

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 2, 1947

Daily Papers

Immediate release

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association will hold its annual meeting, January 23, at University Farm, Ralph Crim, extension agronomist and secretary of the association, announced today.

Highlight of the meeting will be the announcement of Minnesota Premier Seed Growers for 1946 at the annual banquet, Thursday evening, January 23, at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. The award to premier seed growers is sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and the Northwest Crop Improvement association.

Nearly 1400 Minnesota farmers and seed growers are members of the association which is devoted to the improvement of Minnesota seed stock. The association works with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in introducing and increasing new varieties developed by the University.

A3256-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 2, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The University of Minnesota, West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, Minnesota, will hold a farm arc welding conference, Wednesday, January 29, T. H. Fenske, superintendent of the school, announced today.

Welders, farmers and other persons attending the course will have the opportunity to try their hand on actual welding jobs, Fenske says. At least eight different types of machines will be demonstrated at the course, and each company will have a demonstrator in charge.

Afternoon and evening sessions will be held. Anyone interested in welding may attend without charge or advance registration.

A3255-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 2, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Representatives from 45 counties will gather at University Farm, January 20-25, for the annual weed and seed inspectors short course, J. O. Christianson, in charge of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The course will stress laboratory work, identification of seeds and weeds and legal procedures used in carrying out state laws.

In addition to inspectors, representatives of the seed trade and other commercial organizations are expected at the course.

The course is being sponsored by jointly the Agricultural Short Course office at University Farm and the Weed and Seed Division of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture Dairy and Food. C. H. Schrader, chief of the Weed and Seed Division, is in charge of program arrangements.

A3258-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 2, 1946

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Members of 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups all over Minnesota are making preparations to enter the fifth annual radio speaking contest, Glenn Prickett, assistant state 4-H club leader, announced today. Young people from 14 to 25 years of age are being encouraged to enter the contest as a part of their citizenship activity, Prickett said. Participants will prepare talks on the subject, "How Can I Contribute to Greater Unity Among People, in my Community, My Country or My World."

Most county contests will be held in early February. Following district events which will be conducted as radio broadcasts between February 15 and March 1, district winners will participate in the state contest at University Farm on March 8.

Last year more than 500 4-H and Rural Youth members from 75 Minnesota counties took part in the radio speaking contest which is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. Over \$1000 is being provided by the Council for awards.

A3257-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 3 1947

To Institute Counties

\_\_\_\_\_, state 4-H club agent, and  
\_\_\_\_\_, district 4-H club supervisor, will be the  
featured speakers at the annual 4-H Leaders' Institute for  
\_\_\_\_\_ county on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. The meeting will be  
held in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
(day) (date)  
(city) (building)

Purpose of the institute is to give special  
assistance to local adult and junior leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_  
(number)  
4-H clubs in the county, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_ and Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ will discuss guidance  
through 4-H club work, suggest ideas for recreation, give  
help for club meetings and present 4-H demonstrations. An  
important phase of the discussions will be how to help 4-H  
members in their livestock and home economics projects. Also  
presented will be the enlarged 4-H health program, which stresses  
community as well as individual health.

Local leaders who are invited to attend the  
institute include: (give names of leaders and clubs)

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 4, 1947

SPECIAL

LOCAL YOUTH LEADER (S)  
REPRESENTS COUNTY  
AT U. FARM MEETING

Among the 200 rural youth members attending Minnesota's first rural youth short course at University Farm, January 2-4 was (were)

The short course was presented by the University of Minnesota Agricultural short course office and the state 4-H club staff for members of local county rural groups in 50 Minnesota counties.

As farm leaders of the future, the members were challenged to meet the problems of juvenile delinquency, new developments in farming and home-making and changing economic trends.

Highlights of the course included tours of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Featured speaker at the first evening was E. W. Aiton, former assistant 4-H club leader for Minnesota and Wright County Agent, who is now in charge of 4-H and rural youth work for Eastern United States.

Mark Graubard, University of Chicago sociologist, discussed "Youth's Stake in Atomic Development" at the Rural Youth Banquet, January 3.

The course included instruction in clothing and nutrition for the girls and farm management and agricultural outlook for the boys.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses; Paul Moore, assistant 4-H club leader in charge of rural youth; and Kathleen Flom, state rural youth agent made arrangements and supervised the course.

The rural youth group in this county works in close cooperation with

the local county agent. Rural Youth, 18-30, are eligible.

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.

Pigs need water almost as badly during these cold January days as in mid-July. They can't drink ice or near freezing water so give them a break by keeping plenty of water before them at all times. A bulb, an electric element or a lamp placed beneath the waterer will keep the water from freezing.--H. G. Zavoral

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With egg prices expected to be down to support levels during most of 1947, it will be good business to cull regularly and sell hens as soon as they quit laying.--W. H. Dankers

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Winter is the time to plan and to build labor saving equipment for the spring chick crop. Try a sunporch for the chicks as long as ~~they~~ they need heat. For the range have wire roosting shelters, barrel waterers and large-sized cover feeders ready this winter.--Cora Cooke.

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Encourage calves to start eating hay and feed when they are a week old. Milk feeding should continue until the calf is eating at least a pound each of hay and grain daily. Hay is especially important because it is the only source of vitamins A and D after the calf is weaned.--T. W. Gullickson

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The bacteria causing mastitis are always present in the barn. It's up to the dairyman to keep them from infecting cattle. Infections can be prevented only by protecting the udder from bruises and rough handling. Regular, proper, complete milking; removing the milking machine as soon as milking is completed; plenty of bedding, proper fitting stalls; and cleanliness will all help prevent mastitis.--

H. R. Searles

Extra feed the month before lambing will help the ewe produce more milk, bear stronger and larger litters and feed their lambs better. Even in the best-fed flocks, the grain ration should be increased at least 30 days before lambing. If the flock is being fed wild or common hay, add at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound per head per day immediately. Increase this to one pound per day the last month before the lambs are born. Oats will do well for the grain.--W. E. Morris.

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Your own home and farmstead is the best paying market this year and every year for timber from the home woodlot. A few dollars spent for good custom sawing will save hundred dollars for the same lumber shipped in. Whether you plan to use the lumber at home or to sell it on the market, be sure of your market before you cut.--Parker Anderson

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Decide now what fruits you'll plant this spring and then get your order in early. The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has prepared a list of over 100 common fruit varieties and the nurseries in Minnesota handling each variety. The names of the nurseries handling the three new varieties developed by the University--the Redwell apple, Chestnut crab and Arrowhead strawberry--are included. Copies of this list may be obtained by dropping a card to Leon Snyder, extension horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

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Recommended alfalfa varieties for 1947 include the old standby, Grimm, and the two newer varieties, Ladak and Ranger. If you're short on alfalfa, a mixture of 8 pounds of alfalfa with 6 pounds of brome or 4 pounds of timothy will work well.--Ralph Crim



Special for Chick Kircher

The divisions of agronomy, plant pathology and soils will join to sponsor University Farm's Farm Crops Day, Friday, January 24, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Staff members will discuss recent developments in plant disease control, balancing soil fertility for better crop production, crop varieties for 1947, corn problems for the seed grower and the grass and legume seed situation in 1947. Farm Crops Day was formerly known as Crop Improvement Day.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association will hold its annual meeting at University Farm, January 23, Ralph Crim, secretary of the association, has announced. The association banquet will be held in the evening at the Leamington Hotel, and Minnesota's premier seed growers for 1946 will be announced.

Weed and Seed inspectors and seed firm representatives will attend a special short course designed for inspectors at University Farm, January 20-25. The course will include instruction in laboratory work, state regulatory laws and weed and seed identification.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 6, 1947.

MARGARET JOHNSON  
SPEAKS AT U. FARM

SPECIAL

Margaret Johnson, Willmar, who recently returned from the annual Farm Bureau convention at San Francisco, was one of the speakers at Minnesota's first rural youth short course held at University Farm, January 2-4. Other local persons attending the course included: Joyce Caskey, Opal Caskey, and Kenneth Skoglund.

The short course was presented by the University of Minnesota Agricultural short course office and the state 4-H club staff for members of local county rural groups in 50 Minnesota counties.

As farm leaders of the future, the members were challenged to meet the problems of juvenile delinquency, new developments in farming and homemaking and changing economic trends.

Highlights of the course included tours of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Featured speaker at the first evening was E. W. Aiton, former assistant 4-H club leader for Minnesota and Wright County Agent, who is now in charge of 4-H and rural youth work for Eastern United States.

Mark Graubard, University of Chicago sociologist, discussed "Youth's Stake in Atomic Development" at the Rural Youth Banquet, January 3.

The course included instruction in clothing and nutrition for the girls and farm management and agricultural outlook for the boys.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses; Paul Moore, assistant 4-H club leader in charge of rural youth; and Kathleen Flom, state rural youth agent made arrangements and supervised the course.

The rural youth group in this county works in close cooperation with the local county agent. Rural Youth, 18-30 are eligible.

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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.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 6, 1947

DICK FITZSIMONS  
PRESIDES AT YOUTH  
MEET AT U. FARM

SPECIAL

Dick Fitzsimons, Argyle, president of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation, presided at two sessions of Minnesota's first rural youth short course held at University Farm, January 2-4. Other local persons attending the course included Eugene Crummy, Leonard Hopka, Leland Underbakke, and Leonard Yutreszenka.

The short course was presented by the University of Minnesota Agricultural short course office and the state 4-H club staff for members of local county rural groups in 50 Minnesota counties.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 7 1947

To all counties

COUNTY AGENT ADVISES  
BUYING CHICKS EARLY

This year many \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers will end up in the "red" in their poultry business because they failed to get started early enough, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ warned today. Poultry profits this year will depend on efficiency, and getting chicks started early is the No. 1 item on the efficiency calendar right now.

It is always good business to have pullets laying in September to take advantage of seasonally higher prices. In 1947 there will be an added incentive because most farm product prices are expected to drop during the 1947-48 marketing season, and egg and poultry prices will be no exception. Early marketing will pay.

Early marketing will depend on early delivery—heavier breeds by late February or early March and Leghorns by early April. The poultry raiser who gets his order in late will have to be content with late delivery and possibly poorer selection.

When placing his order every poultry raiser should consider cutting back the number of chicks ordered to the actual capacity of the brooder house, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. This is not the time to expand the poultry business.

There should be no more than two chicks to the square foot in the brooder house, Miss Cooke says. This would mean no more than 350 chicks for a 12' by 14' brooder house.

The capacity of the laying house must also be considered in ordering chicks. If the laying house, for instance, will not take care of a little over 100 hens, the number of chicks will have to be even less than the 350 that could be handled by the 12' by 14' brooder house.

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

GOOD CARE WILL MAKE  
CLOTHES LAST LONGER

Making school clothes outlast the hard wear they get during long winter months is a problem in most families. Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm, suggests that the best answer to the problem is to take good care of clothes and clean them properly.

Miss Linn gives these tips on caring for wool clothing:

1. Air wool garments from time to time. Wool lasts longer if there are rest periods between wearings.
2. Avoid excessive pressing. Let wrinkles hang out rather than be pressed out.
3. Keep clean. Dry clean or wash before garments become badly soiled. Brush frequently. Remove stains at once.
4. When clothes become wet and mud-splashed, hang them to air, away from direct heat. Remove mud with a brush after it is dry, never while it is wet.
5. Hang up woven wool garments when not in use. Lay knitted garments flat.

Corduroy and velveteen garments can be washed successfully at home if proper precautions are taken, Miss Linn says. To wash corduroys and velveteens, make a thick suds of warm water and mild soap and plunge the garment up and down through the suds, using a brush on soiled areas. Rinse until all traces of soap are removed, but be careful not to wring or twist. Hang so the water drains down with the nap. When the garment is thoroughly dry, brush against the nap to raise the pile. To remove wrinkles and raise the pile, the material may be held over steam and brushed against the nap while it is damp.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 7 1947

To all counties

COLD DAYS BRING  
OUT DEFECTS IN  
FARM BUILDINGS

Recent cold spells have again brought out many defects in \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ County Farm buildings, reports County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many poultrymen have found wet litter and frost covered walls and ceilings. Dairymen have found their barn walls damp when temperatures dip below zero, and hog raisers have had trouble with frost laden windows that drip down onto the bedding when the sun comes out.

Many of these troubles can be traced to poor ventilation and insulation, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Often a few changes or additions will remedy the situation. Although these changes can be made in many cases by the farmer himself, he will need to know a little about the properties of different insulation materials, vapor barriers and the construction of intakes and outtakes.

Dennis Ryan and Robert Pile, extension engineers at University Farm, have brought together the latest information on insulation and ventilation in a new extension bulletin that is now available free of charge, from the county agent's office. The new publication is, extension Bulletin 253, "Insulation and Ventilation of Animal Shelter Buildings".

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 7 1947

To all counties

FEEDING MILK TO  
CALVES EXPENSIVE

Although there is no substitute for milk in feeding the dairy calf, the dairyman can't afford to feed his calves milk longer than absolutely necessary at present milk prices, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, has worked out a plan for raising calves on a minimum of milk. Actually the plan differs very little from the usual method except that special care is taken to keep calves healthy, thrifty and well-fed, says \_\_\_\_\_.

It never pays to raise and feed poor calves. They should be culled out as early as possible to save milk and other feed.

Allow the calf to be with its mother for several days to take advantage of colostrum. Feed whole milk for a month or more, and then substitute skimmilk until weaned. The daily feeding of milk or skimmilk should equal about 10 per cent of the calf's weight.

Do not wean calves until they are eating at least a pound each of hay and grain per day or until they're about a month and a half old, Gullickson says.

Encourage the calf to start eating hay and grain when a week old. Good-quality mixed hay is best with legumes second choice. Always let the calf have all the hay it wants.

For best results, the grain mix should contain 15 to 20 per cent by weight of high-animal protein. The calf can have up to 4 pounds daily from the time it's a week old until it's 9 months old.

Calves from 4 to 9 months old may have the same grain and hay as the regular herd limiting the grain, of course, to 4 pounds. Beyond that age, if on good pasture, no grain need be fed until a month before the heifer is to calve, Gullickson says.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 7, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Home gardens will again be needed in 1947, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today. Goal set by the United States Department of Agriculture is for 18 million gardens, with 6 million of these on farms. This equals the number of gardens planted during war years.

One of the principal reasons home gardening is being encouraged for 1947 is to provide better nutrition in millions of American homes. Studies made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the consumption of fruits and vegetables show that the average person does not get enough of these protective foods. Families with gardens acquire a taste for a wider variety of foods and consume a greater quantity of fruits and vegetables throughout the year. Home gardens can be of particular value to low income groups in supplying a large percentage of the fruits and vegetables consumed.

Helping the family meet the cost of living is another argument for having a garden this year, according to Snyder. He said gardeners should also recognize the cultural values that come with making the rural and urban home grounds more attractive.

A3259-JB



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 7, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

A special day devoted to Minnesota farm crops will be held at University Farm, Friday, January 24, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses has announced. Farmers attending Farm Crops Day will have the opportunity to discuss selection of crop varieties for 1947, better methods of balancing soil fertility and new methods of controlling plant diseases with University Farm specialists.

The divisions of agronomy, plant pathology and soils will each present the latest scientific developments in growing better farm crops at the meeting. Featured speakers at the event will include George M. Strayer, secretary, National Soybean association; Stanley Folsom, president, American Seed Trade association; Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm; and Carl Borgeson, assistant professor of agronomy.

**Farm Crops Day** has been scheduled for January 24 to enable members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association attending their annual meeting the preceding day to attend both events. The annual meeting will be held at University Farm, January 23, and the annual banquet the same evening at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

A3260-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 7, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association will hold its 17th annual bred ewe sale at 5 o'clock, January 16, at the Livestock Pavilion, University Farm, P. A. Anderson, secretary has announced. The sale will follow the 51st annual meeting of the association earlier in the afternoon.

Over 50 head of Hampshire and Shropshire ewes will be consigned by Minnesota's leading breeders for the sale. The ewes will be carefully selected for choice individuals of each breed, Anderson says.

Blood-lines are representatives of the best breeds, and the ewes have been bred to top rams, both imported and American.

A3261-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 7, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Before spending the money for a home freezing unit, be sure your family likes frozen foods. That's the advice of Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Size and type of the unit to buy will depend on the number of persons in the family, variety of products to be frozen and whether facilities of the community locker plant are to be used, Miss Blair said.

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. City families who use freezers only to store frozen foods that have been purchased will require less space.

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 only fruits and vegetables are to be frozen and stored at home, a small unit with a freezing compartment may be best. However, if foods are quick frozen at the locker plant, the home unit may be of the storage type with a holding temperature of zero.

When buying a freezer, be sure to find out how much food may be frozen at one time, Miss Blair urges. Information on the freezing capacity as well as the actual storage capacity of the cabinet may be secured from the manufacturer or dealer. 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

Determining factor in buying a certain make may be the assurance that the manufacturer and dealer will give quick and reliable service to their customers. Complete instructions for the care and use of the unit should also be secured at the time of purchase.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 9, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Eighteen Minnesota hog producers, who have been selected for Minnesota's 1946 Swine Producers' Honor roll, will be honored at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Swine Producers association at University Farm, January 16.

This is the second consecutive year that the honor roll has been selected, according to E. F. Ferrin, secretary-treasurer of the association. Last year 25 farmers were honored.

To be named to the honor roll the farmer must be nominated by his county agricultural agent, a local swine producer or a neighbor. All nominations are passed upon by a special committee of experts of the Swine Producers' association. This committee includes Ferrin; H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm; John Olson, Worthington, president of the association; Rudolph Juhl, Luverne; W. T. Foley, associate editor, the Farmer magazine; and Harold Pederson, Minneapolis, Hennepin county agricultural agent.

Selection to the roll is based on records kept by the farmers and personal inspection of the farms by at least one member of the committee.

The annual meeting of the swine producers' association is being held in conjunction with the annual meetings of several other livestock and dairy associations at University Farm.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association meeting will be held Thursday morning, January 16. In the afternoon the sheep, horse, swine, Milking Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Red-Polled, Short-horn and Brown Swiss Breeders' associations and the Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club will hold their annual meetings.

A3263-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 9, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers today were advised to sell freely and buy cautiously during 1947 by W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm.

The years of record incomes are past, Dankers warned, with farm incomes expected to slip at least 15 per cent in 1947. However, 1947 farm incomes are expected to be comparatively high.

Farmers who will be ready to sell earlier in the year and earlier in the marketing season will receive the best returns.

Dankers points out that during the war farm production in the United States increased 30 per cent and that Minnesota farmers expect to increase their efficiency and production even more in the years to come. The big problem facing agriculture is how to use this large production.

Our larger population and greater per capita consumption will take care of part of this output. During the war population increased 8 per cent and civilian per capita consumption 15 per cent 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, Dankers says. Recent developments indicate we will lose ground in foreign markets and domestic consumption may slump. As a result, prices of farm products are likely to drop 15-20 per cent below 1946 for the 1947-1948 marketing season and at the same time farm costs will increase.

Dankers has prepared a special publication on the farmer's prospects for 1947. A copy of Extension Pamphlet 150 "Agricultural Outlook" may be obtained by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul

A3264-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 9, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Clarence Smith, Jr., Dodge Center, and Mary Jean Wolter, Fairmont, have been named state champion Holstein dairy project members for 1946, the 4-H club office at University Farm, announced today. They are now being considered for national honors by the National Holstein-Friesian association.

Clarence has carried 4-H dairy projects for nine years. His outstanding work in the dairy project has won him four grand championships at the Dodge county fair, one grand championship at the Southeastern Minnesota Black-White show, and premiums at the Minnesota State Fair.

In 1942, he represented Minnesota at the National Club Congress. Recently he purchased his grandfather's share in the dairy herd of the Wasioja Holstein farms and now is in full partnership with his father in the dairy business.

Clarence's 4-H dairy cattle averaged nearly 600 pounds of butterfat per year compared with a state average of less than 200 pounds.

Mary Jean Wolter has been carrying 4-H dairy projects for seven years. During that time she has won a county grand championship award and two trips to the Minnesota State Fair for outstanding dairy project work. Mary Jean has carried 55 4-H club projects. Besides dairy these include garden, poultry and clothing.

The winners were chosen from a field of 3,000 club members carrying Holstein dairy projects in Minnesota.

A3265-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 9, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Frozen fruits should be used promptly, once they are taken from storage, if they are to retain their flavor, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today. They are at their best served when still a little icy.

Thaw only as much fruit as you wish to use at one meal, Miss Hobart advises, keeping the unused portion wrapped and frozen. Leave the frozen fruit in the sealed container while it is thawing, or if the package is broken, protect the end from exposure to air since oxygen tends to destroy the fresh flavor. Allow 6 to 8 hours for a 1-pound package to thaw on the refrigerator shelf. At room temperature, the 1-pound package will thaw in about 3 hours. If the package is turned upside down during the thawing process, the juice will penetrate the fruit.

Never refreeze food that has once thawed, Miss Hobart warns. Refreezing may impair flavor and food value and offers chances for spoilage organisms to flourish. If thawed fruit is left over, heating it briefly will help prevent further loss of eating quality. It should be stored in a cool place.

A3266-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 14, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will meet Thursday in Chicago with the technical committee on food and human nutrition research of the North Central Region of state agricultural experiment stations. Dr. Bailey is administrative adviser on food and human nutrition research for the North Central Region. He is also national adviser of the entire food and human nutrition project for all regions.

The committee will meet to complete the outline of projects on which there is to be co-operative research by several of the experiment stations in the region. Among projects to be considered by the committee are the various nutritive levels in elements of the population as affected by age, pathological state, nationality and other factors; and variations in nutritive values of food as influenced by such factors as varietal differences, storage and different methods of processing.

A3267-JB



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 14 1947

To all counties  
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

EASY WAY SUGGESTED TO  
PASTEURIZE MILK AT HOME

Milk may be pasteurized at home by a simple method which will give \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ county farm families the same protection as residents of cities with modern  
pasteurization plants, according to Home Demonstration (County) Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Pasteurizing milk helps to provide insurance against communicable  
diseases that may be carried through raw milk.

Preferred method of pasteurizing milk at home is in a double boiler. An  
accurate dairy thermometer will also be necessary. Put enough water in the lower  
part of the boiler so it will touch the bottom of the upper pan. After bringing  
the water to a vigorous boil, pour milk into the top part of the boiler, keeping it  
covered. Heat until the milk reaches 165°F. With this method it is possible to  
learn to estimate the time needed and use the thermometer only for the final temper-  
ature check.

After the milk reaches 165°F., place the upper part of the double boiler  
immediately into a dishpan of cold water and cool to 60°F. or lower, leaving the  
milk covered. Keep tap water running into the dishpan or add more cold water.

Once the milk is cooled, transfer it to thoroughly clean bottles or fruit  
jars and cover with caps or lids. Keep the milk in a refrigerator or cooling tank  
at 50°F. or colder until used.

