies for testers in many counties.

Although tester schools have been held in the past, this will be the first time that a short course designed to train personnel in dairy herd improvement association work has been scheduled. The course will stress record keeping, cow testing, breeding selection and dairy feeding.

There are 65 local associations in Minnesota today serving approximately 1500 herds and testing over 25,000 cows. Thirty-eight of the associations were formed in 1946 and several more are waiting for trained supervisors before beginning operations.

Dairy herd improvement association test-supervisors receive an average \$175 per month on a 26-herd basis plus part of their room and board, Leighton points out. There are at least 25 openings for testers in Minnesota today.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural course at University Farm, will furnish details on cost, registration and other enrollment questions to anyone interested in attending the course.

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 1 Minnesota
November 12 1946

LABOR SAVING NEEDED
FOR POULTRY PROFITS

To all counties

Now is a good time to be on the lookout for labor saving methods in caring for chickens, according to County Agent _____. War-time profits have begun to decline and from here on the person who manages his poultry with the least labor will be the one who makes his poultry business pay.

Many new labor saving practices have come into use recently, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Among these is the use of dropping pits instead of dropping boards. With dropping pits it is necessary to remove poultry manure only a couple of times a year as compared with the usual practice of cleaning at least weekly. Dropping pits can be easily installed if dropping boards are already in use. All that is necessary is to build a frame which brings the roosts down to within about 18 inches of the floor, closing off the front and using wire netting under the roosts to keep the birds from getting underneath. The roost platform is hinged at the back so that it can be raised for cleaning.

Free choice feeding is also an important labor saver, but if the pullets are already laying it is not advisable to change to a new method of feeding now. The same thing is true of the newly popular deep litter. It should be started early in the fall so that a thick layer is built up before cold weather sets in.

Plans for installing running water in the laying house and for large barrel waterers or piping water to the range can be made now to save much labor in the coming year. Nest arrangement alone may make or save labor. Nests should be grouped in as large units as possible and placed near the door to reduce walking.

Egg cleaning is one of the most unpleasant and time consuming tasks on many farms. The difference in price between clean and dirty eggs makes it worth while to market clean eggs even though they have to be cleaned. However, eggs that are laid clean are worth more and save a great deal of time. Clean dry houses help to produce clean eggs. It is also a help to have enough nests so that hens will not crowd in with other hens, causing breakage. Nests that are placed as far as possible from the waterers give the birds a chance to enter the nests with clean feet. Nesting material such as shavings or excelsior keeps eggs cleaner than does straw.

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 1 Minnesota
November 12 1946

To all counties

U. FARM ECONOMIST
SEES GOOD MARKET
FOR EARLY SPRING PIGS

"Have your 1947 pigs ready for sale early," is the advice of S. B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm, to producers making their breeding plans for 1947. Farmers who are fortunate enough to have hogs ready for market in September and October should find a good price waiting for them.

"The big corn supply and the favorable prices this fall and winter are expected to encourage producers to breed for the largest spring pig crop since the record year of 1943," Cleland says.

The main supply of 1946 spring pigs will be coming to market somewhat later this year than usual partly because many of them were farrowed late and partly because they will be fed to heavier weights. Beginning with April, 1947, market offerings are expected to be much smaller than usual because of the small pig crop this fall, 17 per cent smaller than last year.

Hog supplies are expected to continue small from April, 1947, on through to October or until the main run of the 1947 spring pigs start coming to market, Cleland says.

By January, 1948, the competition for the consumer's dollar will be more severe. Not only will there be more hogs on the market but there will also be more beef and other meat. On top of that, there will be more manufactured goods bidding for consumer income.

Food prices of all kinds can expect more competition when other goods become more fully available. If there should be labor difficulties or other circumstances that would cut down the purchasing power of any large group of consumers, it would lessen the demand for pork along with other products.

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 1 Minnesota
November 12 1946

To all counties
ATT: Home Demonstration Agents

**SHRINK WOOL MATERIALS
BEFORE MAKING THEM UP**

The new wool dress may come out of the first cleaning a size too small if the woolen material has not been properly shrunk before it was made up, warns Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

When buying any wool goods, always find out whether it has been pre-shrunk, Miss Linn urges. If it has not, it may be taken to a tailor or a cleaning establishment for shrinking, or the work may be done at home.

A satisfactory method of shrinking wool at home is to use a steam iron, but care must be taken to press the material with the weave, avoiding any stretching or pulling in the process.

If a steam iron is not used, the wool should be dampened thoroughly and then pressed with a moderately warm iron under a pressing cloth. A simple way to dampen the material is to roll in a damp sheet. Dip a sheet in water, wring it out, spread it flat on a table and lay the wool material, flat and straight, on the sheet. Roll sheet and wool together firmly, but not tightly, and allow to stand overnight. Then press wool on the wrong side under a dry pressing cloth, being careful not to pull or stretch the material.

If the fabric is very wide, it may be easier to leave it doubled, as it comes in the bolt, during dampening. In that case, the roll should stand a few hours, then be reversed and re-enrolled so the entire piece will shrink evenly before pressing, Miss Linn says.

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 1, Minnesota
November 12, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Three new fruit varieties, especially adapted to Minnesota growing conditions, have been added to the list of fruits developed by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. They are the Arrowhead strawberry, Chestnut crabapple and Redwell apple, formerly known as Minnesota No. 1118, Minnesota No. 240 and Minnesota No. 638.

Recently named, these fruits have been under test for many years, according to W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at University Farm. Various nurseries in Minnesota will have a limited supply of all three varieties to offer for spring planting.

The Arrowhead (formerly Minn. No. 1118) is a large, bright red June-bearing strawberry, a promising home and market variety. Fruits are firm enough so they ship well. Their rich color and pleasing flavor make them especially good for freezing, canning and jam. Plants are well suited to Minnesota climatic conditions because of their free runner-setting habit, vigor and hardiness. They form a wide, matted row and are highly resistant to winter injury.

The Chestnut crabapple (Minn. No. 240) is a large, reddish-bronze crab about 2 inches in diameter that will appeal to homemakers because of its excellent quality for eating fresh or for sauce, pickles and pies. It is crisp and juicy and lacks the strong acid flavor of most crabs. It ripens in early September, about the time the Whitney is gone, and will keep well until the middle of November. The Chestnut is completely resistant to cedar rust and under normal conditions is only lightly affected by apple scab and fire blight. Widely tested for 25 years, this variety has demonstrated its value for home orchard planting and for limited production for the local market. The trees are vigorous, productive and hardy enough to be grown in all parts of the state.

The Redwell (formerly Minn. No. 638) is an early winter apple above medium size and bright solid red in color. Moderately juicy, the pleasingly mild flavor make it a good eating apple. It is excellent for baking and cooking and fair for pies. The fruit ripens late and will keep until January. Important characteristics of the Redwell for commercial production are regular annual bearing and a strong stem attachment which enables fruit to hang to the tree in high winds.

A3203-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 12, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Distinction of being named Minnesota's typical 4-H club for 1946 has gone to the Glencoe Pioneers club, McLeod county, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, announced today. Last year the club was selected as the most outstanding in McLeod county.

Adult leaders of the club include Mrs. Arthur Klaustermeier, Mrs. Otto Eggersgluess, George Jungclaus and E. J. Beihoffer. As one of the leaders of Minnesota's typical club, Mrs. Klaustermeier, who was an adult leader of the group when it was first organized in 1936, has been awarded an all-expense trip to the National Club congress in Chicago in December.

The 33 members of the Glencoe Pioneers club have the record of 100 per cent completion of projects for 1946. Over half of these 4-H boys and girls will receive awards for perfect attendance at club meetings this year. That awards are not new to the Glencoe Pioneers is evident from their placings at the McLeod county fair. Thirty-one members who exhibited won three championships, three reserve championships, 27 red ribbons and 7 white ribbons.

A3204-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 12, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at University Farm, has been reappointed for a three-year term as the United States representative on the Permanent Agricultural Committee of the International Labor Organization. Prof. Nelson received word of his reappointment from the committee's temporary headquarters at Montreal.

Nelson was first appointed to the committee at the time it was organized in 1937, and in 1938 he attended the committee meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. Subsequent meetings of the committee were cancelled because of the war, and during the war the committee was inactive except for a single meeting of North and South American representatives in Havana in 1939.

The committee is now being reorganized to deal with problems of agricultural labor throughout the world.

A3205-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 12, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 200 representatives of the milling industry from 25 states and Canada gathered today (Wednesday, November 13) at University Farm to attend the first short course on milling sanitation held in the United States. The course will continue through Friday, November 15.

Technical experts from the University of Minnesota, milling firms and out-of-state experiment stations are leading the discussion in the course which is being presented through the cooperation of the University of Minnesota; Millers' National Federation, Chicago, Illinois; and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul.

A3206-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1946

Daily papers
For release November 15.

Professor W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, was presented with a Certificate of Honorary Recognition by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at its annual convention banquet at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, last night (Thursday, November 14.)

The society presented the certificate to Professor Alderman "in recognition of his eminent services as Superintendent of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm in breeding new fruit varieties of value to the mid-west and in advancing the science of horticulture through research and teaching."

In presenting the certificate, Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, president of the Wisconsin Horticulture Society, highly praised the work of Professor Alderman and his staff in breeding new varieties of value to Wisconsin and its horticulture. "The Latham raspberry," he said, "is now the standard raspberry in Wisconsin. The Haralson, Prairie Spy and Fireside apples show much promise and Minnesota plums and pears are being grown in this state."

Alderman has been chief of the Division of Horticulture at University Farm since 1919 and Superintendent of the University's Fruit Breeding at Excelsior since 1923. In 1937 Prof. Alderman was awarded the Bronze Medal by the Minnesota Horticultural Society in recognition of his contributions to Minnesota horticulture, and in 1944 he was presented one of Canada's highest honors, the Stevenson Memorial Award and Gold Medal for "conspicuous achievement in horticulture."

Earlier this week Professor Alderman announced three new fruit varieties developed by the University. They were the Arrowhead strawberry, Chestnut crabapple, and the Redwell apple.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY P.M., NOV. 14

State awards in the form of \$100 scholarships will give seven Minnesota 4-H boys and girls a lift on their college educations. The awards are being made for achievement in club work, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, announced today.

JoAnn Neville, Pine City, Pine county, and Claudine Collman, Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, have been named state winners in food preparation. JoAnn for work with cereals and Claudine for baked dishes. They will receive scholarships from General Foods corporation, New York City. Both girls are studying home economics at the University of Minnesota. JoAnn won the title of county champion bread demonstrator this year and Claudine has been county champion in home beautification, clothing and food preparation.

Her record in bread baking has won for Marjorie Deming, Morristown, Steele county, a scholarship from King Midas Flour mills, Minneapolis. During the five years she has carried the bread project, she has baked 1156 loaves of bread. She was county champion in bread baking this year in Steele county. Marjorie is now attending the Mankato State Teachers' college.

For all-round achievement in 4-H club work, Marian Nelson, Barnum, Carlton county, and Richard Synhorst, Brainerd, Crow Wing county, will be awarded scholarships provided by J. R. Watkins company, Winona. Now a student in home economics at the University of Minnesota, Marian is president of the state 4-H club federation. In the 10 years she has been a club member, she has carried 30 projects. Her 4-H pigs are helping defray her college expenses. She was elected outstanding 4-H member and junior leader in the county. Richard, who is

more

attending Brainerd Junior college, has completed 36 projects in his eight years as a club member. During that time he has been particularly active in livestock and crops work. He is a junior leader of his local club.

John Torgelson, Milan, Swift county and Lola Mae Horn, Ada, Norman county, have been named winners in the 4-H farm fire prevention contest for their activity in eliminating fire hazards on the farm and stressing fire prevention in club meetings. They will receive scholarships from the Farm Underwriters' association, Chicago.

A3208-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Freeborn county's 4-H general livestock judging team will represent Minnesota at the International Livestock show at Chicago November 30-December 7, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Members of the team include Calvin Lyle, Oakland; Francis Miller, Oakland; and Donald Miller, Austin. Wayne Miller, Oakland, is an alternate on the team.

The team was named the top 4-H livestock judging team at the state general livestock judging contest held at University Farm this week. Fifteen counties were represented with teams in the contest which ordinarily is held as part of the Minnesota State Fair activities.

Contestants judged classes of hogs, beef cattle, horses and sheep at the event in which Rock county placed second and Houston county third.

Donald Miller, Austin, a member of the winning team, was named champion individual 4-H club livestock judge in the contest. He won first place in the sheep judging contest and placed high in the three other classes.

Marilyn Grasskamp, Eyota, was named first place winner in the horse judging division; Frank Adamietz, Staples, in the beef division; and Swight Malcolm, South St. Paul, in the hog class.

Counties competing at the University Farm event included; Chippewa, Dakota, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Martin, Olmstead, Pipestone, East Polk, Rock, Steele, Swift, Todd, Traverse and Wadena.

A3209-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1946

To all counties
ATT: Home Demonstration Agents

_____ county homemakers who plan to render lard will find an aluminum pressure cooker an excellent utensil for the purpose, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Aluminum distributes heat well, with little danger of scorching.

It is not necessary, however, to render the lard under steam pressure, Miss Rowe explains. The cooker is operated with the petcock open, so the steam may escape at all times.

Put the ground fatback into the pressure cooker with about a pint of water and heat slowly at first, until the steam escapes freely from the petcock. Rendering should be continued until all the fat is extracted, or until the cracklings are crisp and slightly browned and crumble when pressed between the fingers. When sputtering stops, the water will have been driven off. Removal of all the water is necessary if the lard is to keep well.

Next step is to strain and pour the lard, preferably into small containers which can be sealed tightly. As the lard cools in the container, Miss Rowe recommends stirring it occasionally; otherwise the harder fat will settle toward the edge. Stir just enough to blend, and avoid whipping in excess air. Lard will keep best when stored where it is cool and dry. Exposure to direct sunlight will hasten rancidity.

If a large amount of lard is to be rendered, it is desirable to press the cracklings with a lard press. For small amounts, a weighted bowl may be used. Since all fats are expensive and scarce, Miss Rowe urges extracting every possible ounce from the fatback.

In case the hog is processed at the locker plant, the operator will probably grind the fatback or cut it into cubes upon request. Rendering the fatback at once and freezing the lard is a better practice than freezing the fatback to be rendered later. More and better quality lard will result, and locker space will be saved.

Complete directions on rendering are given in Extension Folder 120, "Making Lard at Home," available at the county extension office or Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.
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 1 Minnesota
November 19 1946

To all counties

YEAR-ROUND PROGRAM
FOR CONTROL OF SHEEP
PARASITES SUGGESTED

A good time to launch a year-around program of parasite control by means of phenothiazine is when the ewe flock goes into winter, says County Agent _____ . Cleaning up the flock with a dose of the drug will curb both stomach worms and the nodular worm and insure better thrift in the flock during the critical period of winter feeding and pregnancy.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, recommends a dose of an ounce of powder for each sheep in the flock. The dose can be administered either with the feed or as a drench. While phenothiazine is available as a complete drench or as a capsule, it is cheaper to buy the powder. The powder may be fed with grain at the rate of an ounce per head if flock owner is sure to see that each sheep gets its share.

One way to insure a reasonably even dose is to divide the flock into the more aggressive and less aggressive sheep and give each lot the required amount, supplying plenty of feeding space. The powder may also be mixed with water and given as a drench.

In a year-around program the second dose is given just before sheep are turned on pasture in the spring. This dose is especially important because it reduces contamination of the pasture for the new grazing season.

The parasite prevention program will be most effective if rounded out by feeding a salt and phenothiazine mixture to sheep while on pasture.

Morris reports that more and more Minnesota sheep growers are using the 12-months' control plan. They are very well satisfied with results, attributing lower death loss and better gains to a flock that has been cleared of damaging parasites.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1946

To all counties

U. FARM SEED LABORATORY
ASKS FARMERS TO SEND
SEED FOR TESTING EARLY

_____ County farmers who plan to have seed tested for germination and purity by the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm, should forward samples of their seed as soon as possible. That's the advise of County Agent _____ who points out that the laboratory is swamped with seed for testing later in the winter.