Another method of pasteurizing milk is in a saucepan or kettle over direct  
heat. This method, however, requires constant stirring to prevent scorching and  
formation of undesirable film. Put the pan of milk over direct heat, stirring con-  
tinuously with a metal spoon. Keep the thermometer in the milk, watching the tem-  
perature carefully. The minute the milk reaches 165°F. remove the pan from the fire  
and place it in a larger pan filled with cold water. As the milk cools, stir occas-  
ionally. When the temperature has gone below 150°F. cover and stir less often.

Cool to 60°F. or less, pour into clean bottles or jars, cover and place in refrig-  
erator or cooling tank.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minne-  
sota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperat-  
ing, 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  
January 14 1947

To all counties

PLAN FOR FAMILY  
FRUIT NEEDS NOW

\_\_\_\_\_ county gardeners who expect to plant fruit trees this spring should order adapted varieties and set them out according to a definite plan. That advice comes from L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Select a site that has good air and soil drainage, Snyder suggests and plant only as many trees as will actually be needed. A few trees of adapted varieties that are well cared for will produce more good fruits than a large neglected orchard.

Plenty of room should be allowed between trees. A desirable distance between apple and pear trees is 30 feet. Plums and cherry-plums may be planted 20 feet apart.

For a family of five, Snyder suggests a planting of nine apple, three crabapple, six plum and six cherry-plum trees. If small fruits are desired also, he recommends about 10 grape vines, six currant and six gooseberry bushes and a 200-foot row each of raspberries and strawberries.

Names of varieties adapted to specific sections of Minnesota are given in Extension Bulletin 224, "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota," available from the county extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 14 1947

To all counties

MAINTAINING BUYING  
POWER IN CITIES HELD  
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

The most promising way to keep the wartime expanded market for our farm products, and with it farm prosperity, is by maintaining the buying power of the consumer. When the consumer's income falls, the market for farm products is hard hit, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says.

Full employment and high purchasing power will help absorb the 30 percent increase in farm production during the war \_\_\_\_\_ adds. One of the most pressing problems facing agriculture is to find a market for this potential surplus.

According to W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, many other proposals have been made to help the farmer expand the market for his products. Some will help while others offer little hope.

Contrary to popular belief, new industrial uses will not offer an expanding market for farm products. Some farm products will find greater use in industry, of course, but nonagricultural synthetic products will often replace farm products, offsetting this increased use. The best agriculture can do is to hold its own in this field.

Sales promotion may be effective for new brands of food, but will not increase consumption of food as a whole. Increased consumption of one food may limit consumption of another. The human stomach as well as the pocketbook both establish an overall limit.

Improvement in processing, packaging and quality of food will increase consumption of certain items at the expense of others. It will help many farmers find better markets, but it will not increase the total demand for farm products.

Reducing marketing costs will help both the farmer and the consumer; therefore, every effort should be made in that direction, Dankers believes.

Supplementing the diets of low-income people will increase the total consumption of food products. Even if purchasing power is kept up, there will be some low-income people who could and would eat more if the food were made available, Dankers says.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 14 1947

To all counties

BUILD LABOR SAVING  
CHICK EQUIPMENT NOW  
FOR USE THIS SPRING

The days of careless handling and emphasis on large numbers in the poultry industry will soon have to pass. In the face of lower egg and poultry prices, better management will be necessary for poultry profits, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Much of the labor-saving equipment needed for better management can be built right on the farm during the slack winter months, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

First, every poultry raiser needs a wire screen sunporch, about the size of the brooder house itself. It is placed outside the house with a small runway between so that chicks can run in and out at will. One-inch mesh hardware cloth allows droppings to pass through, protecting the chicks from disease from contaminated ground.

Raising chicks on range can be made easier and more effective, too, with proper equipment, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.

One such labor saver is a wire enclosed range shelter. All it is is a little gable roofed house, about 12 feet square, with floor and sides of wire screen—hardware cloth for the floor and poultry netting for the sides. The roof is tight. The shelter is light and easy to move.

Without labor saving equipment, watering and feeding is often a stumbling block in raising pullets on range. Build feeders large enough to hold a full day's supply, allowing at least one 5-foot feeder for every 50 pullets.

Using large oil barrels on skids or wheels to hold at least a day's supply of water will save time and labor. By using two barrels one can be hauled out full and the other brought back empty.

A faucet, dripping into a long trough, or with a float valve will keep the pullets well supplied. Setting the waterer on a wire platform will keep birds away from muddy spots, breeding places for coccidiosis and worms.

A range storage bin built on skids will make feeding easier and also can be readied during the winter.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 14, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Dr. W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, will address the Hawaiian Veterinary Medical association and Hawaiian Dairymen's association in Honolulu on January 16, 17 and 18. Internationally recognized for his scientific research in the field of dairy science, Dr. Petersen will speak to the two groups on mastitis control and the physiology of lactation. He will make the trip to Honolulu by plane.

As a result of his investigations in the physiology of lactation, Dr. Petersen was elected last year to the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture, the third American agricultural scientist to be selected by the Academy. Minnesota dairymen and farmers know Dr. Petersen best for his work on fast milking methods and his rules for good milking.

A3268-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 14, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Minnesota poultrymen who fail to get their chicks started early enough this year may end up in the "red", Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, warned today. Poultry profits this year will depend on efficiency, Miss Cooke said. No. 1 item on the efficiency calendar is getting chicks started early.

To take advantage of seasonally higher prices, it is good business to have pullets laying in September. In 1947 there will be an added incentive because most farm product prices are expected to drop during the 1947-48 marketing season. Since egg and poultry prices will be no exception, early marketing will pay.

Early marketing, however, will depend on early delivery--heavier breeds by late February or early March and Leghorns by early April. The poultry raiser who gets his order in late will have to be content with late delivery and possibly poorer selection.

Since this is not the time to expand the poultry business, according to Miss Cooke, every poultry raiser should consider cutting back the number of chicks he orders to the actual capacity of the brooder house. There should be no more than two chicks to the square foot in the brooder house, or no more than 350 chicks for a 12 foot by 14 foot brooder house.

When ordering chicks, the poultryman should also consider the capacity of the laying house. If the laying house, for instance, will not take care of a little over 100 hens, the number of chicks will have to be even less than the 350 that could be handled by the 12 foot by 14 foot brooder house.

A3269-HSJB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 14, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY 3 P.M.

Eighteen outstanding Minnesota hog producers were honored today (January 16) by selection to Minnesota's Swine Honor Roll at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association at University Farm. The men selected were presented sterling silver medals at the meeting for their leadership in the field.

The swine producers selected to the honor roll include; Charles Albee, Caledonia; Robert W. Bird, Fairmont; Henry W. Ehlers, Luverne; N. C. Goodwin & Son, Austin; Bruce Graves, Jackson; Art Hawton, Redwood Falls; Frank Kleinsasser, Lambertton; Bernard Kuelbs, Sleepy Eye; Grant Lapham, Caledonia; Lloyd LeBert, Sleepy Eye; Ronald Lofgren, St. James; Don Mitchell, Round Lake; John Pestorius & Sons, Albert Lea; Saben Peterson, Corouso; Tom Rinkob, Jackson; Ed Sanders, Lewisville; Herb Schlauderaff, Glencoe; and August Voss, Lakefield.

Nine additional farmers were given honorable mention for the honor roll. They are Buell Adolph, Worthington; Irvin Charter, Lake Benton; Carl Malmberg, Lafayette; Arthur Meister, Lakefield; Theodore Schlotzko, Springfield; Ray Simmons, Marshall; John Soukup, Sleepy Eye; H. B. Spong, Marshall; and Al Tennis, Hayward.

The first Minnesota Swine Honor roll was selected last year, according to E. F. Ferrin, secretary-treasurer of the association. Farmers selected for the honor roll were nominated by county agents, neighbors and local leaders in 45 counties and were then passed upon by a band of leading farmers and hog experts.

Basis for selection to the honor roll included the use of approved modern methods of raising hogs; the number of pigs weaned per litter; and the average weight for age at marketing, Ferrin says.

A3270-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 16, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

What may be a new product for Minnesota's North Shore fish industry faced a battery of nutrition experts, fish and game officials and housewives at University Farm in its first test recently.

The occasion was the introduction of a specially prepared lake herring loaf, developed and perfected by Mrs. Alyce Larson, Grand Marias, and discovered by Agricultural Agent Carlyle Campbell of Cook county.

The fish loaf testing panel of 40 persons, which included St. Anthony Park housewives, University nutritionists, canning specialists and men faculty members, was arranged by Ralph Backstrom, extension economist, Eva Blair, extension nutritionist, and Wylle B. McNeal, chief of the home economics division. Norman D. Jarvis, canning specialist, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., was included on the panel.

If the product should develop commercial possibilities it will open a new and improved market for North Shore fishermen, Backstrom believes. He points out, however, that this would be only a preliminary step in developing a new product and that further tests must be made to determine the market for it.

The testing panel is one of the many activities of the Agricultural Extension Service to bring the facilities of the University of Minnesota to farmers and homemakers throughout the state.

A3271-ES



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 16, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

A one-day short course for florists will be held at University Farm on February 17, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, is in charge of program arrangements for the event.

Featured speakers will include Joseph E. Howland, associate editor of Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa, and Paul B. Krone, extension specialist in floriculture, Michigan State College, East Lansing. Problems in advertising, pre-packaging and marketing flowers and cultural practices for the florist will be discussed.

A3273-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 16, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE Saturday, January 18.

State championships in two 4-H club contests were announced today by Glenn Prickett, assistant state club leader at University Farm. Roland Richert, 17-year-old member of the Brown county Brookville Livewires 4-H club, Springfield, won top honors in the 1946 ton-litter project and Carole Hanson, 17-year-old 4-H girl from Ellendale, Freeborn county, was named state winner in the ten-ewe project.

Roland's litter of 13 Duroc-spotted Poland China pigs weighed 3,590 pounds at the end of 180 days, or an average of 276.1 pounds per pig. Of the 4-H'ers competing, Roland produced the heaviest average weight per pig. Reserve championship in the contest went to Raymond Luthi, Morris, Stevens county, whose litter of 14 purebred Duroc Jersey pigs weighed 3200 pounds in 180 days. Purpose of the ton-litter project is to produce 2,000 pounds or more of pork in 180 days from the litter of one sow.

This year's winner in the ten-ewe contest had 19 Shropshire lambs which weighed 1556 pounds in 135 days or an average of 156 pounds per lamb. Last year Carole was state winner in the ton-litter project. Elmer Schlueter, Hutchinson, McLeod county, won second place in the ten-ewe contest with his 18 Shropshire lambs which weighed 1457 pounds in 135 days.

A3272-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 16, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

New officers and directors of Minnesota livestock breed associations were announced today following annual meetings held at University Farm, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Re-elected to offices in the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association were H.A. Derenthal, Wykoff, president; Norris Carnes, South St. Paul, 1st vice president; Wm. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, 2nd vice president; and J. S. Jones, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer

Officers of the different breed associations elected for 1947 include:

Milking Shorthorn Breeders - president, Jay W. Craig, Minneapolis; vice president, Fred Hanson, St. Peter; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Hodgson, Waseca; parish directors - east, Lawrence Loeffgren, Lake Elmo and E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing; south-east, Francis Lightly, Austin and Edward Larson, Kasson; southwest, C. H. Plenge, Welcome and Clarence Voehl, Lakefield; northeast, George E. Jacobi, Minneapolis and Laverne Relander, Bordman, Wisconsin; northwest, Chester Ingberg, Ada and Walter Davenport, Fergus Falls.

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

Shorthorn Breeders - president, John McIver, Farwell; vice president, George Lauriach, Minnesota Lake; secretary-treasurer, Fred J. Giesler, Blue Earth; adviser, W. H. Peters, University Farm; directors, John Haase, Blue Earth; D. B. Coborn, Sauk Rapids, Norman Findahl, Waterville; Charles Ewald, Waldorf; Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, honorary member.

Minnesota Sheep Breeders - president, Harry J. Cross, Brook Park; vice president, Guy Bobendrier, Elk River; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Anderson, University Farm; directors, J. B. Conley, Verndale, and R. E. Kietzer, Truman.

Minnesota Horse Breeders - president, Elmer R. Jones, LeSueur; vice president, L. V. Wilson, Excelsior; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Harvey, University Farm; directors Carl G. Anderson, Hector; Clarence J. Coulter, Como Station, St. Paul; Gordon G. Lammers, LeSueur; William Schalsben, Minneapolis.

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

Hereford Breeders - president, M. E. Tester, Fairmont; vice president, C. P. Putnam, Tintah; secretary-treasurer, Roland Abraham, Lakefield; directors, John H. Block, Worthington; Melvin Ouse, Rothsay; A. J. Roninsen, Mahanomen; Truman Jeppeson, Avoca; Martin Buer, Atwater.

Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club - president, A. Horton Dietz, Minneapolis; vice president, John Schmit, Motley; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Tschetter, Mt. Lake.

Brown Swiss, president, R. L. Bode, New Ulm; vice president, George T. Hendel, Caledonia; secretary-treasurer, G. M. Slade, White Bear Lake.

Red Polled - president, E. E. Kwack, Jr., New Prague; vice pres. Joseph Tomek, New Prague; secretary-treasurer, Frank Amsel, Lyle; directors, John Mueller, Arlington; Myron Aultfather, Austin; John Walker, Montgomery; E. Louis Studer, Austin; Harold Miller, Parkersville.

43274-JB

Raymond Lathi, Morris, a member of the Horton Riverside 4-H club, was named state reserve champion in the 4-H ten-litter contest, according to an announcement from the state club office at University Farm.

The honors came to Raymond at the end of his first year in club work. His litter of 14 purebred Duroc Jersey pigs weighed 3200 pounds in 180 days, or an average of 228.5 pounds per pig.

State champion in the contest was Roland Richert, Springfield, Brown county, whose litter of 13 Duroc-spotted Poland China pigs weighed 3,590 pounds at the end of 180 days, or an average of 276 pounds per pig. Purpose of the ten-litter project is to produce 2,000 pounds or more of pork in 180 days from the litter of one sow.

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  
January 18, 1947

Special

Roland Richard, 17-year-old member of the Brown county Brockville Livewires 4-H club, Springfield, has been named state champion in the 4-H ten-litter contest for 1946, according to an announcement from the state club office at University Farm.

Roland's litter of 13 Dapple-spotted Poland China pigs weighed 3,590 pounds at the end of 100 days, or an average of 276 pounds per pig. Of the 4-H'ers competing in the contest from all over the state, Roland produced the heaviest average weight per pig, in addition to the heaviest litter.

Purpose of the 4-H ten-litter project is to produce 2,000 pounds or more of pork in 100 days from the litter of one sow.

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.

Livestock honors come easily to Carele Hansen, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Hansen, Ellendale. Carele has been named state champion in the 4-H club ten-ewe contest, according to an announcement from the state club office at University Farm.

In competition with other 4-H'ers from all over Minnesota, Carele won state honors after her first year of carrying the ten-ewe project. From 10 ewes she saved and cared for 19 Shropshire lambs, which weighed 1,556 pounds in 135 days or an average of 156 pounds per lamb.

Last year Carele was state winner in the 4-H ten-litter project with a litter of 13 pigs which weighed 3,003 pounds in 180 days or an average of 231 pounds per pig.

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  
January 18, 1947

Special

Elmer Schlueter, 16-year-old member of the Acema 4-H club, Hutchinson, has been named state reserve champion in the 4-H ten-ewe contest, according to an announcement from the state club office at University Farm.

In competition with 4-H members from all parts of Minnesota, Elmer won second place with his 18 Shropshire lambs which weighed 1457 pounds in 135 days, or an average of 145 pounds per lamb. Last year Gretchen Schlueter won second place in the state 4-H ten-ewe contest.

This year's state champion was Carole Hansen, 17-year-old 4-H girl from Ellendale. Her 19 Shropshire lambs weighed 1556 pounds in 135 days.

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

The cattle feeder who is crowding his steers for early market is well justified in feeding a protein supplement now that prices have dropped. Feed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of linseed or soybean oilmeal per day if legumes are not included in the ration. Half that amount will do if the hay is alfalfa--W. E. Morris.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you have plenty of corn, it is a good idea to hold over those extra bred sows for farrowing this spring instead of selling them. Recent surveys indicate that the 1947 spring pig crop will be only one per cent over 1946 instead of the large increase expected.--S. B. Cleland.

\*\*\*\*\*

Get your sows in good flesh if you want them to produce healthy litters and to nurse well. A gilt should have  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of grain per day while carrying her litter.--H. G. Zavoral.

\*\*\*\*\*

Straight run chicks should be a good buy this year for poultry raisers with sufficient brooding room. Feed represents a major cost of raising chicks. With feed plentiful, poultry sales will help pay part of the cost of raising the pullets.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*

Plan to seed down a fresh field of clover or alfalfa this spring. Good legume hay is one of the cheapest foods on the farm, especially with protein concentrates so costly.--S. B. Cleland.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you have never used a sunporch for the chicks while being brooded near the farmstead, this is the year to ~~start~~ start. With a sunporch the chicks can be out-of-doors without fear of picking



up coccidiosis even though wet weather prevents moving them to range.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

Start looking around now for bull calves for breeding next fall. If you wait until June or July, there/<sup>will</sup>only be leftovers to choose from.--Ralph Wayne

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't waste the most valuable, best-quality lumber in your woodlot trees by cutting trees too high. If necessary, clear away the snow around the trees to get that extra two-feet of valuable lumber.--Parker Anderson.

\*\*\*\*\*

Farm chores are hard enough without making them harder with unhandy arrangements. Streamline to save time and labor. With dry grain, grind and mix at least a two week's supply of concentrate if you're using large equipment with a tractor. Many farmers are finding it more economical and convenient to use smaller grinding units if bins can be arranged so that grain can be self-fed into the grinder. Another way to streamline is to build a feed cart and get a measure so that grain can be doled out quickly and accurately according to the cow's production.--Ramer Leighton.

\*\*\*\*\*

While the winter winds howl around the farmstead, is a good time to make plans for establishing that much needed farmstead shelterbelt. Decide now what land is to be set aside and what species of trees should be planted this year.--Raymond Wood.

\*\*\*\*\*

Feeding silage with a silage cart takes only one third as much time as feeding with a bucket.--Ralph Wayne.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 20 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday February 26 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Nice Nuisance

Ever since old Chunie died over a year ago, we have been busy raising her successor. His official name is Mr. Sharp, but he's Sharpie for short. Each month we have recorded his height at the shoulder and at 26 inches we're wondering when he's going to stop growing. He's already oversize for a collie. At a year old, he's still very much a pup. His feet and legs seem too big for him to handle. He slips and stumbles a lot and loves to rub hair on every visitor who comes to see us.

He's anxious to be helpful. When mother goes to the garden or across the yard he wants to carry something. Last summer he could be satisfied with a cucumber or beet. In the winter he wants to hold her hand or carry her coat--even if she is in it. He has no intention of biting, but those long, sharp, shiny teeth do get mixed up in things. He got a tooth caught in some nylons--those flimsy, expensive nothings which can run faster than the legs they decorate. He hooked a tooth in Mother's apron and a three-cornered chunk came out. These things make him unpopular.

Sharpie is a sociable canine. When he gets cold in the daytime he stands up and looks in a window. He can rap on the door but hasn't yet learned to turn the knob with his teeth. When he gets in, he checks over the downstairs rooms to see who is there and sometimes tours the upstairs on a similar mission. When spoken to, he wags his south end with such vigor that a smoking stand has no chance to remain erect and we fear for the glass in the bookcase doors.

When he finally lies down and stretches out he just about fills the kitchen floor or covers a six-foot rug in the living room. When Mother starts to step over him, he's likely to rise hastily with disastrous results. Then he is banished to the

basement. Mother had a big cloth on the dining room table when he walked under, and it did look funny to see his head peering out under one edge and his tail waving on the other side of the table. He didn't get caught and pull everything off--that time.

Shiny, a black cat with two white whiskers, often hangs around our back door for a handout. Some times she scoots up a tree when Sharpie comes running. At other times she curls up beside him to doze. They are friendly but like to play games. Often Sharpie picks up Shiny in that great long jaw and carries her around for awhile. Shiny's head may be half way down the dog's gullet, but she just relaxes and seems to enjoy it. One day Sharpie picked up the cat and carried her to the edge of the porch. Then he put that long nose under her middle and nudged her off. He peered over for a minute to see if she landed O.K. and then went over to clean up what she had left in her dish.

They say a collie can dent a gun barrel with his teeth. I can believe it without having him try it out on me. After all, I'm no gun barrel. Sharpie seems to realize his power and is most careful. He'll catch mice but doesn't like to bite them, so he sometimes swallows them whole. We're wondering what he'll do if he ever catches up to a rabbit. He's working up more speed every day and we're hoping to see him win a race.

The pup patrols the premises, seeing that everything is in order. He keeps busy with various bones which he buries in snow and digs up in some sort of rotation to have another go at them. Somehow they don't soften up much in zero weather. He doesn't bark at cars but lets out a furious deep bellow if some stranger walks across the yard. He's friendly to everyone, but when the kids get in a scuffle, he goes wild. I just have an idea that if someone tried to muss up Mother, he might not be so gentle.

We've always had a dog and I hope we always will. Each canine member of our family has been different. We can tell stories of their sagacity and cunning. It's hard to believe that dogs can't reason. Their loyalty and affection is appreciated except on a few sundry occasions when it goes a mite too far. He's a big nuisance, but somehow we all like him.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 20 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday February 19 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Oats Situation

Apparently almost everybody wants to grow one of the new varieties of oats this year. We are flooded with inquiries. Some folks just mail a check and say, "Send me some new seed oats." We would like to please everyone, but until some fairy godmother shows us how to increase seed by muttering an incantation, we'll have to plant and harvest, clean and sack the stuff just like other folks. When the bin is empty, it's just all gone and there isn't any more.

The succession of oats varieties in Minnesota is an odd story. Way back when Gopher was first mentioned, some people thought it was tops and others were sure it was absolutely no good. Within a very few years, Gopher had proved itself and few other varieties could be found anywhere in the state. Up to that time rust on oats had been considered of small importance. It caused little damage until everyone began to grow Gopher. Then bingo! rust hit us hard in the oats field and Gopher was out.

Several new varieties such as Boone, Marion, Hancock, Anthony, and Minrus were offered as rust-resistant replacements by the Experiment Stations, but nothing seemed to catch the popular fancy until Wisconsin came out with Vicland and Iowa with Tama. The two new varieties were so similar few could tell them apart, but as fast as seed could be supplied, they replaced practically all other oats in Minnesota. Perhaps it wasn't a stampede, but it was certainly not a casual migration. In 1941 Vicland and Tama had not been tested long enough to go on the Minnesota recommended list. In 1943, they were given first place and in 1945 they were almost the only varieties grown.