Up to five samples will be tested free, according to C. H. Schrader, chief of the division of weed and seed control, at University Farm. Schrader gives these suggestions to farmers who plan to have seed tested.

First, clean the whole lot of seed thoroughly. Usually small grain can be cleaned satisfactorily on the farm, but it may be necessary to have a custom cleaner clean small legume and grass seeds.

Second, take the sample from different sacks or from different parts of the bin.

Third, be sure to send in enough seed for testing. For grass seed, white and alsike clover or similar size seed a level cupfull is sufficient. For red or crimson clover, alfalfa, bromegrasses, millet, flax, rape or seeds of similar size a heaping cupful is necessary. For small grains a quart is needed.

Fourth, indicate the kind of seed and the type of test wanted on the envelope or bag. The seed laboratory will test for purity and germination or both. If the seed is to be sold, both tests are required by state law.

Fifth, send the seed to State Seed Laboratory University Farm, St. Paul 1. Envelopes for small seed can be obtained from the county agent's office. Small grain seed can be sent in small salt or sugar sacks.

Schrader points out that state law requires that seed for sale must be properly labeled. Sample tags or information on what the label must contain can be obtained from the county agent's office, seed dealers, elevators and some local newspaper offices.

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.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The North Central Dairy Breeders' association will dedicate and formally open their new breeding barn and headquarters at Milaca, November 23, according to Ralph Grant, Mille Lacs county agent. An all day program has been planned for the event.

Mayor Edward Olson of Milaca will act as master of ceremonies at the dedication which is being sponsored jointly by the chambers of commerce of Foley, Princeton, Milaca and Mora.

Officers of the association are J. W. Thompson, Princeton, president; Sam Stueland, Princeton, vice president; Milo Sogeng, Milaca, secretary; Ralph Hockett, Gilman, director; Guy Wilson, Zimmerman, director; and Roland Johnson, Milaca, manager.

More than 4,000 cows in 400 herds are served by the association which formerly was known as the Mille Lacs County Artificial Breeders' association.

A3210-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

F. B. Paddock, extension apiarist at Iowa State college, Ames, will be one of the headline speakers at the annual convention for Minnesota beekeepers on November 25 and 26 at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul. He will speak at Monday and Tuesday sessions on beekeeping organization and on "Getting More Honey from Your Territory."

Following the opening of the morning session by C. S. McReynolds, Clearbrook, president of the association, R. A. Trovatten, commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, will address the beekeepers.

Other speakers for the two-day event will include C. E. Mickel, chief of the division of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, who will discuss economic insects affecting the beekeeping industry; M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, University Farm, who will stress modern methods in producing a larger crop; G. G. Schwab, Office of Price Administration, St. Paul, who will speak on spring feeding of colonies; and C. V. Cosgriff, Office of Price Administration, St. Paul, who will talk on "Decontrol - What Price Honey." Raymond A. Lee of the State Fair Board will explain future plans for the bee and honey exhibits.

Special feature of the banquet to be held Monday evening will be an address by W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History. He will also show colored pictures of wild life.

A3211-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 19, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

The School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold its traditional Thanksgiving Eve ball, Wednesday evening, November 27, at University Farm. Former students and alumni from all parts of the state will join the present student body and faculty in celebrating the annual event.

Arrangements for the ball are being made by students of the school. Curtis Gibson, Beaver Creek, president of the senior class; Vernice House, St. Charles; Jo Ann Friese, St. Paul; and Ervey Shelley, Hanska, are members of the regular school dance committee.

Other students making plans for the event include Dorothy Walser, New Ulm; Lester Ward, Claremont; Howard Severson, Wanamingo; Harold Weick, Lake City; Warren Deters, Eitzen; Stanley Flogstad, St. James; Celesta Schiltgen, Lake Elmo; Robert Amundson, Rothsay; and Ruth Halwick, Clitherall.

Miss Marie Eibner and Ivar Glemming, members of the school faculty, are advisers for the ball.

A3212-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 19, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Minnesota 4-H girls and boys who have won savings bonds in state and national contests were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader.

State winners of \$25 bonds for their records in canning are Mary Anne Duevel, Minneapolis, Hennepin county; Marian Crowley, Mankato, Blue Earth; Cecelia Winter, Sauk Center, Stearns; and Marjorie Smallidge, St. Paul Park, Washington. For their achievements in farm mechanics, a state award of a \$50 bond will go to Floyd Bellin, Jr., North Branch, Chisago county; and a \$25 bond to Frank Bradac, Jr., St. Paul, Ramsey county.

Members participating in national contests who will receive \$25 savings bonds include Ruth J. Tan, Cloquet, Carlton county; Alice Stock, St. Joseph, Stearns; ~~xxx~~ Richard Angus, Farmington, Dakota; E. Orion Sward, Nelson, Douglas; Lois C. Johnson, Kenyon, Goodhue; Robert Koch, Fairmont, Martin; Richard W. Drewry, St. Charles, Olmsted; Betty Bucher, New Brighton, Ramsey; and William D. Nimitz (alternate), Arlington, Sibley county for work in safety;

Joy Rogalla, White Bear Lake, Ramsey county; Jean Wetteland, Audubon, Becker; Mary Ann Pleiss, Mankato, Blue Earth; Marlys Stevens, Farmington, Dakota; Kathryn Dostal, Hutchinson, McLeod; Mildred Hoppe, Crookston, Polk; Doris Gullickson, Kenneth, Rock; and Ernest Schlichting, Staples, Todd county for gardening.

Robert Noreen, Northfield, Dakota county; Joseph Tegels, Osakis, Douglas; Robert Williams, Blomkest, Kandiyohi; and Donna Jean Angstrom, Princeton, Sherburne, for work in poultry.

Mary Jean Wolter, Fairmont, Martin county; Oscar Anderson, Milaca, Mille Lacs; Luverne Hafemeyer, Kenyon, Rice; Robert Haak, Holloway, Swift; Richard B. Johnson, St. Peter, Nicollet; Russell Beck, Owatonna, Steele, and Earl Wachholz, Stockton, Winona county for dairy production.

For achievements in soil conservation on their home farms \$50 bonds will go to David Lohmann, Zumbrota, Goodhue county; Wilbur Rollins, Garden City, Blue Earth; Edgar P. Johansen, Sherburne, Martin; Charlotte Fitch, St. Paul, Ramsey; Ronald Bahl, Appleton, Swift; and Fred Oehlke, Newport, Washington county.

A3213-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Floyd O. Colburn has been named assistant agricultural county agent in Itasca county, P. E. Miller, director of Minnesota Agricultural Extension service at University Farm, has announced. Colburn will be the first agricultural agent in the United States assigned exclusively to forestry problems.

Colburn will have headquarters at Grand Rapids and will work under the supervision of County Agent A. H. Frick and the University of Minnesota.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, division of forestry, Colburn was first employed by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station in the Superior National Forest. Later he was junior forester for the United States Forestry Service for eight years at the Chippewa National Forest.

In 1943 Colburn was transferred to the Guayule Emergency Rubber project at Salinas, California.

Colburn served in the army from late 1943 to early 1946 seeing service in special and combat engineering outfits operating in Europe.

A3214-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's first Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors' short course will be held at University Farm, December 16-21, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short course, announced today.

The short course is open to anyone interested in becoming an association tester and inspector. Reports from Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm in charge of cow testing in Minnesota, indicate that there are vacancies for testers in many counties.

The course has been planned to train anyone with a general farm background for the job of testing. Intensive training will be given by Ralph Wayne, H. R. Searles, Ramer Leighton, extension dairymen; J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy husbandry division; and other members of the University Farm staff.

Record keeping, cow testing, breeding selection and dairy feeding will be stressed at the course.

Leighton points out that there are 65 local associations in Minnesota serving approximately 1500 herds and testing over 25,000 cows. Thirty eight of the associations were formed in 1946 and several more are waiting trained supervisors before beginning operations.

Details on cost, registration and other enrollment problems can be obtained from J. O. Christianson, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3215-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Turning out golden-crusted loaves of bread is practically a weekly procedure for the nearly 4,000 Minnesota 4-H'ers enrolled in the 4-H bread project. Most of the girls - as well as the 100 boys taking the project - aim at baking bread as good as Mother's, though some of them feel they can already outdo their mothers. They pride themselves not only on their shapely loaves of bread, but on their dinner rolls, their tea rings and a variety of quick breads.

Typical of 4-H'ers who are enrolled in the bread project are the 68 members who have just been selected as winners in their respective counties. According to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, the 68 county winners will be given \$5 awards by Russell Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis.

For their achievements as bread bakers, six Minnesota girls are receiving state awards. One of these, Dorothy Hill, Marshall, Lyon county, can point to a record of 1954 loaves of bread she has baked during the 10 years of carrying the project. Virginia Fruth, Grand Meadow, Mower county, can claim 1730 loaves of bread baked in eight years. Both girls have been county champions many times and this year have won all-expense trips to the National Club Congress in Chicago, December 1-5. The trips are provided by Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

In the opinion of Clara and Mildred Bartlett, Revere, Redwood county, taking over the job of baking bread for the family, which includes six brothers, is not only a big help to their mother but saves at least \$100 a year on the family budget. The Bartlett sisters are being given a trip to the National Club congress by King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis.

Another 4-H'er who has won a trip to Chicago for her bread baking is Irene Vogt, Chokio, Stevens county, who does most of the bread baking for a family of 10. The all-expense trip is being provided by Russell Miller Milling company.

The loaves of bread she has turned out are helping Marjorie Deming, Morrystown, Steele county, pay her expenses at Mankato Teachers' college, where she is now a student. Marjorie was recently awarded a \$100 scholarship by King Midas Flour Mills.

A3216-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Satisfactory outlets for an agriculture that expanded 30 per cent in production during the war must be found if we do not want a chronically depressed agriculture that will weaken the whole fabric of our national life, Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension service, told northwest bankers attending the Federal Reserve Forum banquet at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis last night (Thursday, November 21).

Satisfactory outlets for their abundant production will soon be the one great problem facing farmers, Miller declared. Widespread employment will assure a reasonably satisfactory income to farmers, but it will not be the whole answer.

Shifts in certain crops will be necessary. People can eat only so much, and the part of their income they will spend on food changes very little. In addition, the farmer will face increasing competition for the consumers' dollar as more and more industrial goods become available.

One of the most constructive steps now being considered for increasing the outlets for farm products is the improvement of marketing and distribution facilities. Recent legislation has set the stage for a thorough examination of existing practices of assembling, processing, distributing, and retailing food products. This will be a joint effort on the part of food industries, farm organizations and research agencies in the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations.

Speaking of reclamation projects now under consideration, Miller declared that public policy and agriculture will be better served by holding these projects in abeyance until the products from these new lands can be utilized better than in the years immediately ahead.

(more)

The export market for farm products does not look too promising once UNNRA and loans to foreign governments are out of the picture. However, we can develop sizeable outlets if we are willing to take imports in return, Miller said.

The farmer will definitely benefit from moving off a nationalistic base and throwing his influence back of every move to open the channels of international trade.

Miller sees little prospect for greater utilization of agricultural products in industry as a means of absorbing increased production in the immediate future. However, over a long period of time, industrial outlets for farm products can be expected to become increasingly important.

For a sound economy measures must be found to use our abundance for the welfare of the people. Such measures must insure an economy that will absorb our food production in domestic and foreign trade on an over expanding front based on a fair exchange of goods and service. This is what farm people want and will give their full support to programs that will realize such objective.

A3217-HS

Give your breeding ewes a good start for winter by treating them with phenothiazine during December. It will ~~eliminate~~ ^{eliminate} worms and help the ewes to make full use of their feed. They will winter better, grow better wool and produce stronger lambs.--W. E. Morris.

Corn-cob-meal is one of the best grains for dairy cattle. This year, in corn sections, it could well make up the bulk of the grain ration. Corn-cob-meal and one of the oilmeals makes a good dairy ration. Ten to 20 per cent of the ration should be oilmeal, depending on the quality of the roughage.--H. R. Searles.

Start that landscaping job now. Dead trees and bushes that are ~~ruining~~ ^{ruining} the appearance of the farmstead can be cut out and used for fuel. Plans for plantings for next spring, too, can be made. For a handy guide ask your county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a copy of Extension Bulletin 250, "Landscaping the Farmstead."--Leon C. Snyder.

Avoid the rush. Send your seed to the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm for testing early. After cleaning the seed, take a sample from several different sacks or parts of the bin. The size of the sample should be a level cupfull for small grass seeds, a heaping cupfull for alfalfa, red clover and similar size seed and a quart for the small grains. Be sure to indicate if a germination or purity test or both is wanted.--C. H. Schrader.

The simplest, best way of giving the calf a good start in life is by feeding whole milk for at least three weeks. After three weeks, the calf can be shifted to skim milk or a good calf meal with plenty of good hay.--H. R. Searles

Moist mash feeding during the coldest part of the winter is one way to increase feed consumption of laying hens. For best results, feed the mash regularly in amounts that the birds will clean up in 10 to 15 minutes. A good way to save labor is to pour enough water or milk on the dry mash in the regular feeders to provide the amount of moist mash desired.--Cora Cooke.

Fall pigs need well ventilated and fairly warm quarters to protect them from pneumonia during the winter. Cupola openings at the roof remove the moisture in the air but usually make the building too cold. If a shaft is built down to take the air from near the floor, the ventilation will be much improved.--E. F. Ferrin.

Careful selection of gilts now will pay in large litters of healthier pigs next spring. Select gilts from large litters where all the pigs have done uniformly well. Choose those gilts with 10, and preferably 12, well-developed teats. Avoid gilts from litters where any of the pigs are ruptured or have inverted or "blind" teats. These troubles are hereditary.--H. G. Zavoral.

Pullets hatched by May 1 should be laying by now. A pullet laying her first egg 180 days after hatching may be considered early maturing. Any pullet not laying before 225 days can be classified as late. The late ones might well be culled, especially if eggs are to be used for hatching.--T. H. Canfield

November 22, 1946 -- Special for W. H. Kircher

The first Dairy Herd Improvement association supervisors' short course ever scheduled for Minnesota will be held at University Farm, December 16-21. The course has been planned by Ramer D. Leighton, extension dairyman, and other staff members to train personnel for testing jobs with dairy herd improvement associations throughout the state. Instruction in record keeping, laboratory work, breeding principles, testing and dairy feeding will be included in the course. The staff for the session include extension dairymen, Leighton, Ralph Wayne and H. R. Searles; members of the dairy husbandry division; D.H.I.A. workers; and Arthur Porter, extension dairyman, Iowa State College, Ames. Details on registration may be obtained from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1946

Daily papers

For release Sunday, December 1
(Release date set by National Committee
on Boys and Girls Club work, Chicago)

A 15-year-old Minnesota girl, Jo Ann Hemquist, Taylors Falls, Chisago county, today was named a national winner in the 4-H club frozen foods contest. She is one of four national champions who are receiving as their awards all-expense trips to the National Club congress being held in Chicago December 1-5, according to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader.

This year Jo Ann froze 24 quarts of vegetables, 38 quarts and 22 pints of fruit, 48 pounds of chicken and 850 pounds of other meat. Most of the fruits and vegetables came from the family garden. Her demonstration on frozen foods at the county fair won her the grand championship title.

Jo Ann's activities in club work are not limited to freezing foods, however. In her six years as 4-H'er she has completed 25 different projects. She has won county awards for demonstrations in as widely different fields as pasture improvement and sugarless cake baking. Last year she was selected as one of the attendants to the county style queen. She is president of her local club.

A3218-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Two University Farm judging teams will represent the University at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, November 30--December 7. The University livestock judging and the meat judging teams will compete in the intercollegiate judging contests at the exposition.