But Vicland and Tama proved to have serious faults. One objection by farmers was the taller, later heads which seemed to become more and more numerous. One farmer claimed that 20 per cent of his Vicland was this tall, late stuff and that

it did not dry out sufficiently to permit combining when the good oats were ready. No method of purification has yet been entirely successful in eliminating these tall heads, but the Experiment Station has a strain in which they are down well under one-half per cent.

Another unexpected development was that Vicland and Tama proved susceptible to strain 8 of stem rust. They were put out as resistant to stem rust, crown rust and the smuts, but this one strange race of rust crept in from somewhere else and hit the oats when all other rusts had failed. The damage was not serious in most cases, but it scared a lot of people.

Then last year the pathologists were called to identify a new disease in oats. They dug up a nice 50-cent word for it which means rot and this rot was in the roots. In some few places the new disease hit hard at Vicland and Tama. The consequent publicity finished hanging the culprits.

The new varieties offered to replace our recent favorites are Clinton from Iowa, Mindo and Bonda from Minnesota. All of these seem resistant to known rusts, smuts and root rots. All yield about the same in comparable plots at our Station, having done somewhat better than Vicland in recent years. Clinton and Mindo are about as tall as Vicland. Bonda is taller and may be better adapted to lighter soils.

Thousands of farmers are anxious to try the new varieties, but seed simply is not available in sufficient quantity this year. An attempt will be made to get all 1947 growers to certify their seed and supplies should be fairly ample by 1948 if we have a good crop. All of which does not help Tom, Dick and Harry this year.

In localities where the new disease on Vicland was severe last year, an effort should be made to locate seed of Gopher, Marion, Boone or Minrus. Generally, Vicland will be planted and will probably do about as well as ever. It should by all means be treated before planting. Ajax is a good variety for yield and standing ability but may be damaged badly if a rust epidemic hits again. At reasonable prices it is well worth a try.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 20 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday February 12 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Good Scouting

This week is the 37th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. After having served as scoutmaster for 25 of those years and having passed every test from Tenderfoot to Eagle time after time with successive crops of boys, I still regard the Scout purpose and plan of operation most highly. The pattern is right, the objectives are good and plenty of fine boys are willing and able to follow the Scout Trail. What weaknesses there are in the program are weaknesses of man power.

Most people work hard--or think they do, which is even harder. It's lots easier to sit in a comfortable chair with a good book than to sleep out in the snow with a gang of wild Indians or engineer a troop program every week, come rain, snow or party. Boys in the mass are noisy, careless, obstreperous brats--even as you and I. One must overcome a lot of inertia to discover those fine, keen, sensitive minds hidden behind a brassy exterior crust. More men, better men, trained men, but, above all, willing men are needed to make the Boy Scout program effective. Money will never do it.

One of my older scouts wrote a nice letter a few days ago. He sent in his registration fee for another year and was pleased to report another promotion and a new salary of over \$7,000. Some of the scouts in our troop are probably making more than that. It's fine to hear of their financial success, but of even greater interest to me is what they are doing. Practically everyone with whom I have been able to keep in touch is going straight and doing something constructive. Scattered all over the world, they are helping to make this jumbled planet a better place to live.

Not for a moment would I suggest that they might have gone to the dogs

without Scouting. That didn't "save" them, but perhaps it helped a little in teaching self-reliance, application and respect for others. Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we also celebrate this week, never heard of the 12 scout laws, but he practiced them diligently. As a boy, he might have made a good patrol leader. Scouting is an attempt to recall and use some of the environment which developed Lincoln for the benefit of modern boys who otherwise may not learn to light a fire, cook a meal or stand fast when the crowd is blindly running the other way.

Scouting is only a means to an end. Highly paid executives, expensive offices, neatly pressed uniforms and modern propaganda are utterly useless unless boys are helped to become respectable self-reliant men. If the machine gets bigger than the product, it is soon junked. The Scouting machine is big, but it works with well over a million boys. Its output is good and the product is needed more than automobiles and washing machines. It could do a much better job and double production if it had more operators on the assembly line. It needs more men who will do themselves the best good turn ever by learning Scouting along with a bunch of green boys.

Scouting has done me more good than it has any of the hundreds of boys who passed through the active troop. I've had to learn a lot of useful things just to keep up with the boys. It has taught me tolerance and judgment. I can get along with people better because I learned to get along with a bunch of boys. It has brought keen enjoyment because I learned with the lads to see more of the interesting entertainment Nature has spread out for our amusement and instruction.

I have learned not to judge boy or man by outward appearance. Most of us put on some kind of crust to hide our real feelings. Little angel face may be rotten at the core while the tough dead-ender may have a mind and heart of gold. The effort put into Scouting has paid bigger dividends than the heavy labor in field and barn.

Best of all, Scouting has brought me the friendship of the finest group of young men anyone could ever know. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, business executives, plant breeders, scientists, farmers, artisans, they are all my boys and I'm proud of them. On top of that are the friendships made with other men of like mind who have helped and instructed me all along the way. No wonder I'm still an enthusiastic Scouter and wish to congratulate the organization on its 37th birthday.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 20 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday January 29 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planning New Barns

We visited the lumber yard the other day and could have taken home their entire stock of boards and dimension stuff in a pickup. As Old Mother Hubbard found the cupboard is bare and a lot of people are living in basements waiting for a time when they can get enough toothpicks or shingles to add a couple more stories. We can't build now, but we can make plans for farm buildings and have them ready when the wood starts coming again.

Sam Engene, up at University Farm, has been watching people do chores, and he points out how much shoe leather and energy they use just walking back and forth to get a fork or carry feed and water. I enjoy a hike in the woods but will try to dodge the extra hundred miles or so Sam says we waste in useless walking around the barn.

The first thing we have done in planning a new dairy barn is to think through a day's chores. How can the work be concentrated in one place to save steps? How can we avoid carrying things back and forth? Can we arrange the feeding and milking so that the cows do the traveling and the man stands still? In some restaurants we sit down and wait while a tired gal trots back and forth between us and the kitchen about five times, taking the order, serving the meal and cleaning up. That's the way we do it in our present barn.

In the new barn we want to use the cafeteria idea where folks walk past, pick up what they want and eat it with no waste time or motion.

We went to see the pen type barn at Madison, Wisconsin, where they are trying a lot of new things. It takes a bit more room and bedding, but the cows have a



bedroom for sleeping, a dining room and an "office" where they pay for their board by letting a machine take their milk and put it in a pail. The cows and men both seem to like that system.

The bedroom should be as nearly square as possible, with approximately 75 square feet per cow. At least it is considered better if the cows do not have to walk in the bedded area any more than necessary. If they all have to walk down a lane or alley to go to bed, it is pretty sure to get soupy. A windbreak and roof with one whole side open to the dining room seems best. The only labor here is the daily distribution of bedding, which must be ample if the cows are to keep clean. The manure can be hauled out once a year, loading by tractor power if the building is properly planned.

The dining room should have a cement floor and a feed bunk which allows each cow 30 inches or more of space. A water tank, well banked or heated, will serve the whole herd. Silage can be passed out with a cart and shovel or a basket hung from an overhead track so that the "waiter" can scatter 500 pounds at a trip without any heavy lifting. Hay is fed in the same bunk and one trick is to plan so that it is handy. Chopped hay can be fed with the same equipment as silage or shoveled over the fence, if that's all it needs. The dining room should be cleaned daily, possibly with a bulldozer or a drag line.

Entrance to the "office" should be from the dining room. Baited with the grain ration, each cow in turn walks up a little ramp so the attendant can put on the milking machine at waist level without stooping. When milked she goes back to the dining room or bedroom as she prefers.

It sounds like a lot less work than carrying all the feed in and carrying all the milk out. Those we talked with who had been using the plan were enthusiastic about it. Anything that will take the drudgery out of cow milking sounds good to me. So we are planning a barn. When it's built, we can tell you more about it.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 20 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday February 5 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Raisin' Ricky

It was only a few years ago that our youngsters furnished subject matter for many of these weekly stories. Now it is a grandson. I don't feel particularly senile, but apparently old age must be creeping up. As a friend once remarked, "I don't mind being a grandpa, but it's a shock when I realize I'm married to a grandmother."

Any pa or grandpa who doesn't think his kids are something special should have his head examined. We run along with the crowd on this point, for Mother and I agree with his parents that Rick is a most remarkable child. At half past two, he runs, talks, gets into mischief and upsets his milk! Who ever heard of such cunning and intelligence at that age? No question about it, he is unusually bright to do such original things!

We had Rick and his parents home for the holidays and it was great fun. I think Mother was just a little bit pleased when I went off to work so she could have his undivided attention. On the other hand, if we're ever going to make a farmer of the lad, he needs to start his instruction at once.

They got in on a late train at 1:30 A.M. and Ricky wanted to go right out to the barn to see the horses. I was all for it, but since it was 10° below and no moon, his mother talked me out of it.

Ricky reveled in an abundance of farm magazines. I never realized how useful they were. He'd trail me around with a Farm Journal, Country Gentleman or Capper's Farmer, and whenever he'd catch up it would be, "Read me the pictures." Yes, sir, that boy could identify all the farm animals, even Elsie the contented cow and a lot of farm machinery. Over and over again he'd study each picture and listen to

the yarns I'd make up about what each object was for or what everyone was doing. You should have heard his disgust with Grandma's lack of intelligence because she didn't "Read the pictures" according to the same text. That was Grandpappy's inning.

Bud thought he'd hitch Sharpie, the big Collie pup, to a sled and give Ricky a ride. He rigged up a harness and got the pup hitched but forgot to hang on. Before Ricky could get on, the pup lit out with the sled banging behind him like a tin can on his tail. He left equipment all over the back yard and ended up between Grandpa's knees, highly suspicious of the world in general. It took Bud an hour or two to regain the canine's confidence. Ricky thought it was better than a movie.

We made some progress with the boy's agricultural training. He rode the horses, preferring old Pete, whose broad back seemed as secure as a floor. The youngster felt he was most important when Bud put him on the tractor seat. He pulled and pushed everything in sight but finally appealed for help to "Make it go." Nothing would do but to start the motor. The roar seemed to be music in his ears. When it stopped he hunted up a crescent wrench and screw driver. "My fix it to go some more. We all felt much encouraged over his mechanical ability.

His principal field was psychology and his methods outdid any book on "How to Make Friends and Influence People." We might all have had rings in our noses the way he led us around. One morning we had a little argument about breakfast, but I was firm and soon he gave up his point and came to the table like a man. After breakfast I took a few minutes to play with him and we had a big romp. Finally, I looked at my watch and said I must be getting out to work. Ricky took my wrist, looked at my watch carefully and with his best smile remarked, "Let's play just five minutes more, shall we 'ampa?" We did.

When the folks left, it was hard to let Ricky go. Mother held him pretty tight and said she'd be lonesome. He patted her cheek and said, "My must go now. Come again. 'ampa take care of you." We're looking forward to that next visit. Mother thinks he won't be quite old enough for a pony next spring.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 21 1947

To all counties

COUNTY AGENT \_\_\_\_\_  
ADVISES DAIRYMEN ON  
WINTER CARE OF MILK

Preventing milk from freezing is one of the problems dairymen face during the winter months, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Handling of frozen milk in the creamery is not only costly but may lead to inaccurate testing of the fat content.

From the standpoint of the farm wife or consumer, milk which has frozen and then thawed is undesirable since it takes on a watery or diluted flavor. When milk or cream is thawed too rapidly, there is also danger of rupturing the fat globules with some elimination of the fluid fat. When the cream is used in coffee, droplets of oil appear in the cup. This oiling off in hot beverages is often objectionable.

To prevent milk from freezing, set the milk can in a tank of cold circulating water in the milkhouse immediately after milking and keep it there till the milk is down to 50°F. or lower, advises W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm. As long as the water is kept in circulation, the milk will not freeze, particularly if the tank is insulated.

Too frequently milk is kept in a warm place in order to keep it from freezing, Combs says. Held under such conditions, milk may approach the temperature of the room. Bacterial growth in milk is very rapid at temperatures between 60° and 80°F. To make certain that bacteria in milk will not multiply, the milk must be kept cold, below 50°F., he warns. Combs also points out that when milk is set in the kitchen it may take up foreign odors which are objectionable.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 21 1947

For use in potato,  
fruit and truck crop  
growing areas.

CUT COSTS, IMPROVE MARKETING  
(FRUIT, VEGETABLE, POTATO)  
GROWERS ADVISED

Costs must be cut and marketing improved to maintain returns for fruit and vegetables in \_\_\_\_\_ County in the coming years, \_\_\_\_\_ County Agricultural Agent said today. If producers do cut costs and improve their marketing practices now they can expect fairly good returns in 1947.

For the first time, a special publication devoted entirely to future prospects for fruit and vegetable growers in the state, has been printed \_\_\_\_\_ says. Ralph Backstrom, extension economist at University Farm, has prepared this new Extension Pamphlet No. 151, "Outlook for Fruits, Vegetables and Potatoes in 1947." Copies are available at the county extension office

(Note to agent)--Select outlook material applicable to your locality).

Fruits

Demand for apples will fall in late 1947 and early 1948, and prices may be lower, Backstrom believes. On the other hand, prices should be good and demand strong for both raspberries and strawberries.

Larger supplies of citrus fruits and juices and bananas will compete with apples in the market. Any increase in apple consumption will depend on the supply of sugar and fats.

The export demand for fruit in 1947 will remain below prewar levels; military needs will be relatively small; and record-stocks of fruit are in cold storage. However, increased fruit processing may help support the market.

Vegetables

The demand for fresh vegetables will be weaker in 1947 than in 1946, Backstrom says. This weakening will be due to competition from long-awaited durable goods and greater supplies of other foods as well as a slackening income late in 1947.

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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.

Canners' and freezers' demand in 1947 may be somewhat weaker than in 1946 unless 1946's record packs start moving more rapidly. Prices paid to growers for corn, peas and other canning crops are expected to be slightly lower in 1947 than in 1946.

Fresh vegetables will also face greater competition from canned and frozen vegetables than during the recent war years. The long time trend toward greater consumption of canned and frozen vegetables will continue.

#### Potatoes

The 1946 potato crop was the largest in history, Backstrom explains in discussing the 1947 outlook for potatoes. In addition, the demand for potatoes in 1947 is expected to be weaker than last year.

The reasons for weaker demand are that other competing foods such as truck crops, fresh vegetables, cereals and dry edible beans will be just as or more plentiful than last year; that foreign and military, as well as domestic, demand will be down; and that the trend in per capita consumption of potatoes is still downward.

Backstrom points out, however, that potato prices will be supported in 1947 and 1948 at not less than 90 per cent parity. Individual farm acreage goals are to be established for 1947 plantings and only those farmers within their acreage goals will be eligible for price support.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 21 1947

To all counties  
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

USE PRESSURE COOKER  
WHEN CANNING MEAT

Canning fresh-killed meat is one of the winter jobs of many \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers. To be sure of getting a good product, Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm, advises canning meat in a pressure cooker and following the latest accurate information on the different steps in canning as well as time for processing.

Either the raw pack or the hot pack may be used in canning meat. In the first method, the meat is cut into pieces that fit the jar, packed into the jar raw and processed. For the hot pack, the meat is cut into pieces, covered with water, simmered until half done and then packed into jars and processed. In either case, Miss Blair warns that the jar should be filled only to within an inch of the top. The inch of headspace is important to allow for expansion.

Mixtures of meat with other products such as vegetables and gravies are not canned successfully at home. Meat that has frozen may be canned, but it should be pre-cooked, starting cooking while the meat is still frozen, to prevent loss of meat juices. The same procedures should then be followed as for the hot pack.

Miss Blair emphasizes the importance of processing the meat at 10 pounds pressure, using the new timetables to secure a good product. For beef, veal, pork and lamb, recommended processing time is 75 minutes for pint jars and 90 minutes for quart jars.

Test for leaks the day after canning when jars are cool. If any jar has leaked, either use the meat at once or can all over again, using another container. Heat the meat through, pack and process in the pressure cooker for the same length of time as if the meat were fresh.

Accurate detailed information on canning meat and up-to-date timetables are given in "Home Canning of Meat," available from the county extension office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 21 1947

To all counties

ORDER FRUIT STOCKS NOW  
FROM NORTHERN NURSERIES

Now is the time to order fruit trees and plants to be sure of getting desired varieties, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. For Minnesota conditions, Snyder advises ordering from a northern nursery, and preferably from one near home.

Minnesota nurseries not only handle recommended varieties, he explains, but they use hardy rootstocks which are especially important in this climate, since a fruit tree can be no hardier than its root system.

Apples recommended for Minnesota include the Erickson, Beacon, Minjon, Haralson and Victory. Fireside and Prairie Spy will do well except in the extreme northern part of the state. Other tree fruits recommended for Minnesota conditions are: crabapples, the new Chestnut, Whitney and Dolgo; cherry-plums - Sapa and Oka; plums - Underwood, Redcoat, Pipestone and Elliot. The Superior plum is adapted to the southern half of the state.

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

County Agricultural Agent \_\_\_\_\_ can supply a more complete list of fruits adapted to this section of Minnesota as well as a list of nurseries that handle them. Names of tree fruits and small fruits adapted to specific sections of Minnesota are given in Extension Bulletin 224, "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota," available also from the county extension office.

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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.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 21, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The Dairy and Livestock Club of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold its annual livestock judging contest February 12 and banquet February 18 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today.

School students will compete for two of the school's highest judging honors at the February 12 event. The individual who does the best all-round job of judging beef, sheep and hogs will be awarded the McCarthy medal while the top individual in the dairy contest will be presented the Land O'Lakes Dairy cup.

Winners in the judging contests will be honored at the 22nd annual banquet of the Dairy and Livestock Club, Tuesday, evening, February 18.

The two events are being reestablished this year after a lapse of five years during the war.

Officers of the newly reorganized club include Russel Roth, Brownville, president; Paul Westerberg, Cambridge, vice president; Joe Kaschmitter, Paynesville, secretary; Lloyd Roseland, Newfolden, treasurer; and Roscoe Bonderman, Madelia, sergeant at arms.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the events include Don Koecker, Maple Plain; Jerry Taylor, Adrian; Jack Graba, Sebeka; Alvin Anderson, Cambridge; Joseph Tomik, New Prague; Lester Ward, Claremont; and Leonard Monke, Waseca.

A3275-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 21, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The buying power of the consumer must be maintained if farm income is to be kept high in the future, W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, told Minnesota farmers today. When consumer income falls, the market for farm products is hard hit.

During the war farmers increased their production 30 per cent, Within a few years agriculture will again face the problem of finding a market for this increased production. If a market is not found, the surplus headache of the thirties is likely to be with us once more.

Our experience during the war shows that per capita consumption of food increases rapidly as the purchasing power of the masses increases, Dankers points out.

Contrary to popular belief, new industrial uses will not offer an expanding market for farm products. Some farm products will find greater use in industry, of course, but nonagricultural synthetic products will just as often replace farm products. The best agriculture can do is to hold its own in this field.

Sales promotion may be effective for new brands of food, but will not increase consumption of food as a whole. Increased consumption of one food may limit consumption of another. The human stomach as well as the pocketbook establishes an over-all limit.

Improvement in processing, packaging and quality of food will increase consumption of certain items at the expense of others. It will help many farmers find better markets, but it will not increase the total demand for farm products.

Reducing marketing costs will help both the farmer and the consumer. Therefore, every effort should be made in that direction.

Supplementing the diets of low-income people will increase the total consumption of food products. Even if purchasing power is kept up, there will be some low-income people who could and would eat more if the food were made available, Dankers says.

Dankers makes these conclusions in his new Extension Pamphlet 150, "Agricultural Outlook". Copies may be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3276-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 21, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE 10 p.m. THURS. JAN. 23

Five Minnesota men were awarded the title of premier seed grower tonight (January 23) at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

Alvin P. Payne, De Graff, George F. Schwartz, Cannon Falls, Arthur J. Larson, Rothsay, and Gustaf Kveen, Roseau were honored as premier seed growers. Dr. Elmer R. Ausemus, agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture at University Farm, was named honorary premier seed grower.

Since the awards were started in 1928 nearly 90 premier seed producers have been named. The awards, which are made by the Northwest Crop Improvement association, are based on the quality and volume of seed produced and effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed over a period of years.

Alvin Payne was honored for growing quality certified oats, soybeans and Minhybrid corn over a period of years. Schwartz, who has been a certified seed producer for 25 years, grew nearly 200 acres of certified barley, oats, soybeans and Minhybrid corn in 1946.

Larson, who farms 600 acres of land in Wilkin county, has been a certified seed producer for 18 years and now specializes in Newthatch wheat and Vicland oats. Kveen farms 1000 acres in Roseau county and grows certified barley.

Dr. Ausemus was named honorary premier seed grower for his outstanding contributions in plant breeding work to wheat production in the northwest. He is now engaged in cooperative work between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment in wheat breeding.

A3277-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 21, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Success in growing fruit in the home garden will depend to a large extent upon having varieties recommended for Minnesota conditions, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today. According to Snyder, a few fruit trees of adapted varieties that are well cared for will produce more good fruits than a large neglected orchard. For that reason the gardener should plant only as many trees as will be needed.

Since demand for nursery stock will be heavy this spring, gardeners should place their orders now to be certain of getting adapted varieties. For Minnesota conditions Dr. Snyder advises ordering from northern nurseries. Minnesota nurseries not only handle recommended varieties but use hardy rootstocks. To withstand severe winters hardy rootstocks are important, since a fruit tree can be no hardier than its root system.

Among tree fruits recommended for Minnesota are: crabapples - the new Chestnut, the Whitney, and Dolgo; cherry-plums - Sapa and Oka; plums - Underwood, Redcoat, and Elliot, with Superior adapted to the southern half of the state; apples - Erickson, Beacon, Minjon, Haralson and Victory. Prairie Spy and Fireside apples will do well except in the extreme northern part of the state.

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

Lists of fruit varieties recommended for Minnesota and names of nurseries that handle them may be obtained by writing L. C.

Snyder, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3278-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
January 23, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 27

The keynote for all Minnesota farm plans for 1947 should be economy and caution, George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, said today.

A period of price adjustment lies ahead and it is unlikely that the favorable weather we have had during the war will continue indefinitely, Pond warns. Low-cost production and a low debt load will cushion the effects of lower prices and unfavorable weather.

In planning for 1947, Pond recommends that farmers consider reducing oat acreage because of reduced yields caused by *Helminthosporium victoriae*; reducing wheat acreage except in west central and northwestern Minnesota; increasing barley, legume, flax and soybean acreage; and maintaining the amount of land in corn at about the same level as last year.

There is nothing in the 1947 outlook to suggest a marked change in the livestock program. However, in view of prospective declines in the price of beef, it is desirable to cull old or unproductive dairy cows before their market values drop. The usual number of calves should be raised for replacements.

Farmers farrowing their hogs early this spring and pushing them for an early market will receive the best prices. Close culling as production declines will be increasingly important if the egg market weakens materially.

In a period of declining prices, there is always a large element of risk for the beef producer who buys feeders for sale six to eight months later as fat cattle. Farmers may expect a reduction in the margin between feeder and fat cattle this year.

The trend away from sheep production should be stopped, Pond believes, and expansion even might be considered by farmers with breeding flocks available.

A3279-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
January 23, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Soil conservation district supervisors will hold their annual conference at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, February 13-14, M. A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the Minnesota Soil Conservation committee, announced today. The association will hold its annual meeting on Friday afternoon, February 14, in conjunction with the conference.

T. F. Gullixson, president of the Lutheran Theological seminary, St. Paul, will be one of the four featured speakers at the opening session February 13. He will speak on the "Stake of the Church in Soil Conservation."

Other speakers for the first session include D. E. Crouley, vice president, Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis; Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at University Farm; and George Peterson, associate editor, Minneapolis Star.

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will act as toastmaster at the annual banquet Thursday evening, February 13. Chester S. Wilson, state conservation commissioner, will be the chief speaker at the banquet.

Friday morning  
/Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director, University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will explain the activities of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in furthering soil conservation research.

J. C. Dykes, assistant chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington; Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm; and R. W. Gowland, Minneapolis, are other speakers scheduled for the Friday morning session.

At the final meeting the association will elect officers for 1947.

A3280-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
January 23, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold its 55th annual field meet and midwinter homecoming at University Farm on Saturday, February 1. Dr. W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, will be the principal speaker at the event, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today.

The traditional track and field meet will be held in the afternoon, with school athletes shooting at several long-standing records. Seventeen track events have been scheduled for the meet.

Two basketball games have been set for the evening with the School girls meeting the alumni in the preliminary. The boys' team will face the Morris Aggies in the feature game of the evening.

Highlight of the 55th homecoming will be the traditional dance later in the evening. The committee in charge of dance arrangements includes JoAnn Friese, St. Paul; Lois Alberts, Pine Island; Curtis Gibson, Beaver Creek; Ervey Shelley, Hanska and Raynold Nepsund, Paynesville.

A3281-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
January 27, 1947

SPECIAL

LOCAL INSPECTOR  
ATTENDS WEEK SHORT  
COURSE AT U FARM

was one of the  
60 weed and seed inspectors who attended a special, week-long short  
course at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural  
Short Courses, has announced.

The course was held January 20-25, and was conducted by  
members of the Agronomy, Plant Pathology, and Agricultural  
Extension Divisions of the University of Minnesota, and the Weed  
and Seed Division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy  
and Food.

Inspectors at the course were told about the latest  
developments in plant diseases, chemical control of weeds, cul-  
tural control of weeds and weed control and erosion. Members  
of the Agronomy staff made variety recommendations for small  
grains, flax and forage, and several laboratory sessions on  
weed identification were held.

As a result of the short course, weed and seed inspectors  
will be able to do a better job in their local communities,  
Christianson believes.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 28, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

"Can she bake a cherry pie?" is the question the state 4-H club office is asking these days as 4-H girls are being selected to participate in the state pie baking contest to be held February 13 at University Farm. The event has not been held since before the war.

On the basis of their records and achievements, 10 4-H girls, between the ages of 15 and 20 inclusive, will be chosen to compete for the state pie baking title. In the state contest at University Farm each girl will make a two-crust cherry pie, using her own recipe.

The girl selected state champion will receive a trip to Chicago, where she will compete with other state winners in the National Cherry Pie Baking contest on February 21.

Ruby Kraus, Garden City, was state winner in 1942, the last year the contest was held, and also placed third in national competition. Inez Todnem, Marshall, was state and national champion in 1935.

Sponsor of the state and national pie baking contest is the National Cherry Week committee.

A3282-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 28 1947

To all counties

### ADVANTAGES OF SUPER- PHOSPHATE POINTED OUT

Results show that superphosphate is cheaper, more effective and requires less labor to apply than rock phosphate. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today in answering many questions arising as to the comparative value of the two fertilizers.

Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, cites a series of experiments conducted by the University of Minnesota which definitely prove the superiority of superphosphate.

The advantage of superphosphate over rock phosphate is especially marked on neutral or alkaline soil. At the University's West Central Experiment Station at Morris, superphosphate increased oat yields 10 bushels per acre compared to one bushel with rock phosphate. Wheat was up 3.9 bushels and corn 4.5 bushels per acre with superphosphate against 0.6 and 0.9, respectively, with rock phosphate.

At University Farm, where soils are acid, superphosphate increased oat yields 3 bushels per acre and rock phosphate slightly over one bushel. Potato yields were increased 42 bushels compared to 3 bushels with rock phosphate; corn, 2.1 bushels compared to 1.3 bushels; wheat, 3.5 bushels compared to 1.3 bushels.

Burson points out that only 3 per cent of the rock phosphate is available phosphorus or, in other words, acts as fertilizer. In superphosphate 20 per cent or more phosphorus is available.

A ton of rock phosphate has only 60 pounds of available phosphorus. If rock phosphate sells at \$21.00 per ton, each pound of available phosphorus costs 35 cents. A ton of 20 per cent superphosphate has 400 pounds of available phosphorus. If it sells at \$33.00 per ton, a pound of available phosphorus costs only 8 cents.

Burson also adds that since rock phosphate is applied at rates varying between 600 and 1,000 pounds per acre, labor and handling costs are also much higher for rock than superphosphate.

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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 M. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 28 1947

To all counties  
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

MEAT CAN BE CURED  
SUCCESSFULLY AT HOME

\_\_\_\_\_ county families who plan to cure meat at home will find both the brine and dry methods of curing satisfactory, according to Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

When the meat has been evenly and smoothly trimmed, it should be rubbed with salt and left for 24 to 48 hours to allow any excessive blood to be drawn out. If the brine method is to be used, the meat should be weighed and the brine made up accordingly.

For every 100 pounds of meat make a brine of 8 pounds good quality dairy salt, 3 pounds sugar, 3 ounces potassium nitrate or saltpeter and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water. Dissolve dry ingredients in the water and boil the brine. Remove the scum that rises to the surface or strain through a cheesecloth. Then cool the brine.

Before packing the meat, sprinkle a few handfuls of salt evenly on the bottom of the clean barrels or stone jars to be used. Line up the bacons evenly against the sides of the container, standing them on edge with the rind side of the meat toward the outside. Place hams and shoulders in the center. Pack the pieces as tightly as possible and pour in the cool brine. Weights should be placed on the top pieces to keep them under the brine.

Allow  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days in the brine for every pound in a piece of bacon and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days for every pound of ham or shoulder. A 10-pound bacon should be cured in 25 days. To produce a uniform cure, repack meat at least once during the curing period, reversing top and bottom pieces.

For the dry pack, use the same ingredients, omitting the water. Rub the trimmed meat thoroughly with about one-third of the mixture and pack in a suitable box. After 5 to 7 days, rub the meat with another portion of the curing ingredients and repack with top and bottom pieces reversed. In from 5 to 7 days after the second packing, use the rest of the curing mixture and repack. Length of curing should be the same as for the brine method. When meats have been sufficiently cured, they should be removed from the brine or dry pack, soaked in lukewarm water for two to four hours and then scrubbed with a clean brush. After the pieces have been securely tied, they should be hung up to dry before smoking.

For smoking, hickory, maple, birch, corncobs, oak, dried applewood and dry willow are preferable, in the order given. Avoid soft woods since they give a resinous flavor to meat. Time for smoking depends upon family taste, usually from 20 to 30 hours for pork products.

To store, Miss Blair advises wrapping the meat well in grease-resistant paper, placing in muslin bag and hanging in a dark, dry, ventilated place.

Further details on curing are found in "Home Curing of Pork," Extension Folder 40, available from the county extension office.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 28 1947

To all counties

PLANTING SMALL FRUITS  
WILL IMPROVE FAMILY DIET

Improving family nutrition and cutting down food costs are two good reasons for planting small fruits in \_\_\_\_\_ county gardens this year, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

For successful home fruit production, varieties should be selected carefully and proper cultural methods followed. Since demand for nursery stock will be heavy this spring, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, warns that fruit plants should be ordered early so that adapted varieties may be secured.

Strawberries recommended for Minnesota include the June-bearing Premier, Dunlap and the new Arrowhead. Suggested everbearing varieties are Gem, Wayzata and Evermore.

Latham and Chief are red raspberries adapted to Minnesota conditions. Even these varieties need winter protection, however. Since Chief is a little hardier than Latham, it will do well in western Minnesota, Snyder says.

Table grapes which are hardy enough for Minnesota are the blue Beta, Blue Jay and Bluebell, the Red Amber and white Moonbeam.

Currants and gooseberries are among the easiest fruits to grow in the home garden. Cascade and Red Lake currants and Como and Pixwell gooseberries are recommended for Minnesota planting. Como gooseberries should be planted in southern districts and Pixwell in the northern part of the state.

Although blueberries are native to Minnesota, they are not dependably hardy for cultivation and are not recommended for growing in the home garden, Snyder says.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ can supply gardeners with a list of recommended fruit varieties and nurseries that handle them.

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To all counties

It is not necessary to buy chicks blindly on the basis of colorful advertising, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. There are definite grades established under national and state supervision that are being used voluntarily by many Minnesota hatcheries.

Some of the hatcheries not under supervision are carrying on a good program of breeding that pays close attention to both production and pullorum control. However, if you're not acquainted with a hatchery's record, be sure by insisting on buying from a supervised hatchery, advises Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The official grades from lowest to highest are:

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

The most practical grade for poultry raisers trying to get good grade chicks is U. S. Certified and Pullorum Controlled, Miss Cooke says.

Only a slight increase in production will pay the added cost of the Certified grades. In the matter of pullorum control, the highest grade available will be the cheapest in the long run. A few chicks saved from pullorum will pay the premium on higher grades.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
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Daily papers

RELEASE THURS. JAN 30.

It will be necessary to cut costs and improve marketing to maintain incomes, Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, warned Minnesota fruit and vegetable growers today.

Backstrom made this statement in new Extension Pamphlet 151, "Outlook for Fruits, Vegetables and Potatoes in 1947," which was published at University Farm today.

Apple prices are likely to lower next fall and winter, Backstrom says. Larger supplies of citrus fruits and juices and bananas will compete with apples in the market so demand will fall. On the other hand, raspberry and strawberry prices are likely to remain favorable for the grower.

The export demand for fruit in 1947 will remain below pre-war levels; military needs will be relatively small; and record stocks of fruit are in storage, Backstrom points out. However, increased fruit processing may help support the market.

Consumers will want fewer fresh vegetables in 1947 than in 1946 at the same prices, Backstrom says. This smaller demand will be due to competition from long-awaited durable goods and greater supplies of other foods as well as slackening income late in 1947.

Growers are likely to receive slightly lower prices for peas, corn and other canning crops in 1947. Unless the record 1946 pack starts moving more rapidly, canners' and freezers' demand for vegetables will be down in 1947.

Fresh vegetables will also face greater competition from canned and frozen vegetables than in recent years. The long-time trend toward consumption of canned and frozen vegetables is likely to continue.

A3283-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 28, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Recommended methods of preparing and freezing foods will be taught in a new evening course to be given by the University of Minnesota Extension Division beginning Tuesday, February 11, at 6:20 p.m. on the main campus.

Designed for owners of home freezers, locker units and plants, the course will be given once a week for 12 weeks. Instructor will be J. D. Winter, who is in charge of the freezing foods laboratory in the division of horticulture at University Farm.

Practical demonstrations will be given in preparing, packaging, freezing and storing meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, vegetables, fruits and ready-to-eat cooked and baked foods. The course will also include a study of the principles of freezing and storing foods, showings of special films on freezing and discussion of different types of home freezers.

A3284-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 28, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Representatives of the branch experiment stations of the University of Minnesota will hold annual conferences at University Farm, January 30-February 1 and February 5-7, C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, announced today.

Livestock and dairy specialists will attend the first meeting to work out an experimental program for the coming year. Results of experiments in the past year will be reviewed, and special sessions will be devoted to dairy, artificial insemination, feeding and breeding.

Agronomists and soils specialists will meet February 6-8. They will decide what small grain, legume and corn varieties will be recommended for planting in 1947.

A3285-HS



Treating grain seed means bigger yields, healthier plants and better stands. Above all, don't neglect treating oats this year. Experiments at the Iowa Experiment station show increases up to 20 bushels per acre for susceptible varieties of oats where the disease, *Helminthosporium victoriae*, was a factor.--R. C. Rose.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pregnant gilts need more protein in the last six weeks before farrowing than earlier in the winter. It is a good plan to increase the protein in rations by 15-20 per cent during this period. Tankage or a good mixed protein concentrate has little advantage over vegetable source high-protein feeds.--E. F. Ferrin

\*\*\*\*\*

Home butchered meat that has been prepared and frozen at home should be carefully watched, especially when the weather warms up. If it is not in good condition, the meat should be retrimmed and refrozen if the weather is turning colder. In warmer weather get out your pressure cooker and can the meat.--P. A. Anderson.

\*\*\*\*\*

During very cold weather when litter is damp, reduce the number of dirty eggs by keeping clean litter in the nests. A double handful of shavings or sawdust twice a week will help greatly in reducing dirty eggs.--H. J. Sloan

\*\*\*\*\*

Now's the time to get pens in shape and creeps build for the early lamb crop this spring.--W. E. Morris.

\*\*\*\*\*

Take advantage of warm days in February and March to do your spring pruning. Shade trees, fruit trees and grape vines should be pruned at this time. Remove all dead branches and branches which cross each other. Removing weak branches in the center of the tree will increase the percentage of fine fruits. Grape vines should be heavily pruned for best results. Leave only about 40 buds on each plant and prune early before the sap begins to flow.--L. C. Snyder

\*\*\*\*\*

Remember these dates--March 15 and April 15. They should be deadlines for buying chicks--early March for heavies and early April for Leghorns. Early chicks will be producing when prices are best and early broilers will be ready before poultry meat prices tumble.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't let swine flue rob you of healthy, profitable litters next spring. Eliminate one of the chief causes of flu, drafty sleeping quarters, right now.--H. G. Zavoral.

\*\*\*\*\*

While meat prices are still good, cull poor producers from the dairy herd. You'll step up the efficiency of your herd and at the same time get a better market price.--H. R. Searles

\*\*\*\*\*

crocks

Look over your barrels or ~~xxxxx~~ of pork in cure. Warm spells may have started the brine spoiling. If brine is just mildly sour, it may be boiled, strained, chilled and placed on the meat again. Sour brine means washing meat, barrel, crocks and making a new brine somewhat milder or meat will be over salted.--P. A. Anderson

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University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 4 1947

To all counties  
ATTN: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

UP-TO-DATE TIMETABLES  
IMPORTANT IN MEAT CANNING

Don't wait till meat to be canned is on the kitchen table before checking up on timetables for processing, warns Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Since procedures in canning may change from year to year, it is important to get up-to-date information and to have it handy when canning time comes around.

Recent experimental work by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has shown that canning meat at 10 pounds pressure, instead of the 15 or 20 formerly recommended by some authorities, gives a product which keeps just as well and tastes better. For beef, pork, lamb, veal and boned chicken, approved processing time is 75 minutes for pint glass jars at 10 pounds pressure and 90 minutes for quart glass jars. Chicken with bone in requires only 65 minutes for pint jars and 75 minutes for quart jars at 10 pounds pressure. The bone helps carry the heat. These timetables are given in the U.S.D.A. Bulletin, "Home Canning of Meat," available from the county extension office, together with schedules for soup stock, meat balls, and various other meat products.

When processing meat, use at least two inches of water in the pressure cooker, Miss Rowe advises. Though this amount is not needed to generate the steam pressure required, it will give a margin in case of a steam leak or if the petcock is left open too long. With an ample amount of water, an even pressure is more easily maintained and there is less loss of liquid from the jars.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 4 1947

To all counties

TIME TO COMPLETE PLANS  
FOR FARM SHELTERBELTS

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers who have well planned shelterbelts are going about their work on the farmstead without having to face the brunt of the blustery northwest winds during these cold winter months. Their livestock too, are benefiting from the shelter of this belt, says county agent \_\_\_\_\_.

According to livestock specialists, about 10 per cent of livestock feed is used by the animals to keep warm. Thus a well-planned shelterbelt increases the efficiency of meat production as well as offers added protection to the home and family.

Now's the time to complete those plans for starting or renovating the farmstead shelterbelts in \_\_\_\_\_ county, says Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm. Here are some of the plans that Wood recommends be made now.

First, plan to include enough rows of trees to make the shelterbelt large enough for adequate protection to the entire farmstead. There should be at least 8-10 rows of trees in the main belt besides several rows of low-growing trees or shrubs outside and away from the main belt to serve as a snow catch.

Second, work out your plans in detail now, deciding on the number and kind of trees to be ordered. Extension Folder 85, "Tips on Tree Planting," and Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting the Standard Windbreak" will help in making these plans. These publications can be obtained by writing to county agent's office.

Complete your plans and make preparations now for ordering the tree planting stock you will need to insure early delivery for spring planting, Wood urges.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 4 1947

To all counties

### TIPS ON MAKING SAUSAGE AT HOME

Good sausage can be made at home if certain precautions are taken and if directions given in the recipe are followed carefully, according to Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Miss Blair points out these essentials to success in making sausage:

1. Scald utensils to be used and keep them clean.
2. Do not use meat of questionable character. Be sure to keep the sausage meat clean.
3. Chill meat rapidly and keep it chilled.
4. Have grinder knives and plates sharp.
5. Prepare sausage as soon as possible after meat is ground.

If the sausage meat is to be frozen, omit the salt, Miss Blair advises. Since salt will hasten rancidity of the meat, it is better to add this seasoning just before cooking. Unsalted sausage will keep four to six months frozen at 0°F., but frozen sausage will keep only a few weeks at that temperature if salt has been added. Spices may be added to sausage that is to be frozen, however.

Directions for making different kinds of sausage are given in "Sausage Recipes," Extension Folder 48, available from the county extension office.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 4 1947

To all counties

**FLAX IS BRIGHTEST  
SPOT IN 1947 CROP  
PLANS, SAYS ARMOUR**

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers lucky enough to have flax seed on hand can look forward to a good year in 1947, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. With support prices set at \$6.00 per bushel, flax promises to be one of our most profitable farm crops in years.

Those without seed should not delay another day in putting in their order. There is no guarantee that there'll be seed available, but every effort to obtain seed will be worthwhile.

Although growers should stick to recommended varieties as far as possible, lack of varieties should not stop the flax grower from seeding a liberal acreage this spring, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. For \_\_\_\_\_ County Armour recommends (choose your area --- Southern Minnesota - Biwing, Koto, Redwing; West Central - Biwing, Koto, Crystal; Northwestern - Biwing, Koto, Crystal and Buda).

Armour points out that Dakota has given good results also but that seed stocks are especially scarce. In spite of their shortcomings such varieties as Royal, B 5128 and even Victory should prove profitable if recommended varieties are not available.

Since seed is scarce, cutting down on the rate of seeding from 1 bushel to 3/4 bushel per acre may be practical, Armour says. He points out, however, that this should be done only when the ground is thoroughly prepared for flax. A little extra time spent in seed bed preparation will make it possible to make this cut in rate of seeding without affecting yields materially.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 30, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Emphasizing the importance of developing and carrying out an effective peacetime program in gardening in every rural and urban community this year, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has designated February 2-8 as National Garden Planning week. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, today urged city and rural families to observe the week by making plans for this year's gardens.

During the war years home gardens played an important part in improving the diet of American families. Snyder pointed out the need for maintaining the interest in gardening in order to continue to improve food habits of both city and rural families, cut their food costs and to better home and community surroundings.

Relieved of the pressure of war, gardeners can go at their job for the pleasure of it this year, Snyder said, producing more for quality than for quantity. They will also be encouraged to put more effort into improving home surroundings by giving special attention to lawns, ornamentals and trees.

A3286-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 30, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE FEBRUARY 2

Minnesota's first Farm Labor Saving and Safety show will make the first appearance of its statewide tour at the Minneapolis Auditorium, Wednesday, February 5.

Before the caravan, which is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and local groups, winds up its activities it will visit 43 Minnesota communities.

Nearly 50 special labor saving exhibits for farm and home and several movies have been lined up for the show according to Charles Kelehan, in charge of the farm labor program at University Farm.

Among the top features for the show will be models of Minnesota's new centralized hog plan, a model milk house, full size kitchen cabinets, and several labor saving devices for poultry raisers.

Local 4-H clubs throughout the state will help sponsor a special exhibit on farm safety, and local 4-H demonstrators will appear with the show.

Special emphasis is being placed on home beautification and landscaping for gardeners, Kelehan says.

The schedule for the caravan is as follows: Minneapolis, Feb. 5; St. Paul, Feb. 7; New Prague, Feb. 10; Hutchinson, Feb. 12; Olivia, Feb. 14; Montevideo, Feb. 17; Madison, Feb. 19; Ortonville, Feb. 21; Morris, Feb. 24; Alexandria, Feb. 26; St. Cloud, Feb. 28;

Willmar, Mar. 3; Cokato, Mar. 5; Northfield, Mar. 7; Owatonna, Mar. 10; Mankato, Mar. 12; New Ulm, Mar. 14; Tracy, Mar. 17; Pipestone, Mar. 19; Worthington, Mar. 21; Windom, Mar. 24; Fairmont, Mar. 26; Winona, Apr. 2; Rochester, Apr. 5; Albert Lea, Mar. 28; Preston, Mar. 31; Red Wing, Apr. 7; Braham, Apr. 9; Little Falls, Apr. 11; Long Prairie, Apr. 14; Fergus Falls, Apr. 16; Moorhead, Apr. 18; Ada, Apr. 21; Crookston, Apr. 23; Warren, Apr. 25; Thief River Falls, Apr. 28; Fosston, Apr. 30; Bemidji, May 2; Park Rapids, May 5; Aitkin, May 7; Duluth, May 9; Moose Lake, May 12, Anoka, May 14.

A3287-HS



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 30, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold its 19th annual meeting at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, February 6 and 7, George A. Pond, secretary-treasurer, announced today.

"New Uses for Farm Crops" will be discussed at the opening session, Thursday afternoon, by Harry E. Roethe, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Illinois.

S. A. Engene, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, will speak on the "Hourly Earnings of Farmers," and other University Farm specialists will make crop variety recommendations for 1947.

Claude O. Elbing, editor-publisher, Stock and Dairy Farmer, Duluth, will be one of the featured speakers at the annual banquet of the association, Thursday evening. He will speak on "The Mysterious in Agriculture."

Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will make the principal address at the farm managers' luncheon, Friday noon. His subject will be "Recent Changes in Farming and Their Implications for the Future."

A3288-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 30, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Minnesota potato growers will face a declining demand in 1947, Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, predicted today. However, potato prices will be supported through the next two years at not less than 90 per cent parity.

Plentiful supplies of truck crops, fresh vegetables, cereal foods and dry edible beans will cut down the public's demand for potatoes. In addition, industrial and military demands will be much smaller than last year.