A. L. Harvey, associate professor of animal husbandry and coach of the livestock judging team, has chosen a six-man team to make the Chicago trip. The team includes: Dale L. Benson, Canby; Allen W. Brakke, Milroy; Donald Lashbrook, Northfield; Raymond Mannigel, Luverne; Harold K. Schaffer, Pipestone; and Donald J. Swanson, Ortonville.

Lashbrook was a member of the 1940 team; Mannigel served on the 1941 poultry judging team and the 1942 horse judging team; and Swanson was a member of the 1942 judging team.

The livestock judging team will compete Saturday, November 30.

The meat judging team, coached by P. A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry, includes Donald Swanson; Dale L. Benson; Wyland N. Skamser, Eau Claire, Wisc.; and Robert M. Ioset, San Antonio, Texas. The meats judging team will leave University Farm Sunday to compete in the international competition on Tuesday, December 3.

The Livestock Exposition is being held for the first time since 1942.

A3219-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Seven University staff members will attend the 38th annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production at Chicago, November 29-30.

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, will act as chairman of the swine session of the meeting. Other members attending will include W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division; L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry, A. L. Harvey, P. A. Anderson, and W. W. Green, associate professors of animal husbandry; and W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman.

Harvey and Anderson will accompany University Farm judging teams which will take part in competition at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, November 30--December 7. Several other members of the party will act as judges at the exposition.

A3220-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 26 1946

To all Counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Browning meat delicately is one of the best ways of developing its flavor, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. The slower the browning is done, the better the flavor and the longer it will last.

Homemakers who cook meat in the pressure saucepan have the choice of browning the meat before cooking is started or finishing it with the brown coating. The first method is usually simpler. However, the same method need not be followed every time; for example, it may be desirable to brown Swiss steak before starting the cooking and to brown fried chicken after it has been partially cooked in the pressure saucepan.

Searing is not necessary to develop the aroma and flavor in roasts. Experiments have shown that roasts which were seared lost greater weights during cooking than those not seared and the latter were more attractively browned.

Moderately low temperatures are recommended whether the meat is to be cooked on top of the stove or in the oven. When cooked at low temperatures, meat dries out less, is usually more tender and requires less attention. Oven temperatures for roasting meat should be held between 300⁰ and 350⁰F. Miss Rowe recommends starting a large turkey at 300⁰F., cooking pork at 350⁰ and beef at 325⁰. These temperatures are not final, however, Miss Rowe says, because the size of the roast is a factor. Larger roasts are best started in the lower temperature range.

The higher the temperature used in cooking meat, the greater will be the losses in the drippings, including the fat and the meat juices. High temperatures are also likely to scorch the drippings. Though the drippings are not a total loss because they may be made into gravy, the meat will have shrunk to fewer servings as a result of the high temperatures.

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 1 Minnesota
November 26 1946

To all counties

USE OF CORN SUGGESTED
FOR GOOD DAIRY RATION

The value of corn in the dairy ration is often overlooked or underestimated, according to County Agent _____ . With corn plentiful in the corn regions this year, corn may well make up the largest part of the dairy ration.

There is no better grain for dairy cows than corn. With choice alfalfa or clover hay, corn and cob meal will do well alone. However, it will do even better with some ground oats.

Since only a few farmers have top grade legume hay available, the addition of oil meal to the ration is usually necessary to furnish enough protein, according to H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

In making up the ration, it is not necessary to mix proteins. The value of different oil meals depends on their protein content. Consequently the decision to use a mixed concentrate or straight oil meal depends on availability and price.

Searles suggests three simple rations that can be used with or without silage. Substitutions can be easily made in these rations.

With good legume hay, the ration could include 400 parts ground corn and cob meal and 100 parts ground oats. A satisfactory ration with medium legume or mixed hay could consist of 350 parts corn and cob meal, 100 parts ground oats and 50 parts oil meal or 30 per cent concentrates. With non-legume or poor legume hay, a suitable ration might have 300 parts of ground corn and cob meal, 100 parts ground oats and 100 parts oil meal or 30 per cent concentrates.

In areas where grain is short, more mill feeds and low-protein commercial feeds will be fed. Where all feed is purchased, a good 16 per cent protein will be satisfactory. Where poor hay is fed, 18 per cent feed should be used.

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 1 Minnesota
November 26 1946

To all counties

HOG RAISERS ADVISED
TO CHECK ANCESTRY
OF BREEDING STOCK

Choosing good gilts and sows for breeding this winter is the first step toward larger, faster gaining litters next spring, according to County Agent _____ . Pork profits then will depend on careful selection of breeding stock now.

Ancestry plays an especially important part in determining the size and thriftiness of litters, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Because heredity is so important, gilts should be selected from large, thrifty litters where all pigs have done uniformly well.

Type, too, is important in selecting gilts. They should be well balanced in length, depth and width. Short "chuffy" gilts usually do not have as large litters as those with a little more length. A gilt that is deep and roomy in body is more likely to have better feeding qualities and carry good litters.

Many sows have farrowed large litters only to be unable to nurse all their pigs because of inverted or blind teats. Consequently, for best results choose gilts with 10, and preferably 12, well-developed teats for breeding, Zavoral advises.

The arch of the back is another important point to watch. The best gilts have medium arched backs. Those with rainbow backs are usually too steep in the rump and short in the body to farrow large litters. On the other hand, gilts with flat backs usually break down or sag carrying a large litter.

As a final point, Zavoral stresses quality as a characteristic to look for in selecting gilts. It is especially important that the gilt should have a smooth coat of hair and should be free of wrinkles.

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.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

County agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H club agents, and extension specialists will hold their annual extension conference at University Farm, December 9-12, Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension service, announced today. More than 200 extension workers from every county in the state will attend the conference.

The theme of the conference will be "Extension in Transition." The first day of the conference, Monday, December 9, will be devoted to rural health in Minnesota. Speakers include Dr. Gaylord Anderson, Mayo professor and Director, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota; and Elin Anderson, specialist in Rural Health, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

World agricultural problems will be discussed on Tuesday, December 10. D. A. Fitzgerald, Secretary General, International Emergency Food Council, Washington, D. C., will speak on "The World Food Situation," and Carroll Binder, editorial editor, Minneapolis Tribune, on "The European Situation as I See It."

Extension workers will consider problems in marketing Minnesota farm products, meeting home situations, and building a 4-H program on Wednesday, December 11.

The County Agent's association will hold its annual meeting at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Wednesday afternoon. The Home Demonstration Agents association and the 4-H Club Agents association will meet the same afternoon at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Mark Graubard, University of Chicago, will speak on "The Farmers' Stake in Atomic Development" at the Thursday meeting. R. K. Bliss, director-emeritus, Agricultural Extension, Iowa State College, Ames, will discuss the future of extension work in Minnesota and the United States at the same session. At the final meeting of the conference extension workers will hear University Farm Specialists analyze the latest developments in dairy production, insect control and the use of weed chemicals.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 26 1946

UNIVERSITY FARM
ATTRACTS PROMINENT
FOREIGN VISITORS

Foreign visitors, in a steady stream, are beating a path to University Farm to study the work of the University of Minnesota's Department of Agriculture and to observe the close ties between farm people and the University. During the past year over 50 foreign officials and leaders from 25 countries have visited University Farm, according to C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University's Department of Agriculture.

The foreign visitors interest in agriculture is not confined to the University by any means, Dr. Bailey points out. Those who want to see how Minnesota Farmers operate rely on the University's agricultural extension workers to show them farms throughout the state.

A few of the countries represented by visitors to University Farm include China, India, Poland, Colombia, Egypt, Union of South Africa, Greece, Sweden, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, and Java.

Dr. J. M. Amschler, professor of dairying at the University of Vienna, Austria, came to the University under the sponsorship of UNNRA and spent most of his time studying Minnesota methods of making silage.

Another visitor, Jean Mengue, an agricultural extension worker at Chartres, France, spent three days with S. B. Cleland, extension economist, visiting creameries, REA plants and farms in southern Minnesota. Mengue hopes to adapt some of Minnesota's mechanization methods to French farming.

Dr. K. C. Sen, director of dairy research for the government of India with headquarters at Bangalore, was keenly interested in the University's experiments in dairy production and research.

Minhybrid corn, developed at University Farm, came in for its share of attention when Sr. Ismael Pereira, member of the Chilean chamber of deputies, and Sr. Enrique Serrano, society of national agriculture, Santiago, Chile, visited Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division.

Egyptian visitors to the campus found the University's work and methods in developing rust resistant wheat varieties, such as Thatcher and later Newthatch, especially interesting. Abdul-Ghafter Selim, director of the plant breeding section of the ministry of agriculture, Cairo, Egypt, and Mohammed Soliman Zoheiry, director of the entomological section, were recent University Farm visitors.

Minnesota's No. 1 hog and other new developments in animal husbandry have also attracted the attention of foreign scientists. L. R. Wallace, Raukura Animal Research station, New Zealand, spent his time at University Farm studying animal physiology, breeding and nutrition.

Practically every department at University Farm has played host to important visitors during the past year. Several more have indicated their intention of making the University of Minnesota a stopping place on their United States tours.

Commenting on these visits, Dr. Bailey declares, "Not only is it gratifying to be singled out for visits by foreign leaders interested in agriculture but it also gives our staff an opportunity to discuss new ideas in farming that might help Minnesota's agriculture."

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 26 1946

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Americans today consume 17 per cent more dairy products than before the war.

* * * * *

With lumber scarce, look to the farm woodlot as a money saver. For tips on using home grown timber write the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for extension bulletin 238, "Using Home-Grown Timber for Farm Buildings."

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A cake frequently cracks if the batter is too thick or if it is baked at too high a temperature.

* * * * *

The key to successful commercial crossbreeding is good purebred boars, says L. M. Winter, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm.

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The index of Minnesota farm product prices for October, 1946, was 252 compared with 100 for 1935-1939.

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Cook frozen meat as you would a similar fresh cut, but allow extra time for cooking. Use a moderately low temperature so meat will have a chance to thaw during the first part of the cooking period and really cook during the last part.

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There are 65 dairy herd improvement associations operating in Minnesota, reports Ramer Leighton, extension dairy specialist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Early winter is good time to launch a year-round program of sheep parasite control using phenothiazine.

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Keeping the soil of houseplants too wet is one of the causes of poor growth. Be sure the hole in the bottom of the flower pot is open to let air through.

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

The dollar value of land per acre is still 14 per cent below the 1920 peak, according to W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm.

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The Seed Laboratory at University Farm will test five samples of seed free. Send your samples in early. Ask your local county agent for details.

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Brood sows should have 20 to 30 per cent by weight of good quality alfalfa in the winter ration, according to E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm.

* * * * *

Don't be caught short on flax and soybean seed next spring. Save enough for planting before selling.

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In cold weather laying pullets need extra grain. Feed the birds enough about an hour before they go to roost so there will be a little grain left in the feeders in the morning, advises H. J. Sloan, head of the poultry division at University Farm.

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Egg whites may become watery because of insufficient beating or from allowing the egg whites to stand after beating.

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Start 1947 right by keeping accurate records of all farm transactions, advises J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm.

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The 4-H club is an organization devoted entirely to the interests and responsibilities of farm youth.

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University Farm biochemists have discovered that dairy cattle do not need Vitamin E for normal growth, sexual vigor or reproduction. If a small amount were necessary it would be supplied in ordinary farm feeds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 4, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

THE FARM SHOP

When the weather gets snappy, the farm shop is one of the most attractive spots on the ranch. The first man to arrive throws in a few shavings and a few cobs, and soon chunks of good dry oak are spreading their stored sunshine which chases Jack Frost into the remote corners.

It's a spot to warm fingers and toes between jobs or thaw out after hauling a load of feed. It's a good place to pause for a smoke and plan how and when the next job is to be done, to discuss a cow or pig that isn't doing well or organize the crew for a new attack on the endless feed and manure problems. Morning, noon and night, everything seems to start and stop in the workshop.

But when the wind gets boisterous and begins tossing snowflakes so thick we can't see the haystacks in the field, the shop is a busy place. Everyone thinks up something that needs fixing, making or painting, so that the stove is never lonesome when the weather is too rough to be outside.

From this description, one might infer that the shop is a loafing spot, a time-killer, promoting idleness and inefficiency in men who abuse a privilege. That is true to a limited extent, but men are not yet machines in spite of diligent efforts to achieve that end. Many farm jobs in winter are disagreeable, and a few minutes by the stove now and then helps to even things up. In addition, the shop saves many more hours than it wastes.

It is surprising how many trips to town can be saved by a good shop. Things are always breaking on a farm and it takes time and money to run

to the city for repairs. If old Pete steps on the wagon tongue and cracks it, perhaps a piece of strap iron will make it useful for another year or so. If the break is too bad, we hunt up a stick of home-sawed oak, start up the power saw and planer to shape it, heat the irons in the forge to fit them, poke holes with the electric drill, get the proper size of rivets or bolts from the cabinet - and there's a new tongue with little expense and no more time than would be needed to hunt up and fit a "store-bought" one.

Eveners, singletrees, harness, halters, pig troughs, self-feeders, wagon boxes, racks for feeding and hauling - there are always shop jobs waiting for a stormy day. Our shop is large enough to bring in a tractor or binder for an overhaul. The forge, emery wheel, power drill and electric welder all come in handy and do their part in keeping machinery shipshape.

A farmer today must be more than able to yell gee and haw at a yoke of oxen. He must be something of a mechanic in all lines, even to understanding and planning the best possible use of his equipment. On this farm we keep one man busy the year round, maintaining buildings, machinery and equipment in good working order. In addition, the rest of us pitch in and help when the weather is too bad for outside jobs.

A lot of people have struggled along for years without enough tools and a place to use them, but on the mechanized farm, a shop is just about as essential as a tractor. In addition to its aesthetic value and the comfort of a hot stove on a cold day, the farm shop and some mechanical know-how serve a most useful purpose in modern farm economy.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 11, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Winter Routine

When the land is frozen solid, there isn't much field work to do and the farm settles down to a fairly quiet rhythm of chores and preparation for coming spring. I've never lived on a grain farm where everyone can leave for Florida when it's too cold to plow. That may have its advantages, but most farms in southern Minnesota market their crops through livestock and that means a busy routine in winter as well as summer.

The fall pigs are past the critical period of infancy and can finish making hogs of themselves if plenty of feed is kept before them and they have a dry place to sleep. That means hauling feed and hauling straw, but there's some chance to pick good weather for the job. How those pork chop producers do make the feed disappear!

The cows have settled down to winter routine. Most of them have calved, heifers have become accustomed to the milkers and their stalls, winter rations are planned and it only remains to poke the feed into them and take the milk away. That isn't done while sitting in an easy chair, but feeding and milking are not bad jobs in the winter and may be a welcome contrast with riding a noisy, bucking tractor across the corn rows.

Of course, there is feed to grind, and straw, hay and manure must be manhandled by strong arms and a tough back, but it's pretty much routine stuff, not likely to take any unusual amount of thinking. It's sort of a relief to get on routine jobs for awhile, but they soon get monotonous and an active mind begins

hunting for entertainment. All sorts of questions pop up. How can the barn be rearranged to save labor? Can the feeding or feed be improved? Can the net income be increased in any way by better planning and management?

One thing that may be interesting for those who like cows is a study of each individual so as to keep them contented by catering to certain whims. Bill Petersen at the University has said a lot about cow psychology. Some cows do best if milked first. Some put more milk in the pail if they like the attendant. How much more milk can be had in exchange for a little back scratching and a few kind words? Some cows have odd appetites and will pay for a little special feed of some kind. Coaxing will certainly get more milk than beating them on the back. Bill has a good idea there and it should make a lot of fun for anyone who spends his days in the cow barn.

December with its routine work is a good time to scan the whole farm operation and look for leaks or possible improvements. It costs just about as much to produce 40 bushels of corn per acre or 150 pounds of butterfat per cow as though the yield was double that. Within reasonable limits, it's the last pound of feed or fat that brings the most profit. That's where management, represented by a farmer's head, can increase wages for labor, represented by the farmer's back. The better the team work, the better the pay for both.

Doing chores can be drudgery or it can be fun, depending on the attitude of the chore-doer. If it's just a hard, dirty job that can't be ducked, it's drudgery, but if it's a challenge to see better, learn more, try something new, study the job and save back by using head, it can be lots of fun. It's certainly work, dishing out the feed, but it can also be a science and an art. May the best man win!

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27, 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 18, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Highlights of 1946

Here's another year practically gone—and nothing done yet. As usual, we spent all summer growing a crop, all fall hauling it in, all winter feeding it and all spring hauling it to the field again. In between, we've celebrated more or less on the Fourth of July and perhaps eaten too much on Thanksgiving, which is just about normal farm life.

And yet future students of history will have to write examinations about what happened in 1946. For one thing, it was the first year after the soldiers quit shooting and the politicians took over. Everybody dreamed of an easy street where he or she could enjoy wealth, fame and happiness without working for it. Labor demanded and got big pay increases and then cried when the cost of living went up and they couldn't find a house to live in.

Unions stopped work while they argued over which boss should collect the gravy. Farmers couldn't get machinery or repairs while men and factories stood idle, arguing over vacations and pay raises. Old cars wore out and new ones couldn't be made to supply the demand because there was too much talk and too little work. Everybody was dissatisfied with everyone else. Even cabinet members and judges on the Supreme Court squabbled while the world fermented.

Government bigwigs announced plan after plan for saving the national economy from ruin, but they were largely based on more pay for less work, accompanied by handouts from heaven. Washington took over the coal mines, and Montgomery Ward then found they had a tiger by the tail and cried because they couldn't let go. O.P.A. tried to amend the law of supply and demand, which brought

black markets out in full force. A few benefited perhaps, but a lot more were hurt. Money came and went like water, but while some were swimming, others were left in the desert.

Bureaucrats changed their minds about farm prices so fast that producers got dizzy and finally quit sending meat animals to market. This brought the whole country together on one point at least, and the unanimous demand for meat became stronger than the team who wanted to trade cheap food for votes. The detailed control of business by regulation from Washington began to break down.

It has been a hectic year of compromises, political patching, passing the buck and wandering in the wilderness. We've been trying to teach Japan and Germany to pattern their policies after ours and then set such a poor example that any intelligent group would shy at such a hodgepodge. Our soldiers are disgusted with the waste and inefficiency of the army and citizens are weary of the bungling in Washington.

The only way to pay for our mistakes is by production, and that means hard work for every living soul able to perform a useful task. The longer we put it off, the harder will be the bust when it comes. We must forget about dollars and get busy making doughnuts which have real value. There isn't any easy way or any popular way. Democracy can only work when all of the people work at it, accepting its responsibilities along with its liberties and benefits. Changing the name of the party in power won't do it. The ship of state is stuck in the mud and we must all get down into the dirt and push to float her again. There's plenty of power to do the job if only there's enough horse sense left to make us work and work together.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27, 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 25, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

There is a Santa Claus

Ray burst into the room he called his "office" to get some papers from his desk. As he searched, he heard a muffled sob and found his small daughter Alta, all in a heap in the corner behind Mother's sewing basket. He picked her up and sat down in Mother's rocker, holding her tight until she was ready to tell him her troubles. Her little arms came up around his neck and the small body was wracked by desperate grief. At last she relaxed, and finally told him the story. Willie Brown, the neighbor boy, had told her there was no Santa Claus.

Ray held her until she was quiet. Willie says there isn't any Santa Claus, and he's right in one way. I'm just as sure there is a Santa Claus and perhaps I can help you to understand the difference.

"Willie means that there isn't any one little fat man in a red suit who visits every child on the night before Christmas. There are millions of children in this world and it would be impossible for any man to be in so many places at once. How could he get into the houses? Doors and windows are shut against the cold, and you know our chimney is so small, even you couldn't get in it.

"The Santa Claus I know is a spirit. He doesn't pay any attention to doors or windows. He gets into the minds of men and women, boys and girls, wherever they are and makes them want to do Christmas things. He whispers to daddies and tells them that a little girl he knows would like to have a nice doll or a doll bed, so he goes to the store or down in the shop and buys or makes the things she wants, just to please her. Then Santa Claus gets into Mother's mind

and she makes some fancy little dresses for the doll, or for the little girl, or she bakes some special cookies for her—just to see her smile.

"The Santa Claus I know can't be kept out by locked doors or bad weather or anything else. He's everywhere at once, making all kinds of people, big and small, think up something to please someone else. He chases selfishness out, bringing in kindness, helpfulness, and goodwill. Last night I saw you pick up all your toys and you had everything spic and span when Mother came in to set the table. Wasn't she surprised and pleased? Why did you do it? I'm thinking my Santa Claus has come down the chimney into your mind, too! You wouldn't have room for a big fat man in that little head, but there's lots of room for my Santa Claus and last night I saw him looking out through your eyes."

Ray picked up a bit of embroidery from Mother's work basket. "Do you see what Mother's making? All this colored thread is laid side by side in order and it makes a nice picture. It's pretty, isn't it? Now let's look at the other side. This looks crazy, doesn't it? Threads of all colors going every which way! Who could guess what purpose there was in such a mess? Then we turn it over, and there's a fine picture all worked out.

"Well, life is a lot like that. We can't always see the picture or know why things go the way they do, but if each one of us does his best, we know that the picture will turn out the way it was intended. My Santa Claus likes to stay in people's minds all the year round, but sometimes he gets pretty crowded, so, especially at Christmas time, we try to clean house and give him more room. Folks dress up in red suits and wear long whiskers, just to please little children and help everyone remember that it's Christmas and the real Santa Claus is anxious to make them do something nice for the folks around them."

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Farmers may expect better prices for pigs marketed before October, 1947, than for those marketed later, S. B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm, predicted today.

Cleland advises farmers, who have the equipment and facilities, to plan for early spring farrowing in order to take advantage of better early fall prices.

The big corn supply and favorable prices this fall and winter are expected to encourage producers to breed for the largest spring pig crop since the record year of 1943.

The main supply of the 1946 spring pig crop will be coming to market later this year than usual partly because of later farrowing and partly because the big corn crop has encouraged farmers to feed hogs to heavier weights. Beginning next April, however, fewer pigs are expected to come to market because of the small pig crop this fall, 17 per cent smaller than last year.

Hog supplies are expected to continue small from April until the main run of 1947 spring pigs come onto the market about in October or later, Cleland says.

By January, 1948, the farm products will begin to feel the more intensive competition from other goods coming on the market, and prices may drop further.

A3222-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, P.M.

National honors have come to three Minnesota 4-H girls who competed in club contests with other 4-H'ers from all parts of the nation. The Minnesota winners, as announced by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, are Eileen Howard, Plummer; Doris Anders, Heron Lake; and Delphine Kaeter, Sauk Rapids.

As national champions in the contests which they entered, the three girls will each receive a \$200 scholarship. All are attending the National Club congress in Chicago this week.

For her all-round achievements, Miss Howard was named one of six national winners in the girls' record contest. In the 10 years she has been a club member, she has completed projects in varied fields, from home economics to livestock. During that time she has won many awards, including 29 blue ribbons at the county fair and two at the state fair. Cooking Sunday meals, sewing, making over and mending over 100 garments, canning, growing a garden, raising chickens and sheep are among the accomplishments she can point to in her club work. She has also served her local club as president and junior leader.

Along with five other girls from different sections of the country, Miss Anders won national honors for her work in food preparation. During the four years she has carried food preparation as a project, she has prepared 3,163 meals, nearly 14,000 different dishes and has included the basic seven foods in her meals. In addition to food preparation, she has carried such projects as poultry, clothing, home beautification, home furnishings and junior leadership. She has completed 39 projects.

Her record in canning placed Miss Kaeter in the group of six national winners in the 4-H canning contest. Because her mother was ill, she did the family canning alone this year. Most of the produce which fills the 968 quarts she put up this summer and fall came from her acre-large 4-H garden. For three successive years she has won the Benton county championship for her demonstrations in food preservation and has won other awards for her record in canning. She makes many of her own clothes and does most of the cooking at home. In addition, she takes an active part as junior leader of her local club and has served as its president and vice president. For the last two years she was selected as all-round 4-H girl of the county.

A3223-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3,
P.M.

Minnesota's 4-H health king has no trouble holding his own in competition with other health champions in the country.

Robert Hartkopf, 15-year-old Appleton 4-H'er, who earlier this year was named the state's healthiest farm boy, is one of eight boys and girls who won blue ribbons in the national 4-H health contest. Besides Minnesota, other states whose contestants won national honors in health, are Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Hartkopf is now attending the National Club congress in Chicago. He has been in 4-H work for three years and is president of the Golden Rod Ramblers 4-H club in Swift county. He plays center on the Appleton high school football team and second base on the local American legion team.

A3224-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, P.M.

If farm and home accidents are on the decline in Minnesota, it is because 4-H members like 16-year-old Alice J. Stock, St. Joseph, Stearns county, are on the alert to prevent them.

A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today that Alice has been named one of 16 sectional winners in the national 4-H contest in farm safety. As her award she received an all-expense trip to the National Club congress now meeting in Chicago.

During the seven years she has been a 4-H member Alice has carried the safety activity every year. She has labeled all medicines and poisons and put them on a separate shelf, out of the reach of children. To prevent falls she has anchored rugs in front of stairways, she makes a practice of immediately wiping up grease or water spilled on the floor and puts salt, gravel or ashes on icy steps and walks. As fire preventive measures she places matches in earthenware jars where children cannot reach them, stores oily dust cloths in metal cans and has the chimney cleaned at least twice a year. Her safety practices also include picking up nails, glass and tin cans around the farm and not permitting children to ride on tractors or other farm machinery.

A3225-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, P.M.

A Minnesota 4-H member has again carried off national honors in home grounds beautification.

Fifteen-year-old Barbara Hagen, Waseca, is one of eight 4-H boys and girls from various parts of the country who have been proclaimed national winners for the work they have done in making their farmsteads more attractive. As an award Barbara received an all-expense trip to the National Club congress which closes in Chicago today.

This is the fifth time a Minnesota 4-H member has won a national title for work in home beautification. Donald Lashbrook, Northfield; Lyle and Delilah Hohenstein, Vernon Center; and Florence Klammer, Mankato have all won honors in the national contest.

Since she started the home beautification project, Barbara has reseeded the lawn, planted flowers, trees and shrubs and been responsible for removing an old barbed wire fence and putting up a new fence around the lawn. Through her efforts an outdoor fireplace and picnic table have been built for family suppers in the yard. In addition to the work she has done in improving the appearance of the home place, Barbara has completed 30 4-H projects, including poultry, conservation and various home economics projects.

A3226-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, A.M.

Richard Waldow, South St. Paul, today was named one of two 4-H club members in the nation who will receive \$200 scholarships for their records in visual aids. For his achievement Waldow was also given an all-expense trip to the National Club congress, closing today in Chicago.

The scholarships, given for the first time this year, are awarded to club members who show personal interest and experience in visual education through use of a camera, developing and printing pictures, operating projection equipment, making or using slides, designing and exhibiting posters and other visual aids.

Waldow, who is now a sophomore at St. Olaf college, has his own movie camera and projector and has taken pictures of 4-H conservation camp and other club activities. He has shown these pictures frequently at local club meetings, along with films and slides which he procures on subjects of interest to members. He develops and prints his own pictures.

A 4-H'er for seven years, Waldow has been active in conservation work and has taken such livestock projects as baby beef, dairy calf, pig and sheep. He is a junior leader in his local club, has been president of the Dakota county 4-H Leaders' council and for two years was secretary of the State 4-H Federation.

A3227-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4,
A.M.

For his achievements in applying better methods to his 4-H projects, Raymond Reed, Taylors Falls, has been acclaimed a national winner in the 4-H better farm and home methods electric contest. As one of six national winners he will be awarded a \$200 scholarship.

Reed is the second 4-H member from Taylors Falls to receive national honors this year. Jo Ann Hemquist won a trip to the National Club congress, now in session in Chicago, for her work in frozen foods.

Purpose of the better farm and home methods electric contest, in which Reed competed with other 4-H'ers in the nation, is to encourage 4-H members to develop a questioning attitude toward methods and equipment used on farms and in homes and to develop practical improvements; to acquire skill in effective utilization of electricity and to develop plans for utilizing electrical equipment in the improvement of the farm and home.

Reed, who has been a 4-H member for eight years, learned the principles of electricity in school and has been putting them into practical use on the farm ever since. He has made an electric arc welder, has repaired burned-out cords, done wiring in the barn and garage, installed and cleaned motors. One of his most recent achievements was fixing up a vacuum pump from an old milking machine and connecting it to a motor to use for taking out water seeping into the well pit.

When materials are available, Reed hopes that a modern milk house can be constructed on the farm adjoining the barn. With a new modern milk house and an electric immersion heater to improve the job of washing the milkers, he figures he can save four days of time a year.

A3228-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 3 1946

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

USE MODERATE OVEN
WHEN ROASTING TURKEY

The secret of plump, tender, golden-brown roast turkey is to cook it long enough at the proper temperature, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Since turkey is unsurpassed in good flavor and general attractiveness, it deserves every cook's best efforts.

Since turkeys less than a year old are tender and have little connective tissue, they are more satisfactory when cooked by dry heat. A low or moderate heat, from 300°F. to 350°, gives best results. To roast a young turkey, place it on a rack, breast down, in an uncovered pan. A cloth dipped in melted lard should be placed over the bird to prevent it from drying out. Toward the end of the cooking period, remove the cloth to allow for browning.

An older turkey should be roasted in a covered pan so the bird will steam and become tender. Near the end of the cooking period, remove the cover so the turkey will brown.

Length of time for roasting depends on the size of the bird. Miss Blair recommends the following table for roasting turkeys of different weights: 6-10 pound turkey, 20-25 minutes per pound, total time of 3-3½ hours at 325°F.; 10-15 pound turkey, 18-20 minutes per pound, total time of 3½-4½ hours at 325°F.; 18-25 pound turkey, 15-18 minutes per pound or a total time of 4½-6 hours at 250°F. Larger birds require lower temperatures and longer cooking time, Miss Blair says.

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 1 Minnesota
December 3 1946

To all counties

ECONOMIST SEES GOOD
YEAR FOR SHEEPMEN

With breeding stock prices high and with meat prices likely to be lower in another year, now is a poor time to go into the sheep business from scratch. On the other hand, this is no time for farmers with a well established sheep business to sell out, according to D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm.

Dvoracek believes that the trend away from sheep should be stopped and that sheep will be in just as good or better position than hogs and beef when prices level off.

The number of sheep in the United States has been declining steadily since 1942 when there were 57 million head. This year there were 44 million sheep.

In addition, the 1946 lamb crop was the smallest in 20 years, and the 1947 crop will be even smaller. Actual slaughter has not fallen as much because many farmers have been selling off their breeding flocks and have not saved ewe lambs.

The demand and prices for sheep will hold up well until at least next fall when a large 1947 spring pig crop and a continued large supply of beef may force meat prices down, Dvoracek believes.

Taking into consideration the small number of sheep, the plentiful feed supply and continued high demand for meat, the sheep producer should feed for a high finish. Good and choice grades will continue to command relatively higher prices than lower grades.

The outlook for wool depends greatly on whether or not wool prices will continue to be supported at 42 cents per pound after April 15, 1947.

Wool production, too, is at its lowest point in 20 years. However, we did import nearly a billion pounds of wool last year because foreign wool, of equal or better quality, was selling at lower prices than our own. Imports may fall in 1947 but still will be much above average.

There still is great civilian demand for wool. However, the United States will face stiff competition from abroad to meet this demand and prices may be forced down.

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 1 Minnesota
December 3 1946

To all counties

MINNESOTA RURAL YOUTH
TO ATTEND U. FARM EVENT

Several _____ County rural youth will be among those to attend the first Rural Youth Short course and conference to be held at University Farm, January 2-4, County Agent _____ said today.