Backstrom also points out another disturbing factor in the potato situation. There is no reason to believe, he says, that the downward trend in per capita consumption of potatoes will be stopped.

Along with support prices, individual farm acreages will be established for 1947 plantings, and only those farmers who plant within their acreage goals will be eligible for price support.

While the potato growing has slumped well below the levels of 15 years ago, Minnesota continues to be one of the leading states in producing potatoes for seed. Last year Minnesota growers produced over ten per cent of the national supply of certified seed potatoes.

A3289-HS

Minnesota farmers applied nearly 170,000 tons of fertilizer in 1946 compared to 5,000 tons in 1926.

\*\*\*\*\*

Farmers with plenty of corn may find it good business to hold over a few of these extra sows for farrowing this spring because the spring pig crop will not be as large as anticipated, according to S. B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm.

\*\*\*\*\*

Starting chicks early is necessary to have pullets laying when prices are best in the fall.

\*\*\*\*\*

Brood sows need exercise if they are to farrow strong pigs this spring.

\*\*\*\*\*

To keep home-rendered lard from getting rancid, store in covered containers in a cool, dark place.

\*\*\*\*\*

"Planting the Standard Windbreak," Extension Bulletin 196, is a handy guide for those who plan to improve their windbreaks this spring. Write your local county agent for a copy.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fruit and vegetable growing in Minnesota has become a \$60,000,000 industry.

\*\*\*\*\*

Washing, rinsing and drying aluminum utensils immediately after use will help prevent the aluminum from pitting.

\*\*\*\*\*

The bacteria causing mastitis are always present in the dairy barn. Infections can be prevented only by protecting the udder from bruises.

\*\*\*\*\*

Eggs absorb odors and flavors from other food stored near them.

\*\*\*\*\*

Calves should be encouraged to eat hay and grain when they are a week old, says T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy at University Farm.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Minnesota women who attended home demonstration makeover clinics last year reported that they completed 3,337 garments. \*\*\*\*\*

A gilt should have 1-1½ pounds of grain per day while carrying her litter, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.  
\*\*\*\*\*

4-H enrollment in 1947 is expected to be the highest in Minnesota history.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Straight run chicks should be a good buy this year for poultry raisers with enough brooding room, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Nearly 10,000 Minnesota women are enrolled in the home furnishings program carried by home demonstration groups. \*\*\*\*\*

Salvia is one of the best flowers to use in foundation plantings.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Make your plans now for improving the appearance of the farmstead. A good guide to follow is Extension Bulletin 250, "Landscaping the Farmstead." Get your copy from the local county agent. \*\*\*\*\*

Minnesota acreage of soybeans in 1946 was seven times as great as in 1941 and 28 per cent above 1945. \*\*\*\*\*

Sunshine cake is likely to fall if started at too high a temperature or if not quite done when removed from the oven. \*\*\*\*\*

A pound of grain a day during the last month before lambing will mean stronger lambs and heavier milking ewes, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman.  
\*\*\*\*\*

About 8.6 million sows will be farrowed this spring according to farmers' breeding intentions. \*\*\*\*\*

John Pestorius and sons, one of the 18 Minnesota farmers honored with selection to the Minnesota Swine Producers' association's honor roll, averaged 13.2 pigs farrowed and 10.6 saved per litter during 1946.

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February 4 1947

For use in appropriate counties

FORESTER GIVES  
TIPS FOR CUTTING  
LOGS FOR LUMBER

It takes more than an axe or a saw and a tree to make a salable log, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ declares. Before cutting every \_\_\_\_\_ county farmer should be sure of his market and then cut according to specifications. Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, gives these tips for cutting logs for lumber.

Cut large enough logs - at least 7 inches in diameter at the small end and at least 8 feet long. Trim the limbs, burls, and distortions. The log will be easier to handle and less dangerous to saw.

Cut logs at the start of a sweep to produce straight logs. No log should have over 2 inches of crook from end to end. Short, straight 8-foot logs will produce more lumber than 10-foot logs having a crook in them.

Cut off defective portions until 75 per cent of the end is sound. It is a waste of labor and material to spend time on a poor log trying to saw out merchantable material. Keep your logs clean. Dirt, caked mud, gravel, wire and nails on the logs dull the saws, cut down production and cause accidents. Avoid logs over 16 feet long. The logs are no larger in diameter than their small end. Two 10-foot logs will yield more lumber than the same tree cut into a 20-foot length.

Allow for extra trim, making the log length 3 inches longer than the required length. If, for example, a log is cut exactly 8 feet long it will be only about 7 feet 11 inches trimmed. This means that it will be scaled down to the next even length, 6 feet.

Lastly, pile the logs neatly up off the ground so that they will not rot and will be easy to load.

Anderson points out that this advice is just as good for the farmer who plans to saw lumber for home use as for those sawing for sales.

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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.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 4, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Joe E. Benson, 17-year-old Mapleton, Blue Earth county boy, today was named Minnesota 4-H corn champion for 1946 by the state 4-H club office at University Farm. His acre of corn produced a yield of 124 bushels.

Selected as district champions were Marlin Stebe, Bemidji, Beltrami county, northern district; John Konzemius, Cannon Falls, Dakota county, central district; and Edward Carroll, Lakefield, Jackson county, southern district.

County champions include Robert Lindeman, Aitkin; Robert Kramer, Wilton; Helmer Morvig, Shevlin; Dean Johnson, Nevis; Kenneth Miller, Crookston; Robert Gagnon, Red Lake Falls; John Whitney, Mapleton; John Trebesch, Sleepy Eye; Glen Meyer, Lambertton; Dan Stevermer, Easton; Harris Hostager, Kenyon; Raymond Utke, Caledonia, Arthur Petersen, Jr., Estherville, Iowa; Edgar Johansen, Sherburn;

Harold Kramer, Adams; Keith Dickie, LeSueur; John Weinrich, St. Charles; Myron Skoblik, Lucan; Eugene Erickson, Nerstrand; Bernard Steffan, Plainview; Eugene Mulcahy, Waseca; Lowell ~~Barklin~~, Winona; Donald L. Johnson, Ellendale; Donald Gewicke, Jasper;

Marvin Knutson, Montevideo; Herbert Hutton, Farmington; John McDowell, Farwell; Orvis Pattison, Elbow Lake; Murray Hawkins, Rogers; Ernest Englund, Cambridge; Frederic Passehl, Ogilvie, Charles Gustafson, Blomkest; Charles Craigmile, Jr., Dawson; Marvin Tonn, Lester Prairie; Kenneth Driver, Corvuso; Robert Roehl, Fergus Falls; Gerald Bachmann, Arlington; Rodney Lenzmeier, St. Cloud; Billy ~~Gausman~~, Morris; Dale Giese, Appleton; and James Koob, Wheaton.

As state winner, Benson will receive a \$50 bond. District champions are awarded \$25 bonds and county winners are given prizes of \$5. Awards are based on size of the contestant's project, yield per acre, exhibit at a local or county event and record kept on the project.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
February 7, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Members of the Dome club, wives of present and former Minnesota legislators, will hear about some of the latest research being done by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station when they visit University Farm Friday morning, February 7.

C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will preside at a special program planned for the Dome club members in the fireplace room of the home economics building, Wylle B. McNeal, chief of the division of home economics, will outline the work of the home economics division and Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition, will discuss nutritional needs of college women. Isabel Noble and Ethel Phelps of the division of home economics will present current research in food and textiles and S. T. Coulter, professor of dairy husbandry, will discuss some of the dairy products recently developed. Included in the morning's program will be a visit to the frozen foods laboratory.

A3291-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 4, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and Harold Macy, associate director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, will leave this week to attend special agricultural conferences in Washington, D. C.

Director Miller will attend the quarterly meeting of the committee on extension organization and policy of Land Grant colleges.

Dr. Macy, administrative advisor for the U. S. potato marketing committee, will meet with regional advisors to coordinate the national potato marketing program.

A3292-HS

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Nearly 50 Minnesota farmers who made outstanding records in improving pastures during 1946 will be honored at the annual Minnesota Pasture committee banquet at the St. Paul Hotel, March 18, Paul M. Burson, chairman of the committee, announced today.

Four men, participating in the pasture program, will be named representative farmers at the banquet. A complete program featuring leading pasture authorities as speakers is being arranged for the event.

A3293-HS



University Farm News  
University Farm -  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 4, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

A warning of dust storms that might be in store for this state if precautions are not taken was sounded today as high winds over the entire state this week carried tons of top soil along with the snow.

Much of the dirt and dust came from farms of the plains areas west of Minnesota, but a substantial part of it was from farms of prairie areas in the state. According to Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, fields low in organic matter, poor soil management and cropping practices were responsible for soil losses.

Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm, said today that establishment of field windbreaks and farmstead shelterbelts, in combination with good soil management, will play an important part in averting future dust storms.

A3294-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 6, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Pointing out that stocks of adapted nursery stock may be short later in the spring, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, today advised Minnesota gardeners and fruit growers to order their fruit plants early.

Planting small fruits will improve the family diet and cut down food costs this year, Snyder says. For successful home fruit production, varieties must be selected carefully and proper cultural methods followed.

Strawberries recommended for Minnesota include the June-bearing Premier, Dunlap and the new Arrowhead. Suggested everbearing varieties are Gem, Wayzata and Evermore.

Latham and Chief are red raspberries adapted to Minnesota conditions. Even these varieties need winter protection, however. Since Chief is a little hardier than Latham, it will do well in western Minnesota, Snyder says.

Table grapes which are hardy enough for Minnesota are the blue Beta, Blue Jay and Bluebell, the Red Amber and white Moonbeam.

Currants and gooseberries are among the easiest fruits to grow in the home garden. Cascade and Red Lake currants and Como and Pixwell gooseberries are recommended for Minnesota planting. Como gooseberries should be planted in southern districts and Pixwell in the northern part of the state.

Although blueberries are native to Minnesota, they are not dependably hardy for cultivation and are not recommended for growing in the home garden, Snyder says.

To help prospective fruit plant buyers, Snyder has compiled a special list of recommended fruit varieties and nurseries that handle them. Copies may be obtained free of charge by writing L. C. Snyder, University Farm, St. Paul, A3295-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 6, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

University Farm's 26th annual Horticulture Short Course will be held March 27-28, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The course will include special sessions devoted to fruit and vegetable gardens, ornamentals, landscaping, and freezing fruits and vegetables for the home locker. T. M. Currence, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm, is in charge of program arrangements.

A3296-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 6, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Twelve 4-H girls, ranging in age from 16 to 18 years, will compete in the state cherry pie baking contest on Thursday, February 13, at 10 a.m. at University Farm. The girls were chosen from among contestants from all parts of the state who submitted records of their work in pie baking and other foods projects.

Competing for the state cherry pie championship will be Phyllis Nelson, Constance, Anoka county; Merla Pansch, Odessa, Big Stone county; Joyce Petersen, Murdock, Chippewa county; Elizabeth Franz, Bingham Lake, Cottonwood county; Mary Ann Banitt, Zumbrota, Goodhue county; Elaine Sands, Alvarado, Marshall county; Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall, Otter Tail county; Bernice Hadsselford, Duluth, St. Louis county; Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing, St. Louis county; Donna Mae Poppe, Hancock, Stevens county; Dorothy Polak, Long Prairie, Todd county; and Lola Kanne, Waseca, Waseca county.

Each contestant will make a two-crust cherry pie, using her own recipe. She will be judged on the product she turns out as well as on her demonstration.

Winner of the state title will receive a trip to Chicago, where she will compete with other state winners in the national cherry pie baking contest on February 21.

A3297-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 6, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

District championships in the statewide 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest will be decided between February 19 and March 1, when 85 county winners will broadcast their speeches over 15 different radio stations in Minnesota.

Subject of this year's event, which is being held for the fifth year, is "How I Can Contribute to Greater Unity Among People." Boys and girls from 11 more counties are participating in the contest than took part last year.

District contests will be broadcast from KMHL, Marshall, February 19; KWLM, Willmar, February 20; KATE, Albert Lea and KDAL, Duluth, February 21; KROC, Rochester, KYSM, Mankato, WCAL, Northfield, KFAM, St. Cloud, WMFG, Hibbing, and KGDE, Fergus Falls, February 22; KILO, Crookston and KUOM, Minneapolis and St. Paul, February 25; KVOX, Moorhead, February 28; WDGY and KSTP, Minneapolis and St. Paul, March 1. District winners will compete in the state contest at University Farm March 8.

More than \$1200 for awards is being provided by the Minnesota Jewish council, which is cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in sponsoring the contest.

A3298-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 11, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Paul B. Krone, extension specialist in floriculture, Michigan State College, will be the principal speaker at the one-day florist short course to be held at University Farm February 17.

Professor Krone will talk on the problems of pre-packaging cut flowers so that they may reach the consumer more speedily and in better condition.

Another featured speaker will be Joseph E. Howland, associate editor of Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Dr. Howland, formerly in research work at Cornell university, will speak on the nutrition and watering of roses.

In addition, new cultural practices and insecticides for the florist will be discussed in the morning session and the problem of advertising and marketing roses will be taken up in the afternoon.

The course will be concluded with a question hour, according to program chairman L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture, University Farm.

A3299-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 11, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

With support prices set at \$6.00 a bushel, flax promises to be one of the most profitable farm crops in years, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Since seed is scarce, he urged growers to delay no longer in ordering their seed.

Though growers should plant recommended varieties as far as possible, lack of varieties should not stop the flax grower from seeding a liberal acreage this spring, Armour said. Varieties recommended for southern Minnesota are Biwing, Koto and Redwing; for west central - Biwing, Koto, Crystal; and for the northwestern part of the state - Koto, Crystal and Buda.

Dakota has given good results also but seed stocks are especially scarce. In spite of their shortcomings, such varieties as Royal, B 5128 and even Victory should prove profitable if recommended varieties are not available.

Cutting down on the rate of seeding from 1 bushel to 3/4 bushel per acre may be practical because of the scarcity of seed, according to Armour. He pointed out, however, that this should be done only when the ground is thoroughly prepared for flax. A little extra time spent in seed bed preparation will make it possible to make this cut in rate of seeding without materially affecting yields.

A3300-HSJB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 11 1947

To all counties

NEW GRAIN VARIETIES  
RECOMMENDED FOR 1947

The University of Minnesota's list of recommended oat and flax varieties was completely revamped at a recent meeting of agronomists. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today. Wheat and barley recommendations were not changed.

Tama and Vicland oats were dropped from the recommended list because of their susceptibility to the new oat disease, Helminthosporium. Agronomists, however, agree that these varieties will have to be planted in 1947 and warn that they should always be treated with New Improved Ceresan.

Recommended oat varieties include: Bonda, Mindo and Clinton. H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division at University Farm, says that Marion and Ajax may be desirable varieties to grow even though they are not yet on the recommended list.

An old standby, Biwing, has been dropped from the recommended flax list because it has not yielded as well as Koto. Buda was also dropped.

Koto is recommended for all parts of Minnesota; Crystal for west central and northwestern Minnesota; and Red Wing for southern Minnesota.

Two new, high-yielding flax varieties were added to the list. They are Dakota and a new Minnesota flax, Minerva. Small amounts of Dakota are available but only approved growers will increase Minerva.

According to M. L. Armour, agronomist at University Farm, if recommended varieties are not available, using Buda (for northwest), Biwing, Royal, B 5128 and even Victory may be justifiable.

Mida and Newthatch wheat are the leading wheat varieties for west central and northwestern Minnesota although Pilot and Regent remain on the list. Rival is recommended for southern and northeastern Minnesota.

Kindred or "L" and Wisconsin 38 or Barbless barley are recommended for malting and Mars for feed. Peatland also was kept on the recommended list for use on cold, wet soils.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative, 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  
February 11 1947

To all counties

PRUNE APPLE TREES  
DURING EARLY MARCH

Early March, before growth begins, is a good time to prune your apple trees, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declares. Proper pruning will increase yields and keep trees healthy.

Young trees should be trimmed only enough to give them a good framework. Usually only one or two side branches or scaffolds can be selected the first year, according to T. S. Weir, horticulturist at University Farm.

In trimming young trees, the lowest branch should be 2 to 3 feet from the ground; the next side branch should be 6 to 12 above the first and from a quarter to half way around the tree. Other branches should be distributed the same way.

Allow only one leader or upright branch, Weir advises. If more than one has developed for several years, shorten the extra leaders by cutting them off above an outward growing branch.

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

If trees are badly neglected, pruning should be spread over two or three years. Severe thinning may cause water sprouts and fire blight.

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

Extension Folder 129 "Pruning The Apple Tree", gives more complete information on pruning. Copies may be obtained from the County Agent's Office.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 11 1947

To all counties

TREATING SEED DEEMED  
ESSENTIAL THIS SPRING

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ today advised all \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers to treat every bushel of seed they plan to plant this spring. With seed prices high and with the constant threat of disease, no farmer can afford not to treat.

Reliable tests at several Midwestern universities have proved beyond doubt that treating seed with New Improved Ceresan brings returns worth many times the investment in time, labor and money.

These experiments have shown, over a period of years, that wheat yields were increased 10 per cent by treating; barley yields, 5 per cent; flax yields, 5.3 per cent; and oat yields, 9 per cent. This year treating oats will increase their yields much more than 8 per cent, predicts R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

Custom treating will more than pay for itself, or the whole job may be done at home with either a commercial or homemade treater. One essential is that the dust and seed be thoroughly mixed. Plans for a home treater can be obtained by writing to the county extension office at \_\_\_\_\_.

Rose recommends using  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of New Improved Ceresan per bushel of small grains and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per bushel of flax.

Treat only enough grain to meet your seeding needs. Once grain is treated it cannot be used for feed.

Avoid breathing the dust while treating, Rose warns, because the fumes may cause illness. A dust mask is always good equipment while treating. It is advisable to work out-of-doors or in a well-ventilated room and to catch the seed in sacks to keep as much of the dust as possible from getting in the air.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 11 1947

To all counties

ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

### TIPS ON CARE OF KITCHEN UTENSILS

Keeping cooking utensils in good condition will make kitchen work easier, says Hedda Kafka, instructor in home economics at University Farm.

Good care means good judgment in using and cleaning cooking utensils. Reduce heat after cooking has started to prevent boiling over as well as to lessen the chance of the pan boiling dry and scorching, Miss Kafka advises. Frying pans and griddles may warp and buckle if left on the heat too long before food is put into them. Metal pans which are very hot may also warp if cold water is poured into them.

Since metals differ in hardness, precautions must be taken against using cleaners which will injure the surface of soft metals. Miss Kafka gives these suggestions on care of utensils:

**Aluminum:** Prevent pitting by washing, rinsing and drying utensils immediately after use. Tomatoes, plums, tart apples and other acid foods will brighten aluminum. Avoid strong soaps, alkaline scouring powders or any harsh abrasives. Clean with fine steel wool or steel wool pads impregnated with special soap.

**Tin:** Dry pans well to prevent rust. Loosen burned food by boiling baking soda in the utensil for a few minutes. Do not scour.

**Ironware:** Season a new iron skillet by rubbing all over with cooking oil or unsalted fat and placing in warm oven for several hours. Always dry carefully to prevent rust. Avoid scouring and long soaking in water.

**Stainless steel:** Heat slowly and use over a low flame to prevent brownish spots from forming. Remove spots with a fine cleaning powder or steel wool.

**Enamelware:** Treat like glassware. Heat a cold pan slowly over a low flame to prevent enamel from cracking. Remove burned food by boiling baking soda in water for a few minutes.

**Glass:** Always put food, water or fat into dish before heating and use low to moderate heat. Handling a hot dish with a wet cloth, pouring cold water into a hot dish or setting a hot dish on a wet sink may cause breakage. Never scrape with sharp abrasives or knives since they may scratch the glass. If food sticks to the dish, soak in warm water. Remove brownish spots with baking soda.

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  
February 11, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE WEDNESDAY NOON, FEB. 12

The welfare of agriculture in this state is dependent upon a thrifty livestock, dairy and poultry enterprise, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, said today.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Central Cooperative association in St. Paul on the role of education in livestock marketing, Miller pointed out that Minnesota now holds a commanding place in the field of livestock production, as is evidenced by the fact that 80 per cent or more of the farm income in this state is now derived from livestock and livestock products.

Miller called for sustained educational effort for the betterment of the industry. Before a highly efficient livestock production industry is possible, great strides must be made in improving livestock breeding, feeding and management, he said. In spite of the work that has been done to promote better livestock production, livestock losses from death and disease are still staggering. While progress has been made in the use of improved sires by many farmers, the ultimate goal of the universal use of improved sires is a long way off. More educational work needs to be done on such problems as use of balanced rations for growing livestock, right feeding of breeding animals and the use of the most efficient fattening rations. Selling and grading of livestock are other fertile fields for research endeavor.

A strong livestock producers' association in each of the principal livestock counties of the state, Miller believes, would make for a better informed group of livestock producers with resulting benefits to livestock marketing.

A3301-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 11, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Faculty and students of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold their twenty-sixth annual old-fashioned dancing party at the University Farm gymnasium on Saturday, February 22.

Serving on the reception committee will be Dean and Mrs. C. H. Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ahlstrand, Mr. W. H. Dankers, Miss Madge Masyga, Representative and Mrs. Reuben W. Felt, Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Glemming, Senator Edward Hagen, Representative and Mrs. John F. Howard, Senator C. Elmer Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Larimore, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Larson, Representative William O. Legvold, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Nodland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nowotny, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Swenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zakariasen. Members of the legislature on the reception committee are former students and graduates of the School of Agriculture.

Students on the dance committee planning the event are Lois Alberts, Pine Island; Robert Amundson, Rothsay; Warren Deters, Eitzen; JoAnn Friese, 830 Holly avenue, St. Paul; Curtis Gibson, Beaver Creek; Ruth Haiwick, Clitherall; Ruth Johnson, Elma, Iowa; Raynold Nepsund, Paynesville; Celesta Schiltgen, Lake Elmo; Ervey Shelley, Hanska; Jerome Taylor, Adrian; Dorothy Walser, New Ulm; Lester Ward, Claremont; Harold Weick, Lake City; Herman Welters, Belgrade.

Resident godparents of the various graduating classes will act as patrons and patronesses.

A3302-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 13, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The second annual rural electrification short course will be held March 31 and April 1 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering, will be in charge of program arrangements.

The two-day course under the title, Electricity in Agriculture, will be primarily for rural electrification administrators, county agents, agricultural teachers and electrical equipment dealers who are called on to help solve the problems of most effective use of electricity on the farm.

A3303-RR

University Farm News.  
University Farm...  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 13, 1947

Daily papers...  
Immediate release

Observance of American Brotherhood week, February 16-23, will be marked at University Farm by a joint YMCA-YWCA forum at the Agricultural Union on Wednesday evening, February 19. Discussion will center on "The Individual's Responsibility in Community Politics." The forum is one of a series conducted by the University Farm YMCA and YWCA on specific problems relating to world peace.