Every rural youth member is eligible to attend the short course _____ points out. Applications should be forwarded to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, before December 15.

A complete program has been planned for both young men and women according to Paul Moore, assistant 4-H club leader at University Farm.

Special classes presided over by members of the University Farm staff, will be given on farm management problems and farm outlook for young men. Girls will attend classes devoted to the selection, care and new types of material for clothing.

A supervised tour will take rural youth members to the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis as well as to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce where bidding for grain sets up the futures market.

One of the highlights of the three-day conference will be the rural youth banquet to be held at Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis on Friday evening, January 3.

County Agent _____ declares that the short course and the conference of the State Rural Youth Federation offers every rural young person a fine opportunity to study the latest developments in agriculture and to meet other rural youth leaders throughout the state.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 3, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Farm land prices are nearing the danger point, A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, said today, warning G.I.'s and others against going heavily into debt to buy a farm at present prices.

Dowell points out that farms must be paid for out of future earnings and that these earnings are not likely to approach their war-time peak again. Prices of some farm products have already passed their peak and others may do so shortly. Prices of farm products probably will decline considerably in the next year.

Land prices have risen about 75 per cent since they hit their low point in 1939-1940. A farm that sold for \$50 per acre in 1940 would probably bring \$85 to \$90 today and one that sold for \$100 would bring about \$170 to \$180 now.

There is a striking similarity between the increases following the two world wars and should warn us of what may come. However, there are two important differences, Dowell declares.

First, the increase started from a lower base in 1940 than during World War I. Second, farmers reduced their mortgages greatly during the present boom and so are in a better position than in 1919 and 1920.

Farmers out of debt or having only a small mortgage are in a good position to withstand the postwar storm. Those who have bought a farm with a small down payment may have a hard time paying for their farm out of earnings, Dowell adds. It is shabby treatment, indeed, to encourage G.I.'s or others to go heavily in debt to buy a farm at present prices expecting to pay for it out of farm earnings during the next 20 to 30 years.

A3230-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 3, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

From now on, the person who manages his poultry with the least labor will be the one who makes his business pay, Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, at University Farm, declared today. For that reason, the wise poultryman will be on the alert to adopt labor-saving methods in caring for his chickens.

To save labor in the coming year, plans can be made now for installing running water in the laying house, setting up large barrel waterers, or piping water to the range. Nest arrangement alone may make or save labor. Nests should be grouped in as large units as possible and placed near the door to reduce walking.

One of the new labor saving practices Miss Cooke recommends, is the use of dropping pits instead of dropping boards. With dropping pits it is necessary to remove poultry manure only a couple of times a year instead of weekly. Dropping pits can be easily installed if dropping boards are already in use. All that is necessary is to build a frame which brings the roosts down to within about 18 inches of the floor, closing off the front and using wire netting under the roosts to keep the birds from getting underneath. The roost platform is hinged at the back so that it can be raised for cleaning.

Free choice feeding is also an important labor saver, but if the pullets are already laying it is not advisable to change to a new method of feeding now. The same thing is true of the newly popular deep litter. It should be started early in the fall so that a thick layer is built up before cold weather sets in.

Though egg cleaning is one of the most unpleasant and time-consuming tasks on many farms, the difference in price between clean and dirty eggs makes it worth while to market clean eggs. Eggs that are laid clean, however, save the time and trouble of cleaning. One way to produce clean eggs, says Miss Cooke, is to have clean dry houses. If nests are placed as far as possible from the waterers, the birds will enter the nests with clean feet. Nesting material of shavings or excelsior will keep eggs cleaner than straw. It is also a help to have enough nests so that hens will not crowd in with other hens, causing breakage.

A3229-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 3, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

A federal-state egg grading and marketing short course will be held at University Farm, December 16-18, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Because of the lack of adequate facilities, the short course will be limited to federal-state egg candlers and representatives of firms currently using Federal-State egg inspection service.

Emphasis in the course will be placed on problems in marketing, egg quality, egg quality control, standards and grades and recent changes in federal regulations.

A323~~0~~-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
December 5, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

A new honor came to the Minnesota 4-H club movement today when it was revealed that Minnesota's representatives at the National 4-H club congress in Chicago led the nation in the number of top prizes won at the congress. Minnesota, along with Wisconsin and New York, carried off first-place or blue-ribbon honors in nine different competitive events.

Minnesota's national winners include Robert J. Hartkopf, Appleton, health; Raymond Reed, Taylors Falls, better farm and home methods; Delphine Kaeter, Sauk Rapids, canning; Alice J. Stock, St. Joseph, farm safety; Doris Anders, Heron Lake, food preparation; Eileen M. Howard, Plummer, girls' record; Barbara Hagen, Waseca, beautification of home grounds; Jo Ann Hemquist, Taylors Falls, frozen foods; and Dick Waldow, South St. Paul, visual aids.

Minnesota's delegation of 34 club members, adult leaders and 4-H staff supervisors returned today from Chicago after attending the congress December 1-5.

A3232-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
December 5, 1946

Daily papers

For release 2 p.m. Friday, Dec. 6

The future leadership in the movement to better agricultural conditions may come from the Rural Youth movement that is gaining so much strength throughout the country today, Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, said this afternoon (Friday) in Chicago. Miller was one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the National County Agents' association.

During the past three decades the 4-H club movement has become one of the most dynamic and widely accepted movements in the nation, Miller pointed out. A new group of farm youth who are in the upper ages of 4-H work and beyond 4-H club age are now organizing county and state groups devoted to bettering farm living. In Minnesota and many other states this group is called Rural Youth.

Miller declared that it will be the job of county agricultural extension workers to help this group go on just as they have aided 4-H clubs over a period of years. With this help, Rural youth groups will aid in strengthening our rural communities and advancing intelligent farm leadership.

A3233-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
December 5, 1946

Daily papers

Release Sunday, Dec. 8

For their excellent work in producing and marketing vegetable crops, three Minnesota girls, all of them 4-H club members from Ramsey county, have won \$100 scholarships in a contest sponsored by the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association. The awards were presented last night (Saturday) at the annual banquet of the association.

The three girls, Joy Rogalla, 20, Charlotte Fitch, 16, and Janice Christopherson, 16, were invited to attend the convention of the association in Boston to receive the awards. They were accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county 4-H agent.

A total of 39 boys and girls from Minnesota competed in the national contest, most of them from Ramsey county. In addition to doing gardening, the contestants were required to carry a study program and to submit their lessons together with their record of production and activities.

All three of the Minnesota winners are junior leaders in their 4-H clubs and have carried the garden project since they were enrolled in club work at the age of 10. Joy, now a junior at Macalaster college, and Charlotte, a senior in high school, are in partnership with their parents, who have large market gardens. Charlotte spends her summers running a tractor. Joy is earning her way through college by helping her mother and dad on their 76-acre farm in the summer and during week -ends in the spring. Both girls haul loads of vegetables to market and are capable of doing a man's job. Joy was named state 4-H garden champion this year and in 1944 received a \$100 scholarship from the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association.

Janice, the third Minnesota scholarship winner, received the award for her victory garden and the high rating in her market studies. She is a senior in high school.

A3234-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
December 5, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The student or faculty member who contributed most to the University Farm campus during the past year will be presented the traditional Little Red Oil Can at the annual Ag Christmas assembly to be held at University Farm, December 11. The program is being sponsored by the Ag Student council of the University of Minnesota.

The Little Red Oil Can has been presented annually since 1916 when students gave the award to Edward M. Freeman, former dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. Other winners have included Herb Joesting, former Minnesota all-American football player; George E. Vincent, formerly president of the University of Minnesota; Donald L. Dailey, superintendent of the North Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids; and Ernest Wiecking, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Members of the committee planning the program include Pat Thurston, Faribault, chairman; Dolly Mattson, St. Paul; Amos Hayes, Browerville; Bernie Cranston, Grey Eagle; June Rogalla, White Bear; Lois Landre, Duluth; Elizabeth Peterson, Minneapolis; and Hildegard Nypan, Appleton.

~~A3231~~-HS

328

Try a rack of green colored alfalfa hay to give the winter ration that extra punch. High in minerals and vitamins, alfalfa is a fairly good source of protein and has the added advantage that it keeps the birds busy and active and thus may help control cannibalism.--Cora Cooke.

Be generous with alfalfa hay in feeding those brood sows this winter. They'll profit by having 20 to 30 per cent of alfalfa by weight in their winter ration. Don't expect the sows to eat the stems, however. They need fine quality, leafy hay. Gilts need a little more protein than ordinarily supplied by grain and alfalfa so minerals, especially calcium, should be included in the ration.--E. F. Ferrin

A commercial calf meal or a grain mixture containing about 20 animal protein will substitute very well for the skim milk method of raising calves. It is also important that the calf get all the good quality hay it will eat.--H. R. Searles

For more wool, stronger lambs, and heavier milking ewes, feed the breeding flock well during the winter. Wild hay supplemented with grain at the rate of a pound a day will pay big dividends. Legume hay makes an excellent winter ration for the breeding flock. This can be supplemented with a little silage. Two to three pounds a day will bring excellent results. A well nourished flock can produce well, but a poorly nourished flock is a big disappointment in returns of both lambs and wool.--W. E. Morris

If your houseplants are doing poorly, watering with a solution of complete fertilizer may help. Dissolve a teaspoonful of complete fertilizer, 4-12-4, in a quart of water. Use the solution once a month for watering the plants. Rearranging plants according to their need for light may also help. Ivy and ferns do well in rooms with little light while geraniums, cacti and succulents need full light.--
Leon C. Snyder.

Calcium ~~chloride~~ chloride will not reduce the freezing point of fresh concrete. However, it does speed up the rate of hardening and so helps in cold ~~weather~~ weather. Do not add more than 2 pounds of calcium chloride per sack of cement to the concrete mix. In cold weather heat both water and aggregate. The concrete should have a temperature above 70° when placed.--Dennis Ryan.

Use the following tips which are in type now:

1. With the coming of cold weather, those laying pullets...
2. A little extra care when the cow freshens...

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 17, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

Close to a million Christmas trees will occupy the honored parlor spot in traditional Yuletide spirit in Minnesota homes this year, says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm.

Not only will these trees bring cheer to many homes but also they have helped the Christmas tree industry become one of Minnesota's largest little industries, Wood points out. Minnesota now ranks as one of the top suppliers of yuletide trees to the nation.

Minnesota alone provides 3 to 3½ million of the 15 million Christmas trees cut annually in the United States. This year this will probably mean an income of \$3,000,000 to farmers and processors. Of this nearly a quarter of a million dollars will go to small farmers who allow commercial cutters to work on their land.

Much of this added income comes from the spruce and balsam swamps in Northern Minnesota which can produce very few other products, Wood adds.

The most favored type of tree in Minnesota is the balsam fir because it retains its needles better than any other relative evergreen when placed in a warm room, Wood says.

Black spruce runs a close second to the balsam in popularity, but it loses its needles more quickly when kept inside the house.

Red or Norway pines are becoming more important as Christmas trees every year, but pines will continue to have their greatest use as a source of boughs for wreaths and decorative material.

A3236-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 17 1946

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Stains on table linen after holiday dinner parties should be removed as promptly as possible, and always before linens go into the general wash, that's the advice of Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. Many stains, easily removed if given immediate attention, may be permanently set by the heat and soap of regular laundering.

Candlewax which has dripped on the tablecloth should be scraped off with a dull knife. Then sponge with a grease solvent such as carbon tetrachloride and rub gently. When the solvent has dried, wash the linen in soapy water and rinse thoroughly. Another method of removing wax is to press the stains with a warm iron between clean white blotters or layers of paper toweling. Move the blotters as they take up the wax; sponge with grease solvent or wash in hot soapy water. If a color stain remains, sponge with a liquid made in the proportion of 1 cup of denatured alcohol to two parts water.

Thickened gravy which has dried on the surface of tablecloth or napkins should always be scraped off carefully with a dull knife, then sponge with cold or lukewarm water. If a grease spot still remains, sponge with a grease solvent, rubbing gently between the hands; then wash in warm suds and rinse.

To remove cranberry or other cooked fruit stains, try sponging with cold water first and rubbing gently. Or, boiling water poured with force on the stain may be effective. If the stain does not come out immediately, try a drop of lemon juice and then rinse in cool water.

First step in removing ice cream stains is to sponge with cool water and rub gently; after the fabric dries, sponge with a grease solvent. Finally, wash with warm soapsuds and rinse thoroughly.

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 1 Minnesota
December 17 1946

To all counties

DAIRY OUTLOOK GOOD
FOR 1947, U. FARM
ECONOMIST DECLARES

_____ County dairy farmers can look forward to a continued good market in 1947 even though there may be an industrial slump late in the year. That's the prediction made by University Farm economist, Max Hinds to County Agent _____.

Farmers will produce less dairy products in 1947 than during 1946, Hinds says. The number of cows is now 6 per cent below the all-time high in 1944, and the number of dairy heifers saved during 1946 was the smallest since the late thirties. Some of the decrease in cow numbers is being offset, of course, by increased production per cow.

The feed situation is generally bright for the coming year. With the exception of high-protein supplements, feed on most farms is plentiful. Concentrate feed supply per animal will be about 4 per cent over 1946.

Even with fewer cows, plentiful feed and favorable prices in prospect, high labor costs may force many farmers to shift to other farm enterprises. About 30 per cent of the total cost of dairying is labor. In contrast, labor makes up only 10 per cent of the cost of raising hogs. If farm wage rates increase faster than other costs, many farmers hiring outside labor may shift to other livestock.

Looking to individual dairy products, Hinds sees:

1. Fluid milk prices staying relatively high in 1947.
2. Some shift from use of fluid milk to fluid cream.
3. Increased consumption of cheese but not enough to offset the increase in production during the war.
4. Increased butter consumption but consumer resistance to high prices especially if industrial income declines later in the year.
5. Slump in prices of non-fat solids (dry skimmilk and casein) during the flush season of spring and early summer.

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 1 Minnesota
December 17 1946

To all counties

BROOD SOWS NEED
GOOD WINTER RATION
FOR LARGE LITTERS

Treat those brood sows with care this winter if you want strong healthy litters next spring, advises County Agent _____. Proper feeding and exercise are most important during the time the brood sow is carrying her young.

There should always be plenty of good feed so the sow will not starve her body to nourish her unborn pigs. However, quality of feed is just as important as quantity.

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, suggests these rations emphasizing home-grown feed.

The first includes a mixture of 50 percent ground oats and 50 percent corn or barley, plus skim milk.

Another includes 30 percent corn, 30 percent ground barley, 30 percent ground oats and 10 percent tankage. Instead of the 10 percent tankage, 5 percent tankage and 5 percent soybean oilmeal may be used.

The third ration includes 33 percent corn, 33 percent oats and 33 percent shorts or middlings or ground wheat, plus skim milk, tankage or other protein supplement.

Zavoral emphasizes that all rations should include at least 20 percent by weight of green leafy alfalfa, soybean or clover hay.

Approaching the problem another way, Zavoral says sows should be fed enough fattening feeds—corn or barley—to keep in good condition. Fed twice a day, year old or older sows will need $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds and gilts 2 to 3 pounds per day for each 100 pounds live weight.

Sows also need a high-protein feed such as skim milk, buttermilk, tankage, oilmeal, soybean oilmeal, or alfalfa. Combining two or more of these will give more satisfactory results than feeding one alone. Two to three pounds of skim milk or buttermilk or $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of tankage or soybean oil or a combination of proteins to one pound of grain will about balance the ration.

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 1 Minnesota
December 17 1946

To all counties

EGG, POULTRY PRICES
EXPECTED TO FALL TO
SUPPORT LEVELS IN '47

Egg and poultry prices in _____ County will stay close to support levels in 1947 and will be well below prices last fall, according to W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm. Expansion should be avoided in the industry and curtailment should be considered.

With more meat likely to be on the market and with the expected business recession late in the year, egg consumption is likely to fall. This will mean egg prices well below last fall especially during the latter part of 1947. Poultry prices are expected to slump at the same time, Dankers says.

Dankers summarizes the poultry situation for 1947 this way:

1. The number of chickens in 1947 in the United States will be about 7-10 per cent less than last January.
2. Large storage supplies will partially offset reduced number of chickens.
3. Because of favorable feed situation, egg production per hen may increase. Altogether, these three factors will mean 4-8 per cent fewer eggs in 1947 and less poultry meat.
4. The demand for poultry products will fall both at home and abroad during 1947.

This 1947 outlook suggests regular culling throughout the year and selling chickens as soon as they quit laying. Obtaining chicks as early as possible this year seems to be the best policy to follow, Dankers says. Meat prices will be better earlier in the season and the early-maturing birds will be laying when egg prices are best.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 17, 1946

Daily papers
Wednesday release

Eleven freshman men in agriculture at the University of Minnesota have been recommended for scholarships for 1946-47, Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

First recipient of a scholarship of \$200 given by the Rite-Way Products company, Inc., Chicago, will be Lawrence R. Simonson, freshman in agriculture. The scholarship is being awarded on the basis of his scholastic ability, his record in 4-H and FFA work, promise of leadership, character and interest in dairy production. Simonson is a graduate of New Richland High school, where he was a member of the football team, participated in dramatics and public speaking and was on the staff of the school paper. He is a member of the Dairy Husbandry club and the YMCA at University Farm.

Recommended for the Sears-Roebuck agricultural freshman scholarships of \$100 each are ten students in agriculture; Donald K. Ballinger, Stewartville; William P. Brown, Cambridge; Robert E. Dracy, Bruno, William D. Hansen, Meadowlands; Harold J. Knauss, Faribault; Harold A. Schulz, Perham; John H. Soderlund, Cotton; Eldon A. Tessman, Osseo; Clifford L. Tetzloff, Janesville; and Robert L. Webb, Medford. The Sears-Roebuck scholarships are given each year to farm boys from Minnesota of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

A3237-JB

Four high-ranking seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota have been recommended for scholarships ranging from \$100 to \$300 according to an announcement by Dean Henry Schmitz. The students are Dorothy M. Kutz, Route 1, Minneapolis; Margaret M. Jacobson, New York Mills; Richard B. Behrends, Hastings; and Albert A. Piringger, Jr., St. Paul.

A scholarship of \$300, given by WNAX broadcasting company, Yankton, will go to Miss Kutz, senior in home economics education. She has received three LaVerne Noyes scholarships and for three successive years has been awarded Caleb Dorr special prizes for scholarship. She is a member of the Home Economics association and of the honorary societies, Pi Lambda Theta, Omicron Nu and Sigma Epsilon Sigma.

For achieving the highest average grade among students of home economics in her class who have completed two or more courses in food and nutrition, Miss Jacobson will receive the annual scholarship award of \$300 from the Borden Company Foundation, Inc., New York. A senior in home economics education, Miss Jacobson counts among her scholastic honors winning the Caleb Dorr scholarship and special prizes for scholarship for three years and the Johnson Foundation scholarship. She has been elected to Phi Upsilon Omicron, Omicron Nu and Pi Lambda Theta. She is a member of Clovia sorority and of the Home Economics association.

Behrends will also receive a scholarship award of \$300 from the Borden company for his outstanding scholarship. A member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, he is a senior in agriculture, majoring in dairy products

Piringger will be the first student to receive the Burpee award in horticulture, a \$100 scholarship established by the W. Atlee Burpee company, Philadelphia. Piringger is majoring in horticulture. The award is made on the basis of scholastic ability, interest in flower and vegetable growing, practical experience and promise of leadership.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 17, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate releas

Mark Graubard, member of the University of Chicago faculty, will headline the program of Minnesota's first Rural Youth short course to be held at University Farm, January 2-4. Graubard will speak on "Farm Youth's Stake in the Atom Bomb," Friday evening, January 3 at the Rural Youth banquet at Coffman Memorial Union in Minneapolis.

Another featured speaker at the short course will be E. W. Aiton, field coordinator for 4-H work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington. Aiton, who formerly was Wright county agricultural agent and later assistant 4-H club leader in Minnesota, will discuss the progress of rural youth groups on the national scope at the Thursday evening meeting.

The Reverend Elra Keye of Canby, Minnesota, will be in charge of recreation and group singing at the course. Margaret Johnson, Willmar, and Leroy Eikens, Caledonia, members of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation executive committee who recently returned from the National Farm Bureau meeting at San Francisco, will report on national developments to the group.

A complete program has been planned for both young men and women, according to Paul Moore, assistant 4-H club leader in charge of rural youth at University Farm. Boys will attend special classes in farm management and farm outlook, and girls will attend classes devoted to the selection, care and new types of material for clothing.

As part of the course, the rural youth members will visit the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Art Institute.

Moore points out that every rural youth member in the state is eligible to attend the course. Applications should be forwarded to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, immediately.

A3239-H S

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 19, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE:..Monday, December 23--p.m.

Cash sales of farm products in Minnesota during 1946 exceeded one billion dollars for the first time in history, W. C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, said today. High prices and large output combined to send cash sales to a record high, nearly three times as great as the average of 1935-1939.

Professor Waite made this statement in the December 23 issue of the "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," a monthly publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Division of Agricultural Economics.

The biggest single source of farm income in Minnesota during 1946 was milk and butterfat. Dairy products made up one fourth of all farm income during the year.

Hogs ranked a close second as a source of cash income with 22 per cent from hogs, Waite declare. Eggs and chickens and cattle and calves provided 14.5 and 14.3 per cent, respectively, of the total cash income during the year in the state. About 80 per cent of the cash income from sales of farm products in Minnesota is now derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products.

In November the Minnesota price index reached 261 (1935-1939=100) the highest level on record. The high during the World War I period was 216 in August, 1919. At current levels the prices of livestock and dairy products exceed the highest levels reached during the first war, but grain prices are generally below World War I peaks.

Total sales for the five years from 1942-1946 were as large as the total sales for the preceding 13 years from 1929-1941, Waite pointed out in the article.

Expenses have risen since the war began but not as fast as income. As a result there has been a very large increase in the net cash
(more)

farm income of the state.

Important changes have taken place in Minnesota agriculture during the war, Waite says. Production of livestock and livestock products expanded greatly. Production of feed grains expanded at the expense of cash crop acreage, and there was a decided shift from the sale of butterfat to whole milk.

Cash returns from milk sales were seven times as great as before the war, and egg and turkey sales increased five times. Income from hogs tripled and from cattle increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ times.

Discussing crop production during the year, Waite said that it was at one of its highest points in history. The corn and oats crops were the second largest on record. Wheat production was the largest since 1940.

On the other hand the total pig crop during the year was 12 per cent smaller than last year. Although the number of cows was lower this year than last, milk production per cow as well as total milk production was greater. Egg production was the largest in history.

A3240-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 19, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

Christmas trees will stay fresh longer and won't shed their needles all over the living room carpet if they're kept in water, Raymond J. Wood, assistant extension forester at University Farm, said today.

A fresh, diagonal cut should be made at least an inch above the original cut to enable the tree to absorb water freely. As soon as the cut has been made, the tree should be placed in a container of water. As long as the tree is in the house, keep plenty of water in the container, Wood advised.

Experiments conducted by the Lake States Forest Experiment station to test various methods of preventing needles from falling show that standing the bases of black spruce Christmas trees in plain water was most effective. The needles remained on the trees longer and the water kept the foliage greener and healthier looking. Freshly cut trees remained in reasonably good condition for three weeks when set in water in a heated room. Trees which were not set in water lost practically all of their needles during the same period. Waxed and chemically treated trees were found to be inferior to the watered trees.

Water absorbed by the wood, twigs and needles of the tree also makes the Christmas tree more fire-resistant.

A3241-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 19, 1946

Daily papers

RELEASE: Monday, December 23

Ten per cent of the farmers in Minnesota made over one third of the cash sales during 1946, according to estimates made by Harlow W. Halvorson, instructor in agricultural economics at University Farm, in the December 23 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes.

This upper tenth of Minnesota farmers sold \$8,500 or more worth of farm products during the year.

The upper fifth of the farmers in the state averaged \$6,300 or more in sales and accounted for about one half of the total farm products sales in the state during 1946, Halvorson said.

With farm income in Minnesota in 1946 likely to be over one billion dollars, 45,000 of the approximately 190,000 farmers have had sales over \$5,500 each. The median farm in the state sold products valued at about \$3,300.

Halvorson points out, however, that sales do not mean that the farmer's real income was as large as indicated. As with any business, farming entails many costs that will bring net income down.

Halvorson bases his estimates upon the distribution of farms and sales by value of sales from the last two censuses of agriculture in 1940 and 1945 and upon the estimate that total cash sales will exceed one billion dollars this year.

A3242-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 19 1946

Release: December 25

Marian Nelson, Barmum, president of the State 4-H Club federation, and Howard Carlson (center), Rural Youth Member from Parkers Prairie, discuss details of the fifth annual 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest with Glenn Prickett, assistant state 4-H club leader.

Four-H'ers and Rural Youth members from all over the state are being encouraged to enter the contest as a part of the citizenship activity. Contestants will prepare talks on "How Can I Contribute to Greater Unity Among People." Following local eliminations, county winners will give their speeches over radio stations in their districts. District winners will compete at University Farm for the state championship on March 8. The contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, cooperating 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.

Plan carefully in 1947--farm prices will be lower, costs higher, and net income less. 1947 will be a year to sell freely and buy cautiously and to avoid purchasing items still scarce or available at highly inflated prices. For better returns, plan to sell early rather than late. For instance, spring pigs ready for market before October will bring better prices than later pigs.--
W. H. Dankers.

Round poles, culled from the farm woodlot this winter, will make excellent feed racks, hay sheds or other rough constructions. You'll save lumber and have a product that often is stronger than sawed lumber.--Parker Anderson

Don't let 1947 be another recordless year. Start right with a good account book, and keep it up-to-date. Complete records will help you spot weaknesses in your farm business and will make it easier to fill out that yearly income tax report. Any good account book will do the job. Your local county agent can tell you how to obtain the special account book prepared by the University of Minnesota, Division of Agricultural Economics.--S. B. Cleland.

Hairless pigs, goitered lambs and calves and cases of extreme weakness in newborn young are frequently traceable to iodine deficiency. During the winter be safe by feeding iodized salt to all animals on the farm.--W. E. Morris

This year, more than ever before, seed grain should be treated with Ceresan. It is perfectly safe to treat grain now in order to get the job out of the way early. If the grain is kept cool and dry, the germ will not be injured even though the dust remains in contact with it for some time. With *Heminthosporium Victoria* raising havoc with oat yields last year in many areas, it is especially important to treat all Victoria crosses such as Vicland, Tama and Boone.--R. C. Rose.

Up to the first of the year, most pullets require a little more grain than mash to maintain their weight. From now on, however, grain feeding can be reduced gradually to about 50-50 grain and mash as spring approaches. Pullets will make the usual seasonal gain in eggs without loss of weight with this kind of feeding.--Cora Cooke.

For large, healthy litters, brood sows need enough fattening feed -- corn or barley -- to keep in good condition this winter. Fed twice a day, year old or older sows will need $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds and gilts 2 to 3 pounds per day for each 100 pounds live weight. In addition, the brood sow will need a high protein feed and plenty of good leafy alfalfa, soybean or clover hay.--H. G. Zavoral

Release December 26

Egg and poultry prices are likely to drop well below last fall's high during 1947, W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, said today.

The American consumer probably will be eating fewer eggs during 1947 than during the past few years, too. Official estimates indicate that egg consumption per capita during the coming year will be 360 compared to 392 in 1945 and 370 in 1946.

With more red meat available next fall and with a business recession expected, public demand for eggs will fall, Dankers says. In addition there is likely to be 4-8 per cent fewer eggs and less poultry meat produced.

Dankers summarizes the poultry situation for 1947 this way:

1. The number of laying hens in the United States in 1947 will be about 7-10 per cent less than last January.
2. Large storage supplies will partially offset reduced egg production.
3. Because feed is plentiful, egg production per hen may increase.
4. The demand for poultry products will fall both at home and abroad during 1947.

For Minnesota poultry men, this 1947 outlook suggests regular culling throughout the year and selling chickens as soon as they quit laying. Obtaining chicks as early as possible this year also seems to be the best policy to follow, Dankers says. Meat prices will be higher earlier in the season, and the early-maturing birds will be laying when egg prices are best.

A3243-HS

The American housewife will have available about the same amount of dairy products in 1947 as in 1946, but she will have to pay more for them, Max Hinds, extension agricultural economist at University Farm, said today.

Production per cow has increased but there are four per cent fewer milk cows than last year, so production will be down slightly. On the other hand, exports will fall, leaving more of the milk for the home market.

The consumer will have far more milk available than before the war. During the pre-war years, milk production averaged 104 billion pounds a year. In 1945 this had climbed up to 122 billion pounds and in 1946 it stands at an estimated 119 billion pounds.

From the Minnesota dairy farmers' standpoint, 1947 will again be a good year even though there may be a business recession during the year, Hinds says. In addition, feed with the exception of high-protein supplements, is plentiful on most Minnesota farms.

Looking to individual dairy products, Hinds sees:

1. Fluid milk prices staying relatively high in 1947.
2. Some shift from the use of fluid milk to fluid cream.
3. Per capita consumption of cheese above pre-war levels but not enough to offset the increase in production during the war or export and military use.
4. Increased butter consumption but consumer resistance to high prices especially if industrial income declines.
5. Decline in prices of non-fat solids (especially dry skim milk) during the flush season of spring and early summer.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 23, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm, will speak on farm prospects for 1947 at group discussion meetings at nine cities in Minnesota during January. Farm leaders from surrounding counties gather at these meetings to discuss the outlook for 1947, and later bring this information to local meetings of farmers.

District discussion meetings scheduled for January include Slayton, January 7; Mankato, January 8; Rochester, January 9; University Farm, January 10; Alexandria, January 21; Benson, January 22; Crookston, January 23; Brainerd, January 28; and Duluth, January 29.

A3245-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 23, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

With corn plentiful in most parts of the state, Minnesota farmers will be able to make good use of this feed for their dairy cows, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm. Often the value of corn in the dairy ration is overlooked or underestimated.

There is no better grain for dairy cows than corn. With choice alfalfa or clover hay, corn and cob meal will do well alone. However, it will do even better with some ground oats.

Since only a few farmers have top grade legume hay available, the addition of oil meal to the ration is necessary to furnish enough protein, Searles says.

In making up the ration, it is not necessary to mix proteins. The value of different oil meals depends on their protein content. Consequently the decision to use a mixed concentrate or straight oil meal depends on availability and price.

Searles suggests three simple rations that can be used with or without silage. Substitutions can be easily made in these rations.

With good legume hay, the ration could include 400 parts ground corn and cob meal and 100 parts ground oats. A satisfactory ration with medium legume or mixed hay could consist of 350 parts corn and cob meal 100 parts ground oats and 50 parts oil meal or 30 per cent concentrates. With non-legume or poor legume hay, a suitable ration might have 300 parts of ground corn and cob meal, 100 parts ground oats and 100 parts oil meal or 30 per cent concentrates.

In areas where grain is short, more mill feeds and low protein commercial feeds will be fed. Where all feed is purchased, a good 16 per cent protein will be satisfactory. Where poor hay is fed, 18 per cent feed should be used.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 24, 1946

ATTN: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

To all counties

**CLEAN MILK ESSENTIAL
TO GOOD FARM HEALTH**

A clean milking machine and clean milk utensils are essential to a satisfactory milk supply, according to Home Demonstration Agent (County Agent) _____.

The effort to achieve clean milk will more than pay for itself in better health on the farm and better returns on the market.

Utensils used for milk should first be rinsed in cold to lukewarm water, never in water hot enough to cause coagulation.

Next the utensils should be washed in a hot solution containing a "wetting agent" other than soap. Soap may leave a film. This solution should be swished around in the utensil or a little friction applied with a brush.