Planning the forum are Paul Anderson, Grand Rapids; Margaret Jacobson, New York Mills; and Melvin Milbrath, Minneapolis, executive secretary of the YMCA.

Other University programs emphasizing the theme, "Brotherhood - Pattern for Peace" are being arranged by the Student Council of Religions and the Minnesota Council of Religions during American Brotherhood week. The National Conference of Christians and Jews is sponsoring national observance of the week.

A3304-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 13, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Minnesota's cherry pie queen is 17-year-old Bernice Hadselord, 4-H girl and high school senior from Duluth, who won the state championship in the cherry pie baking contest at University Farm Thursday (February 13) in competition with 11 other 4-H girls.

Another St. Louis county 4-H'er, Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing, was named first alternate. Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall, Otter Tail county was placed as second alternate. Others in the blue ribbon group were Joyce Petersen, Murdock, Chippewa county; Elaine Sands, Alvarado, Marshall county; Lola Kamme, Waseca, Waseca county. In the red ribbon group were Phyllis Nelson, Constance, Anoka county; Merla Pansch, Odessa, Big Stone county; Elizabeth Franz, Bingham Lake, Cottonwood county; Mary Ann Banitt, Zumbrota, Goodhue county; Donna Mae Poppe, Hancock, Stevens, county; and Dotothy Polak, Long Prairie, Todd county.

As state cherry pie baking champion, Bernice will receive a trip to Chicago where she will have a chance to win the national title in competition with other state winners on February 21. In addition to the training she has received in foods work in her 4-H club, Bernice has had plenty of practical experience in baking and cooking at home. The youngest in a large family, she lives on a dairy farm near Duluth. She has been in 4-H work for eight years and is one of the outstanding 4-H junior leaders in St. Louis county.

A3305-JB



If they're on skids it's a good idea to move the brooder house and range shelters to new ground while snow is still on the ground. Be sure to thoroughly clean the house and shelters before they are moved.--H. J. Sloan

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Anemia causes heavy losses in young pigs even though the pigs survive the disease. Weakened by anemia, the pigs suffer more from worms and other diseases than healthy pigs. Soil from outside the hog lots will furnish the small amount of iron needed if placed where pigs a few days old can eat it. A solution made by stirring as much copper as in warm water as will dissolve will fortify the soil in iron.--E. F. Ferrin

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Home vegetable gardens are needed again this year. Plant varieties known to do well in your area. If you would like to try something new, the following varieties were tested in 1946 and found suitable for Minnesota conditions: Burpee hybrid cucumber, Rainbow squash, Cheyenne bush pumpkin, Fordhook hybrid ~~tomato~~ tomato, Pritchard x Earliana Tomato (hybrid), Logan bean and Midget sweet corn.--Leon C. Snyder

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Treating seed at home is a simple job with the Minnesota seed grain treater. And the treater is easily and cheaply made by following the directions in Extension Folder 118, "The Minnesota Seed Grain Treater." Copies may be obtained by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

\*2\*

Prune those apple trees before growth starts this spring. But don't overdo it. Trim young trees only enough to give them a good framework including only one upright branch. On older trees remove weak growth, water sprouts and all dead or broken branches.--E. S. Weir

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Superphosphate is cheaper, more effective and requires less labor to apply than rock phosphate. Only 3 per cent of rock phosphate is available or acts as fertilizer. In superphosphate 20 per cent or more phosphorus is available.--Paul M. Burson

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If you have reason to suspect that your dairy herd may be affected with Bang's disease or Brucellosis, see your Veterinarian about getting in on a control program.--H. R. Searles

\*\*\*\*\*

1947 will be a good flax year if you follow the four-point program for flax success. (1) Treat seed with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of New Improved Ceresan per bushel. (2) Plant on clean ground. (3) Seed ~~ing~~ early--as early as wheat. (4) Use recommended varieties. But don't let lack of recommended varieties stop you from seeding flax. Recommended varieties include Dakota and Koto for all parts of the state; Crystal for west central and northwestern Minnesota; and Red Wing for southern Minnesota. If these varieties are not available, using Buda (for northwest), Biwing, Royal, B 5128 and even Victory may be justifiable.--M. L. Armour.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 17, 1947

LOCAL FLORIST (S)  
ATTENDED (S) ONE-DAY  
U FARM COURSE

SPECIAL

recently attended the one-day florists' short course at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses has announced.

Nearly florists from all parts of Minnesota attended the February 17 course.

New methods of advertising and marketing roses were pointed out in a talk by Joseph E. Howland, associate editor of Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. Howland, formerly of Cornell university research staff, also discussed the problems of nutrition and watering roses.

Paul B. Krone, extension specialist in floriculture, Michigan State College, discussed the advantages of pre-packaging flowers at the time they are cut to facilitate more speedy transmission from producer to consumer. Professor Krone also spoke on new cultural practices and insecticides for the florist.

A question hour, during which questions from the audience were answered by members of the horticulture staff, concluded the course.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 18 1947

To all counties

FOR BETTER VEGETABLES,  
PLANT ADAPTED VARIETIES

Gardeners in \_\_\_\_\_ county who plant adapted varieties of vegetables will profit by getting crops superior in both quality and yield, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Included among the varieties of green and yellow vegetables recommended for Minnesota are: green string beans, Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen, Logan, Bountiful; yellow string beans, Unrivalled Wax, Improved Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax; bush lima beans, Henderson's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Baby Potato; carrots, Chantenay, Tenvers Half-Long, Nantes Half-Long; leaf lettuce, Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson and Slobolt (the latter may be harvested over a longer period); Swiss chard - Giant Lucullus, Rhubarb Chard; spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale, King of Denmark; early cabbage, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey Wakefield; late cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Wisconsin Hollander; califlower, Super Snowball; broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting and Riviera; summer squash, Zucchini and Crookneck; winter squash, Kitchenette (except in the extreme north of the State), Buttercup, Greengold, Rainbow; pumpkins, Cheyenne Bush and Sugar; sweet corn, early-Golden Bantam and Golden Midget; midseason, Golden Cross Bantam and Iowana; late-Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman.

Because of their importance as a vitamin C food, tomatoes should be grown in every garden, Dr. Snyder says. Among varieties suggested for Minnesota are: early-Bounty, Chatham, Victor, Firesteel and the Pritchard x Earliana hybrid, midseason - Pritchard, John Baer, Stokesdale, Sioux, Mingold (orange) and Fordhook Hybrid; late-Marglobe, Rutgers and Jubilee (orange). In the northern part of the state, gardeners will probably have better success growing early varieties.

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

A more complete list of adapted varieties, as well as recommendations of common disease-resistant varieties, are given in Extension Bulletin 174, "Vegetable Gardening", available from the county extension office.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 18 1947

To all counties  
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

DON'T RUIN LINOLEUM  
BY THE WAY YOU MOP IT

More linoleum floors are scrubbed away than are worn away by normal foot traffic, according to Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor in home management at University Farm. Since supplies of linoleum are still scarce, homemakers have a special responsibility in keeping their linoleum floor coverings in good condition.

Linoleum is a combination of ground cork or wood flour or both, mixed with linseed oil and pressed on a burlap base. Inlaid linoleum has the pattern and color as an integral part of the material extending through to the base. Printed linoleum, which is cheaper and less durable, has the pattern printed on the surface with oil paints.

Repeated scrubbing makes linoleum hard and brittle. Linoleum is ruined more often by the way it is mopped than for any other reason, Miss Jeary says. Never flood it with water, she warns, as water will seep underneath and rot the burlap. Wash with a mild soap and warm water, then dry the floor. It is best to do a small area at a time. Strong soaps and cleaning powder should be avoided, since the alkali will wear off surface finish. When strong soap and hot water are used to remove the dirt, the soap dissolves the linseed oil in the linoleum and loosens small particles of ground cork which are swept away, opening larger pores and allowing dirt to get in.

Frequent applications of a self-polishing liquid wax will preserve the finish put on linoleum at the factory and help prevent wear. In caring for linoleum, from washing to waxing, it is a good idea to follow the manufacturer's instructions.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 18 1947

To all counties

TREATING OATS HAS  
INCREASED YIELDS  
20 BUSHEL PER ACRE

Because of the widespread danger from the new disease of oats, *Helminthosporium*, it will be absolutely necessary to treat oat seed this spring, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today.

According to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, this disease is likely to be a very important factor in oat yields this year. The disease first appeared in Minnesota last year and to the states south of us in 1945.

Bonda, Mindo and Clinton oats are resistant to the disease, but the supply of these varieties are far short of meeting the need. Most \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers will have to use Vicland, Tama and Boone which are susceptible to the disease.

Experiments in other states have shown that treating these susceptible varieties with  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of New Improved Ceresan per bushel has increased yields up to 20 bushels per acre.

Pathologists at University Farm testing random samples of high grade oats submitted to the State Seed Laboratory have found that all lots of Tama and Vicland oats were infected to some degree with *Helminthosporium* this year.

The disease is transmitted both by seed and through the soil. Where soil is not infected, treating will give almost perfect control.

Where blight-infected oats have been grown, seed treatment will not give perfect control. However, it will assure a partial crop rather than a possible failure when susceptible varieties are used. The reason for this is that treating will retard the disease and give the plants a better start.

Even with varieties resistant to *Helminthosporium*, it is important to treat because Ceresan will give control of other diseases such as smut and seedling blight, Rose 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  
February 18 1947

To all counties

ECONOMIST ADVOCATES  
SHIFTING FROM WHEAT  
TO LEGUMES, GRASSES

Support prices for wheat through 1948 will give \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers a chance to reduce their acreage and fit their production to a smaller demand in the future, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Although wheat prices are now at record levels, economists expect prices to decline when the new crop comes on the market.

Using wheat as a nurse crop for new seedings of legumes and grasses may be advisable this spring and next. Some reduction in wheat acreage in favor of oil crops seem in line, according to D.C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm.

Two years will give farmers time to shift some of their wheat land to legumes and grasses for hay and to tillable pastures. As a result the cost of raising livestock will be reduced, soil will be conserved, and a needed shift in production made.

Discussing other farm grains, Dvoracek says that farmers can plan for a good year for flax and recommends that acreage be increased this year. Shortage of linseed oil together with an accumulated demand for paint indicates that prices will remain at high levels, perhaps until 1950. In addition, flax is especially well adapted as a nurse crop for legumes and grains.

Soybeans should be another profitable crop during the coming year because of the continued heavy demand for fats and oils. Dvoracek expects soybean prices to remain well above support levels during the year.

Because of the threat of Helminthosporium blight in oats, this should be the year to return to larger acreage of barley, Dvoracek believes.

(Caption for mat-- The Minnesota standard shelterbelt plan shown here has been giving year-round protection to many \_\_\_\_\_ county farms since 1926)

In planning your farmstead shelterbelt this spring, it will be a good idea to follow the Minnesota standard shelterbelt plan, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. The plan which includes three important features --the main belt, the snow catch and the snow trap-- will give \_\_\_\_\_ county farmsteads the protection they have long needed.

The main belt should include 8 to 10 rows of trees, according to Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm. There should be at least two rows of fast-growing, short-lived, broad-leaved trees such as cottonwood, willow or boxelder. These rows should be alternated with two rows of long-lived, broad-leaved trees such as green ash, American elm or hackberry.

The inside four rows should be planted to hardy conifers. Rows 7 and 8 (in diagram) should consist of hardy pines such as western yellow, jack or Norway pine; rows 9 and 10, of White, Colorado or Black Hills Spruce.

The snow catch, 40 to 60 feet from the main belt, should be planted to low shrub-like trees such as Caragana, golden willow, Russian olive, common lilac or wild plums. Plant the trees close together to form a dense hedge.

It's a good idea to choose trees that have proved hardy in \_\_\_\_\_ county. A special list of nurseries with planting stock available and Extension Folder 85, "Tips on Tree Planting", are available at the county extension office.

County agent \_\_\_\_\_ urges that orders be placed now with a nearby nursery. Nearby nurseries are likely to have the trees best suited to local climatic and soil conditions.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 18, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Record crowds have greeted the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service's Farm Labor Saving Show on the first lap of its statewide tour, reports Robert E. Pile, extension engineer at University Farm.

Hutchinson had the top attendance mark with 2,800 farmers and homemakers seeing the free show. Minneapolis, where the show opened February 5, had an attendance of 2,600. Renville County Agent Frank Svoboda reports that 2,050 persons saw the show at Olivia. New Prague and St. Paul went well over the 1,000 mark in attendance.

The caravan puts on shows at three cities every week, Pile says. Monday, Wednesday and Friday showings are booked through May 14.

Ortonville will be the next stop for the caravan on Friday, February 21. Other shows scheduled in the next month include Morris, February 24; Alexandria, February 26; St. Cloud, February 28; Willmar, March 3; Cokato, March 5; Northfield, March 7; Owatonna, March 10; Menkato, March 12; New Ulm, March 14; Tracy, March 17; Pipestone, March 19; and Worthington, March 21.

Nearly 50 special labor saving exhibits for farm and home and several movies are included in the show, Pile says.

The caravan is being sponsored by the University, local civic groups, and county agricultural extension agents.

A3306-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 18, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

This year's first Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisor's short course will be held at University Farm, March 17-22, J. O.

Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The one-week school is designed to provide training for supervisors of dairy herd improvement associations and herd testers, for which there is still a demand in the state, according to Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm.

Such subjects as weighing, sampling and testing milk, keeping records and figuring cost of feed and value of products as related to cost of production will be included in the course. Actual work by the students, with as little classroom lectures as possible, will be stressed.

Leighton, chairman of the program, together with H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, and Ralph W. Wayne, extension dairyman, will do most of the instructing.

A3307-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 18, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

A good time to prune apple trees is early March, before growth begins. That's the advice of T. S. Weir, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm. Pruning the trees properly will not only keep them healthy but will increase yields.

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

Allow only one leader or upright branch, Weir advises. If more than one has developed for several years, the extra leaders can be shortened by cutting them off above an outward growing branch.

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

When trees have been badly neglected, pruning should be spread over two or three years. Severe thinning may cause water sprouts and fire blight.

Best tool for pruning is a good pair of pruning shears, but a sharp knife for small cuts or a carpenter's saw for larger cuts will do the job. In cutting be sure not to leave stubs. Small wounds need no treatment, but those over two inches should be shellacked or treated with an asphalt compound.

A3308-JBHS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 18, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

James Taylor, Adrian, last night (Tuesday, February 18) was awarded the coveted McCarty medal for outstanding livestock judging achievements. The award was made at the annual banquet of the School's Dairy and Livestock Club at University Farm.

Taylor won the honor by placing first in the hog, sheep and beef livestock judging contests held by the School.

Victor Mussmann, Welcome, received the Land O'Lakes award for outstanding achievements in dairy judging. Mussmann ranked high in both the Jersey and Holstein judging contests completed recently.

Several other judging contest winners were announced at the banquet. Rosco Bonderman, Madelia, placed first in Holstein judging; Paul Westerberg, Cambridge, first in the Guernsey class; and Otto Dummer, New Ulm, first in the Jersey class.

Other top winners in judging included Ingolf Ingvalson, Spring Grove; Aloys Mayers, Melrose; Richard Huneke, Red Wing; Leslie Lange, LaCrescent; Lester Frohrip, Morgan; Kent Holst, Plainview; and Gunnar Johansen, Tyler.

Mabel Vosejпка, Lonsdale, was announced the School's champion girl milker.

A3309-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 20, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Unless Minnesota farmers treat their seed grain this spring, they will face the danger of materially reduced yields. That warning was sounded today by R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

Rose points out that treating will be especially important for oats which faces the threat of widespread damage from the new disease, Helminthosporium. This disease was first found in Minnesota last year, and it is likely to spread rapidly in 1947.

Several oat varieties including Bonda, Mindo and Clinton are resistant to the disease, but very few farmers will have these new varieties available. Minnesota's two most popular and plentiful oat varieties, Tama and Vicland, are susceptible.

Treatment of oats with one-half ounce of New Improved Ceresan per bushel will absolutely control the spread of Helminthosporium thru seed and will slow up the spread through the soil. In addition it will control smut and seedling blight.

Experiments conducted at University Farm over a period of years show that treatment increased wheat yields 10 per cent; barley yields, 5 per cent; flax yields, 5.3 per cent; and oat yields, 8 per cent. This year treating can be expected to increase oat yields much more especially with susceptible varieties, Rose believes.

A3310-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 20, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has made several changes in its recommended list of grain varieties, H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division at University Farm, announced today.

Biggest changes came in flax and oats recommendations. Tama and Vicland were dropped from the recommended list because of their susceptibility to the new oat disease, Helminthosporium.

Hayes recommends using Bonda, Clinton and Mindo if available. Although they are not yet on the recommended list, Marion and Ajax may fill the need this spring. Hayes points out that most farmers will be forced to seed Tama and Vicland and warns that these varieties should be treated to avoid heavy losses.

Two old standby flax varieties are no longer recommended by University Farm agronomists. They are Biwing and Buda. Dakota flax was added to the list for the first time although seed supplies are limited.

Koto flax is recommended for all parts of the state, Crystal for west central and northwestern Minnesota; and Red Wing for southern Minnesota.

According to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, if recommended varieties are not available using Buda (for Northwest), Biwing, Royal, B 5128 and even Victory may be justifiable in order to increase acreage.

No changes were made in wheat and barley recommendations. Mida and Newthatch wheat are the best wheat varieties for west central and northwestern Minnesota although Pilot and Regent are suitable. Rival is recommended for southern and northeastern Minnesota.

Kindred or "L" and Wisconsin 38 or Barbless barley are recommended for malting; Mars for feed; and Peatland for use on cold, wet soils.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 20, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

A good way of providing fresh grapefruit for next summer's use is to freeze it now, when it is plentiful, good in quality and inexpensive. According to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, frozen grapefruit has excellent flavor and keeps well stored at 0°F.

Homemakers who have access to home freezers and lockers will appreciate the small amount of work involved in preparing the grapefruit for freezing. This is the method suggested by Winter:

Peel fruit with a sharp knife, cutting through the white skin. Separate the fruit into sections, removing all the membrane. Pack segments into waxed locker containers and cover with fresh sweetened grapefruit juice. Use six tablespoons of sugar for one quart of juice and add one-half teaspoon of ascorbic acid. Addition of ascorbic acid will insure the flavor keeping for six months. If the ascorbic acid is omitted, the grapefruit flavor will deteriorate after three months.

After packing the grapefruit in cartons, Winter advises placing a wad of waxed locker paper under the cover to keep the fruit immersed in the syrup.

A3312-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 20, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

More than 15 cents of every dollar Minnesota farmers receive for their products goes to pay for the costs of machinery and mechanical power. And it is likely that machinery will take even a larger part in the years to come, says S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at University Farm.

Last year the average inventory value of machinery and mechanical power on farms participating in farm management services in Minnesota was \$3,350 or \$15 per acre. The cost of replacing these machines with new would be about twice as high.

Engene advises farmers to plan their purchases of machinery carefully in the future, pointing out that prices that they receive for their products are likely to decline much more in the next few years than machinery and repair prices.

The cost of new machinery should be balanced against the increase in income or other costs that will result from its use, Engene says. To be profitable the money put into a machine must return more than can be earned by using the money for other purposes such as purchase of improved livestock or fertilizer.

A3313-HS



(Caption for mat--The Minnesota Grain Treater is simple and cheap to make.)

Treating seed at home is a simple job with the Minnesota Seed Grain Treater, says R.C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. With this easily-made treater two men can treat from 30 to 50 bushels of seed an hour.

The total cost of the treater is not likely to run much over \$5.00. Materials needed include 33 feet of No. 2 pine board or 27 feet of pine and 6 feet of hardwood, 1"x10"; two 6-inch and two 3-inch "T" hinges; two 1½-inch gate hooks; one pound of 2½ inch box nails; three dozen ¾-inch, No. 8, screws; 25-feet of sash cord or rope and one 2½ to 3-inch pulley.

Except for the baffle boards in the mixing chute, the grain treater can be made by studying the diagram. Leave the placing of the baffle boards until the last. Bevel the upper edges of the baffle boards to 45 degrees having the grain of the wood run from top to bottom.

Place baffle 1 with beveled edge on Side A, 17½ inches from the top of the chute so that the hole will be under the opening made by raising the trough. Place baffle 2 against side B, 24 inches from the top; 3, against side C, 29½ inches from the top; 4 against side D, 36 inches from the top; and 5, against side A, 41½ inches from the top. The final arrangement should be such that the grain stream turns to the right as it spirals downward.

Once finished, mount the treater against the granary wall or on a table or wagon box. The bottom of the trough should always clear the floor by nearly the height of a grain sack. The free end of the trough is supported by a pulley hung from the ceiling.

In using the treater, spread a bushel of the grain to be treated over the bottom of the trough. Next spread one ounce of New Improved Ceresan for small grains and 3 ounces for flax evenly over the grain. Finally add a second bushel of grain.

The trough should be raised to such a height that small grains will flow through the mixing chute in 2 to 3 minutes and flax in 3 to 4 minutes.

For more complete directions write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for Extension Folder 118, "The Minnesota Seed Grain Treater".

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 25 1947

To all counties

BROCCOLI IS GOOD  
ADDITION TO GARDEN

Broccoli deserves a place in more \_\_\_\_\_ county gardens, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. High in food value, this vegetable is an especially good source of calcium, iron and vitamin A. Though it cannot be canned successfully, it is excellent for freezing.

A cool season vegetable, broccoli can be grown either as a spring or a fall crop. For a spring crop, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, suggests planting seeds indoors by March 15 for May 1 planting. The broccoli will then produce heads for table use before hot weather.

An advantage of planting broccoli as a fall crop is that it can be cut continuously from late August to heavy frost. For a fall crop, Snyder advises starting seeds about May 1 for June 15 transplanting. In northern Minnesota, where the summers are cool, it may be best to start the seeds April 1 for May 15 transplanting. One planting will produce all season.

Italian Green Sprouting is the variety recommended for Minnesota. It should be planted in soil that does not dry out quickly. Otherwise, it should be watered regularly.

Broccoli is subject to the same insect pests as cabbage, but these can be controlled early in the season, before the heads form, with a 5 per cent DDT dust. After the heads form, a rotenone dust should be used if the insects persist.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 25 1947

To all counties

ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

FREEZE GRAPEFRUIT NOW  
FOR NEXT SUMMER'S USE

\_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers who have access to lockers or home freezers may want to freeze grapefruit now while it is at its seasonal peak and reasonably priced. Preparation of the grapefruit for freezing is simple, involving only a small amount of work.

Frozen grapefruit has excellent flavor and will be a special treat in summer, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent \_\_\_\_\_. It will keep well if stored at 0°F.

The following directions for preparing grapefruit for freezing are suggested by J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm: Peel fruit with a sharp knife and be sure to take off the white skin. Separate the fruit into sections, removing all the membrane. Pack segments in containers and cover with fresh sweetened grapefruit juice. Use six tablespoons of white sugar, or four tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of white corn syrup, for one quart of juice and add one-half teaspoon of ascorbic acid. Adding the ascorbic acid will insure the flavor, keeping well for six months. Without the ascorbic acid, the grapefruit flavor will deteriorate after three months.