Rags should not be used because they are unsanitary. If several utensils are to be washed, the hot solution should be poured from one to another until all are clean.

The next step is rinsing, _____ says. Clear, boiling water should be used. The purpose of having the water boiling is rather to bring about quick drying than to further sterilization. Milk utensils should never be dried with a towel. After washing, the utensil should be turned upside down on a rack to drain. This allows air to circulate and prevents fogging.

Just before the utensils are to be used, it is a good idea to give them a last minute sterilization in a chlorine solution. Directions on the package will tell what strength to use. The solution is poured into one and then into the next until all are rinsed. It may be used cold as it is the chlorine and not the heat that does the work.

These directions were furnished to Home Demonstration Agent _____ by Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist, and H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, at University Farm.

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 1, Minnesota
December 24, 1946

To all counties

FARM AND HOME WEEK
POSTPONED UNTIL
EARLY NOVEMBER '47

_____ county farmers and housewives who have been looking forward to attending the annual Farm and Home Week at University Farm during January will have to delay their plans until next fall, according to County Agent _____.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, has informed County Agent _____ that Farm and Home Week has been postponed until November 3-6 because of inadequate housing facilities in the Twin Cities during the winter period when the sessions have been held formerly.

The last Farm and Home Week, University Farm's oldest and most popular short course, was held in January, 1945. For 45 years the course has given farm people in _____ County and the rest of the state an opportunity to hear experts discuss the newest developments in farming, homemaking, Rural life and national and world problems.

Farm and Home Week, which annually attracts nearly 4,000 people, presents a rich program of entertainment and education. The 1947 event promises to be the best in history with the Minneapolis and St. Paul chambers of commerce added to the long list of farm organizations which cooperate in the event. Set aside those dates, November 3-6, now for Farm and Home Week.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 24, 1946

To all counties
Use when applicable

EWES NEED EXTRA FEED MONTH BEFORE LAMBING

Added evidence has come from England that extra feed given the ewe the last month before lambing pays the sheep raiser well, according to County Agent _____. Research in Minnesota had previously shown that this extra feed helps the ewe produce more milk, bear stronger and larger lambs and feed their lambs better.

Even with well-fed breeding flocks, the grain ration should be increased at least 30 days before lambing. Extra feed is needed because of the tremendous growth that is taking place in the lamb within the ewe during that time.

With poorly fed flocks on a diet of wild or common hay, at least $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per head per day grain should be added at once, _____ says. This should be increased to one pound per day the last month before the lambs are born. Oats do very well as the grain.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, reports that the British ran a feeding experiment on a small band of ewes during the war. During the early part of their pregnancy, the ewes were fed the common ration. Then they were divided into two groups and the ration changed. One group was fed to gain 40 pounds in the last six weeks of pregnancy, the other to lose 10 pounds.

At lambing time, the lambs from the ewes that gained weight during late pregnancy averaged 12 pounds each while the lambs from the poorer fed ewes averaged only six pounds. The lambs in the first group were fully matured, stronger, thriftier and more vigorous.

In addition, the udders of the well fed ewes were well developed and produced a good flow of milk while the other ewes milked poorly. If it paid to feed ewes better even in a wartorn country, short of feed, it certainly will pay here in Minnesota, Morris points out.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 24, 1946

To all counties

MOUNTING FARM COSTS
IN L(\$& PRDUCTED

_____ County farmers can look for rising farm costs in 1947 according to all present indications, says County Agent _____. With prices received likely to fall, net income on most farms will be down and more careful planning will be needed.

Since 1940, per unit farm production costs have risen nearly 75 per cent. In 1947 further increases are expected in farm machinery, farm labor, lumber, seed and other farm supplies.

J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm, reviews the cost situation this way in his new Extension Pamphlet 147, "Farm Costs are Mounting."

FARM POWER AND MACHINERY—Because of strikes the output of farm machinery, attachments and repairs in 1946 was 5 per cent less than in 1945. As a result, supplies may be tight for at least half a year, and prices are expected to rise.

More trucks and cars will be available in 1947, and the supply of tires is expected to be ample.

LUMBER AND FARM SUPPLIES—The large production of lumber in 1946 will not meet current needs. Non-urgent construction work on the farm should be delayed at least until 1948. Lumber prices in 1947 will be as high or higher than in 1946,

If steel mills are not shut down, enough barbed and woven wire fencing, nails, staples, bale ties, metal roofing and pipes should be available in 1947.

SEED—The supply of many seeds will be short and prices higher in 1947. Northern-grown alfalfa, red clover, Kentucky bluegrass and some vegetable seeds will be short. Sweet clover seed, however, will be plentiful.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES—Supplies of rotenone, arsenicals, copper chemicals, pyrethrum and other insecticides and fungicides should be adequate to meet 1947 needs.

For a more complete information on the farm cost situation, write the county agent's office for Extension Pamphlet 147, "Farm Costs are Mounting."

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

It's a poor time to go into the sheep business from scratch, Minnesota farmers were told today by D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm. On the other hand, this is no time for farmers with a well established sheep business to sell out because 1947 should be a fairly good year for the established sheepmen.

Dvoracek's reason for advising farmers to delay going into the sheep business now is that breeding stock prices are high and meat prices are likely to be lower later in the year.

The trend away from sheep should be stopped and sheep will be in just as good or better position than hogs or beef when prices level off, Dvoracek believes.

The number of sheep in the United States has been declining steadily since 1942 when there were 57 million head. This year there were 44 million sheep.

In addition, the 1946 lamb crop was the smallest in 20 years, and the 1947 crop will be even smaller. Actual slaughter has not fallen as much because many farmers have been selling off their breeding flocks and have **not** saved ewe lambs.

The demand and prices for sheep will hold up well until at least next fall when a large 1947 spring pig crop and a continued large supply of beef may force meat prices down, Dvoracek says.

Taking into consideration the small number of sheep, the plentiful feed supply and continued high demand for meat, the sheep producer should feed for a high finish. Good and choice grades will continue to command relatively higher prices than lower grades.

The demand for wool will continue high during 1947, and wool production is at its lowest point in 20 years. However, the United States faces stiff competition from abroad to meet this demand and prices may be forced down.

A3247-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1946

Daily papers

Immediate release

H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm, will be one of 15 leading scientists in America to gather at Cornell University, New York, January 2-4, to work out plans for the operation of the U. S. Plant, Soil and Animal Nutrition laboratory during 1947.

The laboratory is a federal government institution with headquarters at Cornell University. As one of the collaborators for the laboratory, Dr. Hayes will help review the work done in the past and outline the work for the future. Leading scientists in all branches of learning make up the planning committee and are collaborators in the laboratory's program.

While at Cornell University, Dr. Hayes will also study new agricultural developments that might be applied to Minnesota farm conditions.

A3248-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1946

Daily papers
Immediate release

The Minnesota State Veterinary Society will hold its fiftieth annual meeting, January 6-8, at the Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul, Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, secretary-treasurer of the society, announced today.

Featured speakers at the fiftieth anniversary dinner, Tuesday evening, January 7, will include Governor-elect Luther W. Youngdahl; Dr. L. A. Buie, president of the Minnesota State Medical Society; and Dr. B. T. Simms, president, American Veterinary Medical association, and chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Highlight of the first day's session will be talks by two practicing veterinarians, Dr. J. C. Carey, West Liberty, Iowa, and Dr. W. C. Glenny, Elgin, Illinois. On Tuesday afternoon the society will hear Dr. B. T. Simms and Dr. J. D. Ray, pathologist, Corn States Serum Company, Omaha, discuss calf and swine disease.

Officers for 1947 will also be elected at the Tuesday session.

Dr. D. W. Smith, professor of veterinary medicine, Iowa State College, Ames, and Dr. C. A. Brandly, head, department of Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, will speak to the group at the Wednesday morning meeting.

During the past 50 years, the society has been instrumental in the organization and development of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, the establishment of a code and board for licensing of veterinarians, and the continued maintenance of high medical standards in the state, Kernkamp points out.

The society was started in St. Paul in 1897 with 14 members. Since that time it has grown to 325 members and now represents three fourths of the veterinarians in the state.

A3249-H S

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
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Daily papers
Immediate release

The cash income of Minnesota farmers, as a group, varies little from month to month, according to Rex W. Cox, agricultural economist at University Farm. The reason for this stability is that Minnesota agriculture is so well diversified that it does not have to depend on any single product for its income.

Although cash income is highest during November and December, it averages less than 10 per cent of the annual income during these months. The low points in receipts for the farmer occur during February and July when receipts amount to 7.4 per cent of total income for the year.

Cox points out, however, that income from individual products varies greatly from month to month. For instance, nearly half of the receipts from the sale of crops comes during August, September and October.

About one third of the income from livestock come during the last three months of the year mainly because of the heavy marketing of hogs.

Livestock and livestock products make up the biggest part of the cash income for farmers in Minnesota, Cox declares. From January through July, they account for 84 per cent of all receipts. August is the only month of the year when returns from the sale of crops exceeds returns from either livestock or livestock products.

Cox made these conclusions as a result of his recently completed study of the monthly distribution of Minnesota cash farm receipts from 1940-1946. Results of the survey appeared in the December issue of Farm Business Notes, published at University Farm.

A3250-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 26 1946

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Ladino clover has been tested at University Farm and several substations throughout Minnesota, but thus far the findings have not been definite enough to make recommendations.

* * * * *

In November, prices of Minnesota farm products reached their highest point in history. At that time they were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as before the war.

* * * * *

The red color in devil's food cake is produced by adding an excess of soda. The soda acting upon the chocolate produces redness.

* * * * *

The farm woodlot can provide many round poles suitable for making feed racks, hay sheds and rough constructions, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

* * * * *

Don't overlook corn and cob meal in the dairy cow's ration this winter, advises H.R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

* * * * *

A rack of green colored alfalfa hay will give that poultry ration the extra punch it needs for top egg production.

* * * * *

Wisconsin farmers and small landowners planted well over 6,000,000 trees on eight times as many acres as were reforested in Minnesota last year.

* * * * *

A cake frequently cracks if the batter is too thick or if it is baked at too high a temperature.

* * * * *

Giving the ewe extra feed a month before lambing pays dividends in bigger, better and more healthy lambs.

* * * * *

Extension Bulletin 176, "ABC of Chicks", will help every poultry raiser solve important chick problems. Get your free copy by writing the local county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1 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.

Brood sows will profit by having plenty of alfalfa hay in their ration. They need fine, leafy hay, however, says E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm.

* * * * *

The upper tenth of Minnesota farmers had sales of farm products of over \$8,500 during 1946.

* * * * *

The average butterfat production of dairy cows in dairy herd improvement associations is 315 pounds per year; the average for all dairy cattle in the state, below 200 lbs.

* * * * *

Eighty per cent of the cash income from the sales of agricultural products in Minnesota now comes from livestock and livestock products.

* * * * *

Cook all roasts, except pot roast, in an uncovered pan, advises Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Proper winter care of the sow is important to healthy litters. Extension Folder 90, "Care and Feeding of Brood Sows" is a good guide to follow. Copies may be obtained from your county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.

* * * * *

Sweet clover seed should be plentiful in 1947 and available as a substitute for other legumes for pastures.

* * * * *

Be safe by feeding iodized salt to all farm animals during the winter.

* * * * *

Good records are a must for a successful farm business. Start the new year right with a good farm accounts book, says J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm.

* * * * *

World production of sugar in 1947 will be about 30 million tons.

* * * * *

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Happy New Year

It may sound odd to ask anyone to be happy when we look around at the mess the world is in but we might as well be happy if we possibly can. Things are either going to get better or worse. If they're going to get worse, we'd better be happy now while we have a chance. If they're going to get better, we can be happy over the good time coming and help it on.

Happiness is a funny thing. It doesn't cost a cent and it can't be purchased with money. Some people seem to have it all the time and others seldom get even a taste. It can't be demanded, it can't be forced, it can't be shut out or shut in. We can't hold it in our hands or ship it parcel post and yet it comes, often when least expected and the thrill is so great that it is reckoned as one of the most priceless possessions.

Happiness is only a state of mind. Perhaps it's the interest we earn on the investment of our appreciation of life and the things about us. If we see only the hardships, the grinding work and the sordid, seamy side of life, we get depressed doleful and droop around like a sick chicken. We can't ignore the mess we wade through, but it isn't necessary to get down and wallow in it. Even when cleaning the calf pen, it is possible to keep one's face clean and get pleasure from the antics of the calves as they race around or admire their conformation and breeding as we dream of the wonderful cows they will soon become.

A file will readily cut soft iron but it will only polish tempered steel. So the daily irritations and disappointments will cut deeply if we let them or increase our enjoyment of the good things just by way of contrast. We can keep our eyes glued on the mucky floor of the hog shed or look up where the birds are singing.

January 1, 1947

It won't change the floor or the birds, but it will make a lot of difference to each individual and to those around him. A smile is like sunshine to those about us, but a sourpuss has the cheering effect of a sleet storm.

The world is still all right. Rain falls, the sun shines, seed sprouts, trees and grass grow as well as ever, fish spawn and birds nest in the same way they have for a thousand years. Only man is to blame for eroded fields, weeds and wars. Selfishness causes our troubles and selfish men are not happy. Conversely, happy men are not selfish. The two don't mix.

This would be a pretty fine place to live if everyone was happy. A happy man is always trying to make other's load a little lighter, trying to hoe his own row clean as he sees it and helping others who seem to need his aid. He isn't forever fussing about getting his share of reward for all his effort. He isn't grasping, greedy or intolerant. He's pretty comfortable to live and work with.

And so, for the New Year, I'm wishing you happiness. You'll probably have hard work, headaches, backaches and heartaches perhaps. Things won't always go your way. The world wasn't made to be an easy street, but it's an interesting road and there are plenty of fine things to do, great things to see, big things and little things to enjoy if you're looking for them. It is my sincere wish that everyone have a Happy New Year and that happiness will endure all through 1947.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 27 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 15 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Cans and Plans

As we consume the sunshine and vitamins mother canned last fall, it is time to begin planning for another summer when the days will be hot and the corn growing. Our backs acquire a new set of kinks as we scoop in the feed and shovel out the manure, while the sore spots we developed last summer from long hours on the tractor are getting a rest.

Now is the time to put the old think tank to work and while labor is resting from a change of pace, step up the contribution made by management. It's the time for looking over last year's business, studying successes and failures with the aim of repeating the one and eliminating the other. Which we will repeat depends to a considerable extent on the plans we make and the way we execute those plans when the proper time comes.

There are so many angles to farming that it's hard to know where to start. We have to consider each field separately. With its past history of cropping and production, what contribution can it make in 1947 that will add most to our net income? Will fertilizer pay and if so what kind and amount shall we apply? What amount of preparation will be needed to secure best returns? How much seed will be required and where will it be secured? What varieties will do best on that field?

When all these simple little questions are out of the way, we'll have to size up the whole cropping lay out. Will it give us enough pasture for the whole season? Will we have enough hay? These are usually the first needs to be arranged. Then the rest of the land can be allocated to feed or cash crops, whichever seems

January 15 1947

most likely to make the greatest net income.

With crop plans all arranged, the next job is to fit our livestock to the crops we can raise. Too much stock and too little feed will give any farmer grey hair and a hole in his pocket. Shall we cut the amount of stock or buy feed? Will we raise more hogs and less cows, adding some sheep to use the extra roughage or would it be best to drop hogs and sheep to concentrate on the dairy? What bulls, boars and rams will we need to buy? Where will we get them? How much can we afford to pay? Can we meet the requirements of sanitation, nutrition, management and care well enough to make more highly bred stock profitable? Few people can answer all of those questions intelligently without careful study of their own operations and even then they'll find some tough decisions to make.

It's like putting together one of these pictures that have been cut up into all sorts of crazy shaped pieces and dumped in a pile. If we could only fit each one perfectly, it would be a masterpiece of prosperity, but in dealing with nature, each piece is affected by weather, fertility, space, labor requirements, market prices, ability and some luck. It takes skill, experience, study and hard mental effort to think it all through.