Better results are obtained, Winter says, if the grapefruit is packed in glass jars, especially if the ascorbic acid is omitted. If waxed cartons are used, he advises placing a wad of waxed locker paper under the cover to keep the fruit in the syrup.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 25 1947

To all counties

TREATING FLAX SEED IS  
IMPORTANT JOB THIS YEAR

With flax seed expensive and hard to get, growers have every reason to protect themselves against poor stands by treating seed this year, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ . Tests at University Farm have shown that flax will respond best to treatment if  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of New Improved Ceresan are used for each bushel. The heavier rate of treating does not hurt the seed but is much more effective in killing the mold organisms that attack the seed as soon as it gets in the ground. Seed may be treated at any time within a month of planting.

M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm, points out that perfect seed has the ability to resist attack by molds but that most seed lots have a rather high proportion of seed injured by threshing or by weathering. When the seed coat is broken there is extra need of a chemical disinfectant to keep molds from entering the crack and weakening germination. The yellow-seeded varieties have a habit of splitting slightly at the small end so they are an especially easy prey for disease.

These injuries are very difficult to see with the naked eye, Mr. Moore says. Growers who think they have perfect seed may find on close examination that many flax seeds are damaged. Out of 698 seed lots used in tests at University Farm during the past five years, 537 benefited by treatment.

Flax seed can be treated in a homemade treater such as the one described in Extension Folder 118, or it may be possible to have the job done on a custom basis. Copies of Folder 118 may be had at the office of the county extension agent or by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 25, 1947

To all counties

U FARM OFFERS DAIRY  
SUPERVISOR'S COURSE

\_\_\_\_\_ county men may become trained supervisors by attending the Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors' short course at University Farm on March 17-22, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today. There is a state demand for herd testers, according to Extension Dairyman Ramer Leighton.

Application blanks are available at the county agent's office to anyone wishing to attend the Short course. Applications should be forwarded to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, before March 12.

\_\_\_\_\_ TO  
ATTEND U FARM SHORT COURSE

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced that \_\_\_\_\_ has been chosen to represent \_\_\_\_\_ county at the 4-H Tractor Maintenance short course at (University Farm on March 26-28), (West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, on March 31-April 2), (Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston, March 31-April 2).

\_\_\_\_\_, one of ninety rural youth selected because of outstanding work in tractor maintenance during the past year, will have all his expenses for the three-day school paid by the Standard Oil Company.

Preventive maintenance, with special emphasis on lubrication, carburation and ignition, will be stressed at the schools. Other subjects will include farm and home safety and the technique of 4-H tractor maintenance demonstrations. \_\_\_\_\_ will give tractor maintenance demonstrations within the county when he returns from the school, \_\_\_\_\_ said.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 25, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

City gardeners no longer need to be hampered by lack of space to grow sweet corn and pumpkins. Now available is seed of midget varieties of vegetables which ordinarily take too much room to plant in the small garden.

According to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, among varieties of midget vegetables recommended for growing in small gardens in Minnesota are the Golden Midget sweet corn, Cheyenne Bush pumpkin, Bush Acorn squash, Bush Buttercup squash, Mincu cucumber, Midget muskmelon, Northern Sweet and Early Canada watermelons and early Chatham and Victor tomatoes.

Golden Midget sweet corn grows only about 3 feet tall and produces on each stalk two to three ears 4 or 5 inches long. The ears are excellent quality for eating and for freezing. The Midget muskmelon and Northern Sweet & Early Canada watermelons all produce small fruits, and the Cheyenne Bush pumpkin has small fruits on small bush-type vines. Mincu cucumber is characterized by short fruits on small vines. Though Early Chatham and Victor tomatoes have medium-sized fruits, their vines are small.

A3314-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 25, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

More vegetables were produced and consumed in the United States in 1946 than ever before, Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing economist at University Farm, said today.

Not only were more fresh vegetables marketed and eaten by Americans, but the pack of canned vegetables and the consumption of canned vegetables per capita were also at record levels. High purchasing power made it possible for consumers to satisfy their demands for both fresh and canned vegetables. Prices of fresh vegetables during most of the year also averaged lower than in 1945.

Increased acreages of vegetables and high yields permitted average per capita consumption of fresh vegetables to increase to 275 pounds last year. Americans ate more onions, cabbage and lettuce than ever before. About 48 pounds of canned vegetables were consumed by each person in 1946 as compared with 44 pounds in 1945 and 39 pounds in 1941. The pack of 7,600 million pounds, or approximately 260 million cases, set a new record.

Barring unfavorable weather, plentiful supplies of both fresh and processed vegetables are expected for 1947, Backstrom said. Retail prices are likely to average somewhat lower than in 1946.

A3315-JB



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 25, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Some reduction in wheat acreage in favor of oil crops seems in line for the future, according to D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm. Although wheat prices are now at record levels, economists expect prices to decline when the new crop comes on the market.

Support prices for wheat through 1948 will give Minnesota farmers a chance to reduce their acreage and fit their production to a smaller demand in the future. Two years will give them time to shift some of their wheat land to tillable pastures and to legumes and grasses for hay. The result will be to conserve soil and to reduce cost of raising livestock.

Using wheat as a nurse crop for new seedings of legumes and grasses may be advisable this spring and next, according to Dvoracek. He recommends increasing flax acreages, since shortage of linseed oil and an accumulated demand for paint indicate that prices will remain at high levels, perhaps until 1950. Flax serves as an especially good nurse crop for legumes and grasses.

Because of the heavy demand for fats and oils soybeans should be another profitable crop during the coming year. Dvoracek expects soybean prices to remain well above support levels during the year. He also believes this should be the year to return to larger acreage of barley because of the threat of helminthosporium blight in oats.

A 3316-HSJB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 25, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Widespread danger from helminthosporium, the new disease of oats, makes it vitally important to treat oat seed this spring. This warning was sounded today by R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

According to Rose, helminthosporium, which first appeared in Minnesota last year, is likely to be a very important factor in oat yields this year. University Farm pathologists testing random samples of high-grade oats submitted to the State Seed Laboratory this year found that all lots of Tama and Vicland oats were infected to some extent with the disease.

Though Bonda, Mindo and Clinton oats are resistant to the disease, the supply of these varieties is far short of meeting needs. For that reason, many farmers will have to use Vicland, Tama and Boone oats, which are susceptible to the disease.

Treating these susceptible varieties with  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of New Improved Ceresan per bushel has increased yields up to 20 bushels per acre, tests in other states have shown. Even with varieties resistant to helminthosporium, treating is important because Ceresan will control other diseases such as smut and seedling blight, Rose said.

If soil is not infected, treating will give almost perfect control. Helminthosporium is transmitted both by seed and through the soil. Where blight-infected oats have been grown, seed treatment will not give perfect control. However, it will assure a partial crop instead of a possible failure when susceptible varieties are used, since treating will retard the disease and give plants a better start.

A3317-HSJB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 26 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, March 26, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Tree Crops

When we speak of crops we usually think of grain, corn or hay, but Webster says that crops may be anything harvested periodically. Under the heading, we might consider wild ducks or ginseng as a crop.

It takes almost a year to gestate, grow and market a crop of hogs. Cows will take two, three or four years, horses even longer and ginseng about seven years. Why not go a little farther and consider our trees as a crop? Pulpwood can be harvested every 15 to 20 years, fence posts and box lumber in 20 to 40 years and white pine lumber in 80 to 100 years. They are still crops.

The time it takes to produce a crop is naturally a concern for those of us who wish to eat regularly and have no other source of income. Still we may find it profitable to raise the slow-maturing crops, because after the system is underway, they can produce an annual income. Increasing numbers of lumber and pulpwood companies divide their holdings and take the mature trees from certain acreages at regular intervals, thus providing a steady income in spite of the time required for growing trees.

We usually think of trees as useful for lumber or pulpwood, fence posts, veneer or fuel, but it is possible to choose varieties which will produce annual crops as well. Black walnut, for instance, will bear heavy crops of nuts while they are growing into sizes suitable for lumber or veneer. There is a keen demand for black walnuts in carload lots and some cracking plants can be almost classed as big business.

Foresters are searching for a straight-grained cottonwood. These trees grow very fast, and the lumber would be practically the equal of white pine if it had a straight grain so it wouldn't warp. If a straight-grained tree could once be found, any desired quantity of trees with similar inheritance could be grown from cuttings and we could raise fancy lumber in 40 years instead of 100. Undoubtedly there are such trees. All we need to do is to find one.

There are other possibilities in tree crops. Lots of people are growing Christmas trees, planting a reasonable acreage each year, cutting small trees in seven years and larger ones thereafter. Fabulous stories can be told of success in such ventures.

Then we have the chance to grow food for men or animals from well chosen varieties of trees. Nuts can be grown, even in Minnesota, but other opportunities are offered. Horse chestnuts make heavy crops and good feed if properly processed to remove objectionable ingredients. Acorns are as valuable as corn for hog feed, and if sweet varieties can be found or introduced, they offer a welcome variety in human food.

A lot of people have sent me honey locust pods, but so far all have been more or less bitter. Pods or Millwood and Calhoun have been secured from Alabama where the claim is made that they produce as much annual digestible nutrients per acre as 40 bushels of corn. When we find as good a variety hardy in Minnesota, we can sell the corn plow. What a crop for rough land!

Instead of an insurance policy, one man left his sons 40 acres of growing timber. Father had fun getting it started, and I heard that the sons realized \$1000 an acre when the crop was harvested. The possibilities are limited only by our short-sighted policy of grabbing for a dollar now instead of waiting 5 years for \$10. A well-managed timber project is as good as a government bond.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 26 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, March 19, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

LO, The Lambs

We always know when March comes around by the chorus that breaks loose as we open the sheep barn door. All winter the sheep have been reasonably quiet. Occasionally some old girl would mumble with her mouth full of hay, something like, "Not bad, girls, not bad at all," or Calamity Jane would blat a bit because Hortense did or didn't speak to her when she went past.

But now the whole family opens up at the least provocation. There's a tremulous treble from little Frankie whose mother is all of 10 inches away, but he's sure she's deserted him to die of starvation. After all, a lamb six hours old has to eat now and then! It's answered by a heavy contralto across the barn where big, comfortable Kate has taken a nap and opened her eyes to find little Gregory and Greer have gone adventuring with some 20 companions over behind the feed bunk. Kate's udder is painfully distended and she needs those suction pumps right now!

When one lamb bleats, all lambs are reminded of their filial duties, and instead of looking for ma, they start belling at the top of their voices for aid, succor and assistance. Each ewe recognizes the call of her particular offspring and fears some danger may threaten her darlings; so she makes a mad dash here and there, bumping lambs right and left. She might as well have her eyes closed for all she uses them. The family goes strictly by ear and nose, so parents and progeny may pass and repass before they find each other.

Some of the older ewes, like Hedda over by the hay chute there, have been through this many times before. They seem to realize that the lambs are close, so they lazily keep their couches, giving an occasional answer to the agonized entreaties of their big, husky sons and daughters, until the youngsters decide that since

the mountain won't come to them, they'll have to go to the mountain. Wow! Judy hits her mother like the icy sidewalk hit the fat man! Micky arrives one second later and Cleopatra accepts the inevitable, swallows her cud and rises. The two big lambs nearly lift her off her feet as they kneel and bunt, their south ends wriggling like the angleworm who stayed out after daylight.

In a very few minutes almost every family group is reunited and quiet reigns except for smacking lips, sundry gurgles and an occasional grunt of protest as the energetic milkers nudge too strenuously on a full udder.

In a couple of minutes, 40 ewes are milked dry and they step away from what looks like unwarranted punishment, leaving the kneeling lambs with froth around their noses, a bewildered look in their eyes and distended bellies. Like doughboys answering the bugle call, the ladies line up at the feed bunk and begin to express their opinion of a man who can't spread out all the silage and oats in one second by saying, "Presto, chango," or something. They flock around him, all talking at once, not seeming to realize that he could work much faster if they would keep out from under foot.

When the bunks are filled and the mamas all lined up, the well fed lambs start one of their games. Tom gets up on a bale of straw and offers to mix with anyone who tries to put him off. The attack comes from all sides, and while he's busy with Clark and Van, little Shirley jumps up behind him and bumps him off into the straw. Then she makes a big jump and follows him. All the lambs fall in behind her and they race around the barn, over the bale of straw, into the corner, a pause for breath and then away again.

Even without a calendar we'd know it was March, it's a question whether the lambs or the caretaker who carries their feed has the most fun from the frolics and antics. It's a nice part of the sheep business.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 26 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, March 12, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Big Red Apple

There's a season for planting, a season for bugs and diseases, a season for harvesting and a season for eating the canned garden sass, but right now it's the season for seed catalogues. The pictures just make my mouth water, even though I know most of them could never have been taken in our garden. Most of us old timers have a pretty good idea what our flowers and garden truck will look like after fighting weeds, drouth, bugs and inattention, but the faithful catalogue still makes better entertainment than radio hair-raisers or the funny paper.

Raspberries of two-bit size, perfect ears of luscious sweet corn, big red tomatoes without a crack or flaw, bright scarlet cherries and carrots that would win first prize at the county fair all engage our wishful attention. Melons, strawberries, apples, pears, plums, so realistic that the taste seems to be printed along with the pictures, make us forget the snow and ice which are on the way out and the weeds, heat, dust, creepers and crawlers that are coming. With a seed catalogue and an easy chair, gardening is so delightful.

Then there's the section on flowers! Tulips, roses and mums all blooming at the same time, glads that rival the rainbow lilies, scabiosas and salpiglossis all urge us to make out a list, attach a check and try again.

We know our past efforts have not always (if ever) equaled the enthusiastic descriptions in the catalogue, but this may be the year when we'll get more time to take care of the garden and everything will turn out just right. There's a never-ending satisfaction in making things grow and striving for perfection. The catalogue never picture tired backs, dirty hands or muddy shoes. We know they're there,

but shucks, what can we ever accomplish without some effort and discomfort?

A neighbor once told me, "I can buy garden produce with less time and money than it takes to grow the stuff." Another neighbor had the other view. "If I charged my time at regular rates, these radishes might cost me 60 cents apiece, but I figure they don't owe me anything. I've had the fun of growing them and the satisfaction of working in my garden. Besides, no radish ever came from a store that would taste half as sweet as these I've grown from seed."

We get out of a garden (or any other project) just what we put into it. If it's a hard, disagreeable chore and we'd rather go to a movie, we'll see the undersized, damaged and misshapen products of resentment. If we love the soil and our plants, looking at each row and variety as a new adventure, an exciting contest and a battle of wits as well as brawn, we'll see the big, fat, luscious fruits of our labors, sugar-coated and flavored fit for the Gods.

My back has ached and my hands blistered more than once and undoubtedly they'll ache and blister again, but they're no discomfort right now — and let me tell you about the big watermelon we grew one year, or the boysenberry pie we managed from the plants that aren't supposed to be hardy in Minnesota!

Catalogue season is a lovely time of the year. My list is just about complete, with the old standbys and a few new things to widen our experience. Come on, sunshine! The hoe and spade are sharp and shiny. I'm anxious to get out in the garden.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 26 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, March 5, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

See Strange Sights

The other day a letter brought a swatch of musk ox wool grown on Melville Island, way up near latitude 75, far north of the Arctic circle. The lady who sent it spends her summers flitting from place to place by plane, collecting botanical specimens from unexplored regions which we delicate and fragile Minnesotans think of as barren wastes of perpetual ice and snow. Finding and classifying the plant life of the Far North is her hobby.

Many people love to travel and most of us know a few globe trotters who have seen the odd corners of this earth, traveling by every possible conveyance and often enduring inconvenience, hardship and danger for the reward of seeing new things. The boys in the armed forces did a lot of traveling. Some have acquired itching feet and long to keep moving, while others have had their fill and state in no uncertain terms that they are perfectly content to settle down and grow moss.

Most of us enjoy the new or the different, and some fret with discontent because they have no opportunity to hike through African jungles, visit strange cities or see the warm lakes found by Byrd in the south polar regions. But travel offers no positive assurance of adventure. Today one can go around the world with little less discomfort than riding in a street car or eating at a restaurant.

Adventure is a state of mind, a willingness to leave the easy routines which so quickly become ruts, and by venturing some originality, leaving the path of customary reactions or breaking the bonds of easy habit to meet commonplace occurrences from a fresh viewpoint. Travel is fine for those who like it and can devise the means, but adventure is possible, even for those of us who seem tied to a job, a

family and a precarious bank balance. It takes some effort and may not always be comfortable, but I have read that Columbus missed a few meals and some sleep in order to find a new world.

There are new worlds all about us, waiting to be discovered. How many are intimately acquainted with the plant life in their own back yards, the trees they pass on their way to the office or the variety of flowers to be found in any garden or uncultivated spot? How many have explored the bird life that inhabits our cities, the trees or the prairies within easy walking distance of any place we may live?

Others may be fascinated with the insect life that teems about us all the year around. We have all the adventures of the Amazon Valley played in miniature in every odd patch of uncultivated brush land. Craft work, music, astronomy or the study of a foreign language may offer the same excitement and satisfaction which costs restless wanderers a small fortune. The worlds are all about us, waiting for our interest, attention and observation, waiting to be enjoyed.

With all these thrilling adventures about us, we stick blindly to our sidewalks, shut our eyes to the things we do not want to see and perhaps even do a big job of whining because things never happen when we are around. Most of us would make mighty poor explorers. We would want to see Siberia from a leather-upholstered club car or visit Antarctica on a warm sunny afternoon. We can't stand anything more strenuous mentally or physically than a movie and then we'll probably complain about the seats! We can all be adventurers if we have what it takes.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 27, 1947

Weekly papers  
Immediate release

RURAL CHURCH INSTITUTE  
TO BE HELD AT U FARM

Minnesota pastors of all denominations will attend the Rural Church Institute at University Farm, May 5-9. This will be the first such short course since the Rural Pastors' school in 1914, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

The Institute, which will deal primarily with helping pastors to better serve the rural people, is the result of a growing need felt by church organizations for a better understanding of the farm community.

"It is imperative that we conserve human resources just as we do soil resources," Douglas G. Marshall, rural sociologist in charge of program arrangements, says. "Moreover, we feel that through this institute the university can help the rural pastors become more active as leaders in constructive leisure-time activities."

It is the duty of the church to help preserve the rural cultural heritage and take an active part in the stewardship of the entire rural community, Marshall feels.

Keynote speakers will include the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Luigi G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Des Moines, Iowa; David E. Lindstrom, professor and chief of the department of rural sociology, University of Illinois; Carl C. Taylor, head of the farm population and rural welfare division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and A. E. Wileden, professor of the department of rural sociology, University of Wisconsin.

W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the university, is chairman of the general committee on arrangements.



## *The Purposes of 4-H Club Work*



1. To guide rural young people in developing desirable attitudes toward home, church, and country life with its special responsibility for conserving nature's resources.
2. To harness the energy of rural young people and apply it to productive and worth-while activities.
3. To develop habits of healthful and wholesome living and intelligent use of leisure time.
4. To provide an opportunity to learn from doing.
5. To train rural young people to make a business and scientific approach to farm enterprise problems.
6. To encourage independent thinking and the acceptance of independent responsibility.
7. To train rural young people in understanding, tolerance, and the art of being good losers as well as good winners.
8. To increase the power of expression through 4-H project demonstrations.
9. To train rural young people for cooperative group activity and better citizenship.
10. To develop leadership and intelligent followership.
11. To create a fuller understanding of the relationship between urban and rural life and the dependence of one group upon the other.
12. To impress upon rural young people their responsibility in community, county, state, national, and international affairs, and in building a more peaceful world.

4-H Club Work is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Its success depends on local individuals and organizations who volunteer their services in providing leadership and incentives. See your county extension agent.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 27, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

First step in getting garden crops that will be superior in both quality and yield is to use seed of vegetable varieties adapted to Minnesota growing conditions, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, told gardeners today.

Among varieties of green and yellow vegetables recommended for Minnesota are: green string beans - Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen, Logan, Bountiful; yellow string beans - Unrivalled Wax, Improved Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax; bush lima beans - Henderson's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Baby Potato; carrots - Chantenay, Danvers Half-Long, Nantes Half-Long; leaf lettuce - Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson and Slobolt (the latter may be harvested over a longer period); Swiss chard - Giant Lucullus, Rhubarb Chard; spinach - Long Standing Bloomdale, King of Denmark; early cabbage - Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey Wakefield; late cabbage;- Premium Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, Wisconsin Hollander; cauliflower - Super Snowball; broccoli - Italian Green Sprouting and Riviera; summer squash - Zucchini and Crookneck; winter squash - Kitchenette (except in the extreme north of state), Buttercup, Greengold, Rainbow; pumpkins - Cheyene Bush and Sugar; sweet corn - early, Golden Bantam and Golden Midget; midseason, Golden Cross Bantam and Iowana; late, Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman.

Because of their importance as a vitamin C food, Dr. Snyder urges that tomatoes be grown in every garden. Varieties suggested for Minnesota include: early - Bounty, Chatham, Victor, Firesteel and the Pritchard x Earliana hybrid; midseason - Pritchard, John Baer, Stokesdale, Sioux, Mingold (orange) and Fordhook Hybrid; late - Marglobe, Rutgers, and Jubilee (orange). In the northern part of the state, gardeners will probably have better success growing early varieties.

Among potatoes on the recommended list are Red Warba and Warba, both extra early; Cobbler, early; Chippewa and Pontiac, medium; and Sequoia and Sebago, late!

A3318-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 27, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Prospects are good for a larger civilian supply of canned fish in 1947 than in 1946, according to Ralph Backstrom, extension economist in marketing at University Farm. Packing facilities are sufficient to process larger quantities of fish than in prewar years, and improvements in plant equipment will permit greater efficiency in operation.

Until the fishing season gets under way in April, present holdings of frozen fish and canned fish will be the major source of seafood, Backstrom said. Holdings of frozen fishery products amounted to 127 million pounds on February 1, an increase of 10 per cent over the amount in storage on that date last year.

In 1946 individuals in the United States consumed about 7 pounds of fresh and frozen fish per capita, about one-fifth above pre-war average consumption, though slightly less than the 1945 record. Civilians had about 10 to 15 per cent more canned fish in 1946 than in 1945. The supply of canned fish available to civilians was about 500 million pounds, or about 3.6 pounds per capita, as compared with 5 pounds during the period 1935-1939.

A3319-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 27, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

More than 41,000 Minnesota 4-H club members will join with nearly two million other boys and girls throughout the United States in observing National 4-H club week March 1 to 9. Special exhibits and meetings will mark the observance in individual clubs. Climax of the week in Minnesota will be the state 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest at University Farm on Saturday, March 8, in which district winners will compete for the championship.