Then lastly, available labor must be considered. Perhaps adjustments will have to be made in the pretty plan because it calls for three men one month and only one is available. Certain changes may spread the labor load more evenly.

Of course, some people say a farmer is unacquainted with the facts of life and business, but each operator must answer all of these questions in some way, each year. It's a final examination each man must take with his own wages as the mark of his ability.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 27 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 8 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Let's Plant a Forest

Johnnie came home from school all excited. "Pop, let's plant a forest! You know, on the hill back of the house here. You said it was too steep to plow without washing and teacher said if we boys could plant trees now, by the time we are grown up and need houses to get married and live in, we could have our own lumber and the birds could use them for game and everything."

"Isn't it pretty cold to go right out now and plant a forest?" Johnnie's dad grinned over the demand for immediate action. "We'd better wait until spring when the ground thaws out. Besides, we'll need some little trees. I don't see any around here. What kind do you want to plant and where will you get them? Sure, you can plant a forest on the hill and I'll help you, but it will take some planning. You'll need to use some of your school training on this job. First, how many trees will you need? Make out a planting plan."

Johnnie began to see that planting trees required more than just enthusiasm, but he took his problem to school and the next Saturday, several boys were out in the hill field, measuring and mapping. The teacher told Johnnie's dad it was the best arithmetic problem of the year. Finally the map was drawn to scale and a proud committee from the 7th grade showed it to Johnnie's dad.

"Here's a map of the hill field, dad. According to our measurements, there are 9.16 acres or 39,900,962 square feet. That's a lot of feet, isn't it? What do we do next?"

"When you want to make a good basket ball team, how do you decide who is to

play center and who is to play guard?" Johnnie's dad had a grin in his eye.

"All the fellows try out, and the coach picks the ones who can do each job the best. He knows everybody and what they can do,"

Johnnie's dad smiled. "Well, your next job will be to find out which trees can do the best job on your team. Some grow fast and some are slow. Some will grow into Christmas trees, some will raise nuts to eat, some will make good fence posts and some will make good lumber. What do you want to raise in your forest and what trees will make the best team for the job?"

The boys looked crestfallen for a moment. "That looks like more work," Johnnie said at last. "We'll have to get some books and study up on trees."

"You'll find it interesting," his dad replied. "Just figure you are picking the team you want to play the best possible game on the hill. They'll have to fight drouth, insects, rabbits, hard washing rains and be able to pull through our tough winters. See how much you can find out about them."

The teacher helped the boys get bulletins and books on the trees and the best letter from the class in grammar went to the Division of Forestry at the University, asking for advice. All the school was keen about their forestry project and the teacher found many ways to use their interest in various classes. They made lists of the kind of trees growing in the neighborhood, figured how many posts or how much lumber they would yield and what was the best use to make of them. They even had debates over what trees would be best to plant on the hill farm.

It seemed as though trees had become the principal subject at that school, but other parents caught the fever and the project expanded to include some low land, a rocky side hill, some fence rows and idle corners. Reading, writing and arithmetic were fun when there was a purpose behind it.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 27 1946

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 22 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Worst Is Over

Winter in Minnesota is a long hard pull and about this time of year all of us are counting the appetites in the barn and the feed remaining in mow, stack or bin to see how they match up. We spend the fall, until along in December getting things arranged for winter, then January is winter and in February we begin to expect spring pretty soon.

With January out of the way, it won't be long before spring pigs, lambs and poultz absorb our interest as we begin the old round all over again. The older it is, the newer it becomes. You^s folks may accept the regeneration of our flocks and herds as a matter of course, but as one sees a little further into the vast realm of Nature's intricate organization, the new born animal appears more and more miraculous.

What infinite power, mind, system, or whatever you wish to call it, is required to plan and execute the production of a new individual? Two microscopic cells, each impotent alone, unite and in that union impress upon the new individual so formed, all of the inheritance of past ages, sorted, classified and arranged by time and selection into an organism, most likely to perform a required task in this complex community we call our world!

At the instant the incomplete cells unite, it is decided whether the new member of society is to be an earthworm, a champion ram or a billy goat with long whiskers. The color markings, the shape, size, organs, disposition and intelligence are all fixed from then on. Environment may affect, but it cannot change these

potential abilities. The new individual will most likely represent an average of all recent ancestors.

But Nature isn't static. She is always seeking efficiency a better way of doing things, and so it is arranged that a small percentage of her new individuals will be different. As the carriers of countless generations of characters possessed by ancestors struggle for supremacy, it is provided that a small percentage of the combinations will be unusual. If the new arrangement is a benefit to the organism, it will thrive and reproduce readily, thus changing in time, the general average in the direction of greater efficiency. If the new combination of characters is bad, the odd collection of genes is more easily eliminated than its more fortunate brothers and sisters.

Thus Nature has developed from a common source such divergent denizens of her garden as elephants and humming birds, giant sequoias and pond lilies. Man's mind is staggered by the time required for such changes to be brought about and the intricate mechanism by which it was accomplished. One is made humble by the realization that he has been given the power to probe into these mysteries and by his study learn to use these forces to his own advantage. The possibilities for interest, pleasure and satisfaction are limitless, if humans could only learn to quit fighting long enough to enjoy the world they live in.

And so as we step into the barn today, we are met with a chorus of eager greetings by animals who look to us for care and kindness. In their bodies are being nurtured the strange chemical and physical processes which will soon come to a climax when they produce their young. Then their energy will be devoted to the nurture and protection of the offspring--another phenomenon of major importance and significance.

It makes one feel like removing his hat and bowing in reverence before an All Wise Being who could so carefully and completely provide opportunities for man's welfare. God is in the garden, the forest, the lake and in the barn. He will be in our hearts and minds if we permit.

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

University Farm News.
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 31, 1946

Daily papers
For release January 1

Minnesota farmers will face rising farm costs and declining farm income in 1947, J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm, predicted today. With this prospect in mind, careful planning should keynote every farmer's program for 1947.

Since 1940, per unit farm production costs have risen nearly 75 per cent. In 1947 further increases are expected in farm machinery, farm labor, lumber, seed and other farm supplies.

Although the use of tractors has increased greatly, old "dobbin" still is the biggest single item of cost on the farm power front, making up one third of the total cost of farm power and machinery in the United States.

The cost of operating tractors, trucks and automobiles in 1947 is expected to be 15 per cent over last year, and the costs of operating other farm machinery are expected to climb.

Because of work stoppages, the output of farm machinery, attachments and repairs in 1946 was 5 per cent below 1945. As a result, supplies may be tight for at least half a year. More trucks and cars, however, will be available, and the supply of tires is expected to be ample.

McNulty believes that the large production of lumber in 1946 will not meet current farm needs. Non-urgent construction work on the farm should be delayed at least until 1948. Lumber prices in 1947 will be as high or higher than in 1946.

If steel mills are not shut down, enough barbed and woven wire fencing, nails, staples, bale ties, metal roofing and pipes should be available.

The supply of many seeds including northern grown alfalfa, red clover, Kentucky bluegrass and some vegetable seeds will be short and higher priced. Sweet clover seed, however, should be plentiful.

Supplies of insecticides and fungicides are expected to be adequate to meet 1947 needs, McNulty adds.

McNulty reviews the farm cost situation in detail in new Extension Pamphlet No. 147, "Farm Costs are Mounting." Copies may be obtained by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3251-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 31, 1946

Daily papers

Release January 2

Farm and Home Week, University Farm's oldest most popular short course, has been postponed from mid-January to November 3-6, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University, announced today. Inadequate housing facilities in the Twin Cities during the winter period when the sessions have been formerly held made postponement necessary.

The last Farm and Home Week was held in January, 1945. For 45 years it has given farm people in Minnesota the opportunity to hear experts discuss the newest developments in farming, homemaking, rural life and national and world problems.

Farm and Home Week, which annually attracts nearly 4,000 people, presents a rich program of entertainment and education, Christianson says. The 1947 course promises to be the best in history with the Minneapolis and St. Paul chambers of commerce added to the long list of farm organizations which cooperate in the event.

A3252-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 31 1946

To all counties

LOOK FOR THE LABEL
WHEN BUYING SEED

Protect your fields from weeds by refusing to buy unlabeled, uncleaned seed, County Agent _____ advised _____ County farmers today. The spread of many of our most noxious weeds can be traced to farm sales of uncleaned seed and feed.

State law requires that all farm sales and auction sales of seed must be cleaned, sampled, tested and fully labeled, _____ points out. For farmers to buy seed with the understanding they will clean it before planting does not make the sale legal or safe. Few farmers know what weeds they have on their own farms and much less what their neighbors have.

It is just as illegal for the farmer to sell agricultural seeds uncleaned, untested and unlabeled to other farmers as it is for the seed dealer to do so, according to D. W. Frear, Agronomist at the State Seed and Weed Division at University Farm.

Frear points out that considerable farm seed, especially grasses and legumes, is being sold cheaper because it is uncleaned and unlabeled. In the long run however, such seed will cost far more than legitimate, labeled seed.

Weeds can also be spread through feed, and unfortunately there is no law preventing or regulating the sale of weed-infested grains for feeding. Farmers should know the weed seed content of all grain they buy for feed as well as seed.

State law does forbid transporting upon public highways of grain, seed and screenings containing seeds of leafy spurge, horse nettle, Austrian field cress, field bindweed and perennial pepper grass unless it is in containers that prevent weed seeds from scattering along the highway. Then transportation can be done only under permits issued by county weed inspectors.

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 1 Minnesota
December 31 1946

To all counties

SPARE THAT AX UNTIL
INVENTORY IS TAKEN

Spare that tree until you know what you have in that valuable woodlot of yours, advises County Agent _____. Taking an inventory of the woodlot will take only two or three hours for a ten-acre plot and the time spent will more than pay for itself in better yields and more profitable sales.

According to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, a good way to take an inventory is to count the trees over 14 inches in diameter. These are the trees that will bring best prices on the market as well as produce best home lumber.

Even after the inventory is taken, it still isn't time to get the saw out. A suitable market must be found first. With lumber for repairs and buildings scarce, the home farm often is the best and most profitable market possible. For many uses it is better to pay \$8 to \$12 per thousand board feet for custom sawing than to later pay \$40 to \$100 for the same lumber shipped in.

Ask your neighbors and see lumber buyers to find the best possible use for trees. Then be sure to have a sale contract stating specifications and prices in your pocket before starting to cut, Anderson advises.

Cutting in the woodlot isn't merely a matter of choosing the best trees. Just as in the dairy herd, there is culling to do. While production must be maintained, poor producers in the woodlot must go just as poor milkers in the dairy herd.

Anderson advises cutting fire-scarred, crooked, leaning, slow-growing, short and bushy, dead and large crowned trees first. Along with these less desirable species, large merchantable trees should be cut.

Straight, tall, well-formed, sound and fast growing trees, as well as, good timber species and good seed trees for restocking purposes should be saved.

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.

University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 31 1946

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN ON
BUYING HOME FREEZER

Size, efficiency and suitability to family needs are points to be considered carefully by _____ county families who plan to buy a home freezer in 1947, according to Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Before buying a home freezing unit, find out whether or not your family likes frozen foods, Miss Blair advises. If so, the size and type of the unit needed will depend on whether facilities of the community locker plant are to be utilized, the amount and variety of the products to be frozen and the number of persons to be supplied with food from the home freezer.

If foods are quick frozen at the locker plant, the home unit may be of the storage type with a holding temperature of zero. Use of the community locker for freezing and of the home freezer for storage will require a smaller investment for a home unit and reduce operating costs, because more current is required for freezing than for storage. If only fruits and vegetables are to be frozen and stored at home, a small unit with a freezing compartment may be best. A unit with temperatures below zero for freezing will be necessary if all foods are to be frozen and stored at home without locker service.

If most of the family food is produced at home and all frozen foods, both fresh and pre-cooked, are stored in the home unit, from five to six cubic feet of space per person is recommended. For a family of four, that would mean a unit with a capacity of 20-25 feet of storage space. Town families who use freezers only for storage of frozen foods that have been purchased will not require as much space.

When buying a freezer, be sure to find out how much food may be frozen at one time, Miss Blair urges. The freezing capacity will depend on the size of the condensing unit. Information on the freezing capacity as well as the actual storage capacity of the cabinet may be secured from the manufacturer or dealer. Usable space may differ widely in two cabinets of the same dimensions. The purchaser should know if there is a variation in the temperature between top and bottom of the box and how long the temperature may be expected to hold when the power is off. For storage units should maintain a temperature of zero degrees.

Assurance that manufacturer and dealer will give quick and reliable service to their customers may well be the determining factor in buying a certain make. Complete instructions for the care and use of the unit should also be secured from the manufacturer at the time of purchase.

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 1 Minnesota
December 31 1946

To all counties

FARM INCOMES TO
SLUMP DURING 1947

1947 will be a year when _____ County farmers should think through every move they make, according to County Agent _____. The years of record incomes are past, and now farmers will face lower prices and higher costs. Farm income is expected to be at least 15 percent lower in 1947 than in 1946 but still comparatively high.

1947 will be a year in which to sell freely, buy cautiously and avoid purchasing items that are scarce and available only at inflated prices. It will be a year in which better returns are expected for those who sell earlier in the year and earlier in the marketing season.

During World War II, farm production in the U.S. increased 30 percent. In _____ County, farmers have increased their production even more and they will continue to produce more and more efficiently in 1947 and the years to come, _____ predicts.

The big problem facing agriculture is how to use this large production. According to new Extension Pamphlet 150, "Agricultural Outlook", by W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, our larger population and greater per capita consumption will take care of some of this output.

During the war, population increased 8 percent and civilian per capita consumption 15 percent and would have increased more if additional food had been available. The rest of the increased production went into foreign markets. Maintaining high civilian consumption and demand for farm products, will depend on keeping up civilian income and employment.

Recent developments, Dankers says, indicate that we will lose ground in foreign markets and domestic consumption may slump. Prices for farm products are likely to drop 15-20 percent below 1946 for the 1947-48 marketing season and at the same time farm costs will increase. Net farm income will probably slip 15 percent or even more if there is a decided industrial slump.

Copies of Pamphlet 150 "Agricultural Outlook," may be obtained by dropping a card to the County Agent's office.

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

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Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's livestock breed associations will hold their annual meetings at University Farm, Thursday, January 16. In the past the associations have held their meetings in conjunction with Farm and Home Week, but this event has been postponed until a later date, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will meet in the morning and individual associations in the afternoon.

Among the associations to meet are the Minnesota Sheep Breeders, Horse Breeders, Swine Producers, Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Hereford Breeders, Red-Polled Breeders, Shorthorn Breeders and Brown Swiss Breeders associations and the Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club. Directors of the Holstein and Guernsey breeders' association will also meet.

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Daily papers
Immediate release

Christmas gift plants will bloom longer if they kept in a cool room where the air is moist, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today. To keep them flourishing, they should be given ample sunlight, kept away from drafts and escaping gas and watered sufficiently.

Leaves of greenhouse plants are likely to turn yellow and drop off in a warm, dry room. To extend the bloom of such plants, it is best to keep them in a cool place, Dr. Snyder says.

Poinsettias like warmer temperatures than most greenhouse plants and must be protected from sudden chills such as an open window. Temperatures must not change suddenly and must never go below 60 degrees F. The soil should always be kept moist. Use warm water rather than cold.

Cyclamen plants should be watered at least twice a week, preferably by setting the pot in a saucer of water. After moisture shows on the soil, remove the plant from the container of water.

African violets will bloom luxuriantly with a minimum of care if the right conditions are provided. They should be kept where they will get good light, but not the full noonday sun. A south window is usually best in winter; a north window during hot weather. A thin curtain between the window and the plant will prevent flowers from fading. Method of watering is important. Keep the soil damp, but not waterlogged. Pouring warm water into the saucer is best. Or, water of room temperature may be applied to the top of the soil if care is taken to keep it off the leaves and center of the plant. Remove faded flowers to make the plant more attractive.

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