Rural young people between 10 and 21 are offered a special opportunity to join 4-H clubs in their neighborhood during National 4-H week, according to an announcement from the state club office at University Farm. The 4-H club offers young people an outlet for their special abilities, gives them a chance to work with other farm boys and girls and an opportunity for recreation. Special efforts of 4-H members during 1947 will be directed toward working together for a better home and world community.

Accomplishments of Minnesota 4-H clubs during 1946 indicate that members are doing a useful piece of work on the farm, in the home and community under skilled guidance. More than 10,000 members raised gardens to help fill the home larder last year, and boys and girls who chose poultry as their project raised over half a million turkeys and chickens. Clothing members remodeled more than 11,000 garments and made 21,000 new garments. Girls interested in cooking served 193,000 meals and canned 240,560 quarts of food.

Other projects and activities in which club members are enrolled include bread baking, homemaking assistance, home furnishings, crop production, home beautification, soil conservation, junior leadership, livestock production, farm and home electrification, farm mechanics, health and farm and home safety and fire prevention. Special emphasis this year will be placed on the health program.

A3320-HB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 4 1947

To all counties

BETTER FEEDING MEANS  
BETTER FLEECES WOOL

The length, weight and quality of fleeces are very closely related to the feed given the sheep. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today. Even though the season for harvesting wool will soon be with us, there is still time to improve the sheep rations and the quality of the wool.

Sheep wintered on low protein feed, wild hay and corn fodder are likely to have short fleece. A liberal supply of protein is necessary for good wool growth, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

In the few weeks remaining before shearing, poor rations can be stepped up by feeding good legume hay which is high in protein. If it is not available, one-fourth pound of oil meal or a pound of oats will help.

Besides stepping up wool production, better feeding will improve the size and vigor of the lamb at birth as well as the udder development and milking ability of the ewe.

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



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 4 1947

To all counties

FOR BETTER PASTURE  
RENOVATE IN SPRING

For better and more productive pasture, \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers should start renovating old, worn-out bluegrass pasture as early as possible in the spring, \_\_\_\_\_, County Agent said today. Renovation can be started as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

It is a good idea to have the renovation program cover at least two years so that the seed bed may be worked thoroughly and so that a plan of alternate pasture can be made. Renovation should start with the poorer part of the pasture first, according to \_\_\_\_\_.

Work the pasture thoroughly with a disk, springtooth or field cultivator until the soil is black. Intense disking will not kill the bluegrass if it is done early enough, Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, says.

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

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

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

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 4 1947

To all counties

1947 RECOMMENDATIONS  
SOYBEANS CHANGED

Manchu Wis. 3, Wis. Mandarin 507 and Minsoy soybeans have been dropped from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station list of recommended varieties. \_\_\_\_\_, County Agent, reports.

Manchu Wis. 507 formerly recommended for southern Minnesota, was dropped because it is later and lodges more than Manchu Wis. 606.

Wis. Mandarin 507, once recommended for all except southern Minnesota has been replaced by Mandarin Ottawa which yields as well, has greater resistance to lodging and has higher oil content.

The early variety Minsoy, also has been dropped in favor of more satisfactory early-maturing varieties. Kabott is earlier, withstands lodging better and yields as well. Flambeau yields better, is slightly earlier and is more resistant to lodging.

For this area, recommendations made by Chief of the Agronomy Division at University Farm, H. K. Hayes, and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station include: (Select recommendations for your area)

(Southern Minnesota, 103-116 days) Manchu Wis. 606, Mandarin Ottawa and Habaro for both seed and hay production and Richland for hay only.

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

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

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

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

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 4 1947

To all counties

ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

EGGS MAKE GOOD  
LENTEN DISHES

Eggs, prepared in different ways, can solve the problem of what to serve for meatless meals during Lent, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Valuable for building and repairing body tissues, the protein of eggs rank with that of meat and milk. Eggs also contain three of the B vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, as well as vitamins A and D, to help protect health. The yolk of eggs has a rich store of iron for red blood cells and contains phosphorus and other minerals needed by the body.

Secret of success in preparing eggs and egg dishes is to cook slowly at moderate, even heat, according to Miss Hobart.

For a main dish she suggests serving a souffle made with cheese, vegetables or fish. A plain or fluffy omelet, another good main dish, can be dressed up with mushroom, tomato or cheese sauce or topped with vegetables. For a tomato omelet, use tomatoes instead of milk for the liquid.

Other popular ways of serving eggs include baked eggs with cheese scrambled eggs, creamed eggs and egg salad. For baked eggs with cheese, break the desired number of eggs into a shallow, greased baking dish, add a few tablespoons of cream and salt enough to season and sprinkle with a mixture of grated cheese and fine dry bread crumbs. Set the dish in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set and the crumbs are brown.

A variation of scrambled eggs may be made by beating 4 eggs and combining them with 1 cup of cooked tomatoes, seasoned with salt and pepper. Cook the same as plain scrambled eggs.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 4, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE\*\*FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 7

Two new varieties of garden chrysanthemums, Silver Pink and Brilliant, have been added to the list of chrysanthemums developed by Dr. L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. Stock of these varieties will be distributed for propagation purposes to nurserymen and florists who apply for them before April 25. Plants of these varieties will not be generally available to the public this year, however, though a few nurseries have a small amount of stock.

Silver Pink is a plant of about medium height, with double flowers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, which grow in large clusters on long stems. The flowers are a soft pink with a silvery sheen and bloom early to midseason. They are good for cutting.

Brilliant, a cushion type 'mum, is a very compact, low-growing plant covered with a mass of double, flat flowers which are a bright Brazil red,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

Introduction of the two new varieties of chrysanthemums, which have been under observation for several years, brings to 23 the varieties which have been developed by Dr. Longley. All of the 23 varieties are especially adapted to Minnesota growing conditions. They were selected from among many others under test for their early blooming qualities and their ability to withstand a rugged climate. Breeding outdoor varieties of chrysanthemums was started by the Horticulture Division at University Farm in 1936.

Among the best performers of the Minnesota varieties have been Maroon 'n Gold, between 3 and 4 inches in diameter, the largest Longley creation; Chippewa, a showy aster purple bloom with incurved flowers growing in big clusters; and the yellow Butterball. Other varieties developed by Dr. Longley and available from nurseries in the state are the white Dee Dee Ahrens, Snowball, Glacier, Boreas and Waterlily; the yellow Duluth and Moonglow; Redwood, Redhawk, Redgold, Suhred, Pipestone, Red Wing, Harmony and Aurora, all varying shades of red; and the purple Welcome, Purple Star and Violet.

A3321-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 4, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Fourteen district winners in the fifth annual 4-H club and Rural Youth radio speaking contest will compete in the finals for the state championship at University Farm on Saturday, March 8. The contest will begin at 9:30 a.m. in Green Hall auditorium.

Speeches of the Minnesota champion and reserve champion will be broadcast over WCCO on Saturday afternoon at 3:30. The State winners will receive a cash award of \$200, while the runner-up will be given \$100. Awards are being provided by the Minnesota Jewish Council which is cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in sponsoring the contest.

District winners who will participate in the state contest are Patricia Sperl, Farmington, Dakota county; Jim Blazina, Brainerd, Crow Wing county; Clayton Peterson, International Falls, Koochiching county; Margie Denzler, Carlton, Carlton county; Donald McGillivray, Austin, Mower county; Cecelia Foley, Rochester, Olmsted county; Jean Paulsen, Steen, Rock county; Irene Dumke, Canby, Yellow Medicine county; Stanley Hanks, Anoka, Anoka county; Ida Mary Lundsten, Waconia, Carver county; Jeanette Heinrichs, Donnelly, Stevens county; Ronald Hendrickson, Rothsay, Wilkin county; Donna Jean Owens, Crookston, Polk county; LaMarr Juliar, Mankato, Blue Earth county. All club members taking part prepared their own speeches on the subject, "How Can I Contribute to Greater Unity Among Peoples."

Saturday evening district and state winners will be honored at a banquet given by the Jewish council at the Dyckman hotel.

A3322-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 4, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

All-expense-paid trips will bring some 50 Minnesota 4-H boys to the third annual 4-H Tractor Maintenance short course at University Farm, March 26-28, J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural short courses, said today.

The boys, selected by their county agents on tractor care records, will be taught preventive maintenance through proper lubrication, carburation and ignition system care. Farm and home safety and the technique of maintenance demonstrations will also be studied. Similar schools will be held at Morris and Crookston during April, according to program director Glenn I. Prickett, assistant state 4-H club leader.

A3323-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 4, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The University of Minnesota Central School of Agriculture will hold its 56th annual meeting, March 16 and 17 at University Farm, Truman R. Nodland, secretary-treasurer of the alumni association, announced today.

Special class reunions for the classes of 1897, 1907, 1917, 1927, and 1937 will be held in connection with the meeting on Sunday, March 16. The alumni banquet and ball will be held Monday evening, March 17, at Coffman Memorial Union. All alumni of the School are invited to attend this special event.

The School of Agriculture will hold its annual baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening in connection with the alumni meetings, Nodland says. The sermon will be held at the Administration Building, University Farm.

A3324-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 6, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

If you don't like spinach, plant broccoli in your garden this year. That's the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. According to Snyder, broccoli deserves a place in more Minnesota gardens.

High in food value, this vegetable is an especially good source of calcium, iron and vitamin A. Though it cannot be canned successfully, it is excellent for freezing.

Because it is a cool season vegetable, broccoli can be grown either as a spring or a fall crop. For a spring crop, Snyder suggests planting seeds indoors by March 15 for May 1 planting. The broccoli will then produce heads for table use before hot weather.

An advantage of planting broccoli as a fall crop is that it can be cut continuously from late August to heavy frost. For a fall crop, Snyder advises starting seeds about May 1 for June 15 transplanting. In northern Minnesota, where summers are cool, it may be best to start the seeds April 1 for May 15 transplanting. One planting will produce all season.

Italian Green Sprouting is the variety recommended for Minnesota. It should be planted in soil that does not dry out quickly. Otherwise, it should be watered regularly.

Broccoli is subject to the same insect pests as cabbage, but these can be controlled early in the season, before the heads form, with a 5 per cent DDT dust. After the heads form, a rotenone dust should be used if the insects persist.

A3325-JB



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 6, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Graduation exercises for the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will be held at University Farm on Friday evening, March 21, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today. Governor Luther Youngdahl will deliver the Commencement address. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will present diplomas to the 96 members of the graduating class.

Commencement activities for the school will begin with presentation of the senior class play, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," on Saturday evening, March 8. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by the Reverend E. S. Hjortland of Central Lutheran church, Minneapolis, on Sunday evening, March 16, in the administration building at University Farm.

Monday, March 17, has been designated as Alumni Day, with the afternoon devoted to the alumni association business meeting and the evening given over to the annual alumni banquet and ball at Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis. Special reunions for the classes of 1897, 1907, 1917, 1922, 1927 and 1937 will also be held on Sunday, March 16.

Other Commencement events include special assemblies on March 18 and 19 for the presentation of school awards and honors and the annual reception for the graduating class on Friday, March 21.

A3326-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 6, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The first Rural Church Institute short course in over 30 years will bring ministers from all parts of Minnesota to University Farm May 5-9, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, said today. Pastors of all denominations will attend the five-day conference, he said.

According to program chairman, Douglas G. Marshall, assistant professor of sociology at University Farm, the Institute is the outgrowth of the need expressed by church groups for better understanding of the rural community. "We feel that through this short course the University can help the rural pastor to become more active as a professional leader in his community," Marshall believes.

The Institute program, which will discuss social and economic as well as spiritual problems, will feature such speakers as the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Luigi G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference; David E. Lindstrom, professor and chief of the department of rural sociology, University of Illinois; Carl C. Taylor, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics farm population and rural welfare division head and A. E. Wileden, professor of the department of rural sociology, University of Wisconsin.

A3327-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 6, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

A County Fair Management short course, the first one ever offered by the University, will be held April 7-9 at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The three-day school for county fair executives was arranged in cooperation with the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. Sanitary regulations, exhibit organization, relationships between county fairs and 4-H clubs, laws, purposes of fairs and entertainment problems will be discussed.

A3328-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 6, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Fred H. Leinbach, president of the South Dakota State college, the Brookings, will be featured speaker at the second annual Minnesota Pasture committee recognition banquet to be held at the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, March 18.

Representative pasture farmers and county agents from the 45 counties taking part in the state-wide program to improve pastures will be honored guests at the banquet.

Leinbach will speak at both the afternoon session and the evening banquet. J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county agent, will discuss his county's pasture program in the afternoon, and a panel of representative farmers tell of their experiences in improving pastures.

Toastmaster for the evening banquet will be C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Farmers will be chosen to attend the banquet by county committees. Basis for selection is outstanding pasture work including following certain recommended practices and keeping records to indicate their success in increasing the yield and palatability of pastures.

Members of the State Pasture Committee in charge of planning the banquet as well as the state-wide pasture program include: W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo; Stanley Folsom, Minnesota Seed Dealers' association; D. A. Williams, Midwest Soil Improvement committee; and Harold Searles, Paul Johnson, Ralph Crim and Paul M. Burson, chairman, all staff members at University Farm.

The Agricultural Extension Service, agricultural associations, seed and farm supply firms and the agricultural press jointly sponsor the program.

A3329-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 11, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

As a result of recent experiments, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has changed several of its recommendations for soybean varieties. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, points out that these changes were only made after consulting agronomists in all parts of the state.

Three soybean varieties that Minnesota farmers have come to regard as standbys have been dropped from the recommended list. They are Manchu Wis. 3, Wis. Mandarin 507 and Minsoy.

Manchu Wis. 507, formerly recommended for southern Minnesota, was dropped because it is later and lodges more than Manchu Wis. 606. Wis. Mandarin 507, once recommended for all except southern Minnesota, has been replaced by Mandarin Ottawa which has greater resistance to lodging and has higher oil content.

Minsoy has been dropped in favor of more satisfactory early-maturing varieties. Kabott is earlier, withstands lodging better and yields as well. Flambeau yields better, is slightly earlier and is more resistant to lodging.

For southern and much of central Minnesota Manchu Wis. 606, Mandarin Ottawa and Habaro are recommended for both seed and hay production. Richland is suggested for hay in the southern section.

In the northern part of central Minnesota, where the growing season is from 96 to 102 days, Mandarin Ottawa is the only variety suitable for either hay or seed production. Kabott and Flambeau are approved for seed production only and Habaro and Manchu Wis. 606 for hay production.

For north central Minnesota, Mandarin Ottawa and Flambeau are suitable for either hay or seed production; Kabott for seed production only; and Habaro and Manchu Wis. 606 for hay production only.

In the north, Kabott and Flambeau are suitable for both seed and hay production and Wis. Black and Mandarin Ottawa for hay production only.

A3330\*HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 11, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE \*\*\* MARCH 15

Nearly 40 Minnesota farmers have been chosen to attend the second annual Minnesota pasture committee recognition banquet at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, March 18, as honored guests. Four of these men will appear on the program as representative pasture farmers.

Speakers scheduled for the afternoon meeting and the evening banquet include Fred H. Leinbach, president of South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings; C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture; and J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county agent, Redwood Falls.

According to Paul Burson, chairman of the Minnesota Pasture Committee, the four men to be honored as representative pasture farmers are Bernard Pearson, Foreston; Harold Burgess, Benson; Harvey Paulson, Sleepy Eye; and A. P. Anderson, Maple Plain.

Other farmers to be honored at the banquet include: Beltrami county, Albert Swenson; Blue Earth, Rodney Butson; Brown, Leo A. Hoffman; Chippewa, Harold Lanes; Clearwater, John Lindeman; Dakota, Pete Transburg; Dodge, Frank Vanderwall; Douglas, John M. Gunderson; Fairbault, Leon Chirpich; Freeborn, P. J. & Ashle Skaar; Hennepin, A. P. Anderson; Houston, Orson Hempstead; Hubbard, M. F. Weaver; Kanabec, L. T. Mick; Kandiyohi, Roy Jensen; Lac qui Parle, Elmer Beiningen; Lyon, W. H. White; Marshall, Edwin Strong; Mille Lacs, Bernard Pearson; Nicollet, Hamilton Nelson; E. Polk, C. T. Sollie; Pope, Melvin Sansness; Ramsey, Frank Hajacek; Red Lake, Ferment Derosier; Redwood, Harvey Paulson; Rice, Fremont Albers; Rock, Russell W. Forrest; Steele, Gordon Hosfield; Swift, Harold Burgess; Traverse, Harry Magnuson; Waseca, Ralph Roesler; Washington, Lloyd Booren; Wilkin, Herbert A. Kutzer; Winona, Russell Wirt & Conrad Speltz.

A3331-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 11 1947

For use where suitable

### POPPLE, JACK PINE HAVE MANY BUILDING USES

With the need for lumber great and the supply still limited,

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers will find that even popple and Jack Pine will serve many construction purposes adequately.

The wood is not as durable as it might be, but most of the failures in using popple and Jack Pine are through faulty construction, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

Jack Pine is much like southern pine except that it is more knotty. Clear lengths of the two have the same strength. Jack Pine is stiff and has good nail-holding capacity. Popple is straight grained, light, fairly stiff and holds paint well. If properly sawed and piled so it won't twist, popple will dry out straight and clean.

Before cutting, every farmer should have a building plan from which he can make a list of the lumber he needs. With this information, timber can be selected and cut to meet building needs.

Before having the logs sawed, select a good portable mill, Anderson advises. Check with your neighbors to see which mill turns out a good product because poorly manufactured lumber runs up building costs and results in waste.

Green lumber must not be used in permanent buildings. As soon as sawed, lumber should be properly piled and allowed to season. Non-durable woods must be kept from contact with the ground or moisture.

Anderson points out five essentials in using native timber successfully. They are: (1) selection of good trees; (2) accurate sawing of logs; (3) proper seasoning and piling; (4) selection of proper species for particular use; and (5) adherence to good building plans and construction methods.

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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.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 11 1947

Special to 13 Western Counties

COUNTY 4-H'ERS TO EXHIBIT  
AT DISTRICT BARROW SHOW

Several \_\_\_\_\_ County 4-H'ers will exhibit at the Montevideo district spring barrow show, March 25, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced. Local 4-H'ers entering the competition include \_\_\_\_\_.  
(list names)

Each entrant will show a trio of market pigs and an individual exhibit if desired. Fifteen of the district winners will exhibit at the state spring barrow show at Albert Lea.

Counties which will have entries in the district Show include Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa, Big Stone, Traverse, Douglas, Pope, Swift, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Redwood, Renville and Grant.

All swine breed associations are offering prizes to 4-H'ers who win in the association's particular breed, according to R. H. Giberson, district 4-H club agent at Morris.

The show is being sponsored by Montevideo business men under the leadership of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hormel Company, and the Central Livestock Shipping association.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 11 1947

To all counties

SPREAD FERTILIZER  
EARLY ~ SAVE LABOR

Fertilizer can be spread right now before the rush of the spring planting season, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

It can be spread with manure anytime or directly on the soil during the first spring thaw.

\_\_\_\_\_ cautions farmers that fertilizer can be spread early only on fairly level ground or on soils which have enough surface residue to prevent the fertilizer from washing away.

It is an especially good idea to spread fertilizer early on legume seedings that will be used for hay or pasture this coming year, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

Top dressing with such fertilizers as 0-20-0, 0-20-10 or 0-20-20 will help improve the yields of hay and pasture crops. The use of 0-20-10 or 0-20-20 is best adapted to eastern and northern Minnesota and for high-lime, or so-called "alkali", soils. In the western half of the state, 0-20-0 should be used.

The rates of application should range from 200 to 300 pounds per acre. If 0-12-12 is used, the rate should be 300 to 350 pounds per acre. If 0-47-0 is used it should be applied at a rate of 150 pounds per acre, according to Burson.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 11 1947

To all counties  
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Establishing good eating habits in the pre-school child is one of the important responsibilities of the mother, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. At the same time, she points out that a child cannot be expected to develop good food habits if the parents or other members of the family are finicky eaters.

If a child has become accustomed to having meals at three regular times during the day and has an appetite when he comes to the table, he will usually eat unless he is not well. Eating cookies, crackers, cake, candy and other foods between meals will take the edge off the appetite and should be avoided. However, if the appetites of very active, fast-growing children are not spoiled by lunching, they may be given such in-between-meal snacks as fruit juices that are not sweet, fresh fruit or plain bread and butter. Sweets are notorious appetite spoilers and should not be given to children between meals, Miss Hobart says.

Though the mother has a responsibility in planning well balanced meals, both parents must cooperate in setting the stage so the food will be eaten. Urging a child to eat when he is not hungry or is overtired is not the way to get him to eat. Another mistake is to coax a child to eat more than he wants. If the child is healthy, the best sign that he is eating enough is a steady gain in height and weight.

Since children are sensitive to textures of foods, food should be prepared so it is tasty and nutritious. Lumpy cereals and stringy, tough vegetables annoy a young child even more than a grown-up. Off-flavored dishes and foods that have been burned often cause a child to develop a dislike for a certain food.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 11 1947

To all counties

YOUNG PIGS NEED  
GOOD FEED, CARE

Early spring pigs will be ready for the market before the early fall dip if they are properly fed and cared for says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers who have had their sows farrow early should not pass up the opportunity of getting their pigs to market before the fall rush.

Right now a few simple precautions will put the young pigs well on the way to thrifty pork gains, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

Often a good brood sow produces too much milk for her pigs and her litter develops scours, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. A sow should not be fed too heavily for four or five days after farrowing. A light, bulky feed with oats, bran or alfalfa meal is excellent.

Many hog men use a limited amount of the same feed the sow was fed before farrowing. This should be gradually increased until she is on full feed after 10 to 12 days.

If pigs scour, cut down on the sow's feed, Zavoral advises. Unless pens are kept clean and bedding dry, damp pens and cold rainy weather may also cause scours.

Young pigs need exercise just like their mothers did before they farrowed, Zavoral says. Before the young pigs are a week old, they should be playing around the pen. Old newspapers and rubbers will encourage the little pigs to exercise and play. If necessary they can be driven up and down the alleyways for their exercise.

Symptoms of anemia are harsh hair, short difficult breathing and a thickened wrinkled appearance about the neck and shoulders. Placing clean sod or soil sprinkled with a solution of copperas in the pens before the pigs are a week old will prevent serious cases of anemia, Zavoral says.

While sows are farrowing, it is a good time to start production records, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ adds. Four-H club members participating in the ton litter project should remember that their records are an important part of the project.

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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.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 11, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 100 inquiries concerning the Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisor's short course, to be held at University Farm, March 17-22, have been received by agricultural short course director J. O. Christianson. Twenty are already signed up for the one-week school, Christianson said.

The short course is designed to provide trained supervisors for the 82 dairy herd associations throughout the state, according to program chairman Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm.

"While there are 85 supervisors now employed," Leighton pointed out, "additional associations are being organized as trained men become available. This plus the monthly turnover of supervisors maintains a fairly constant demand for a few newly trained men," he said.

Trainees will receive training in weighing, sampling and testing milk, keeping records and figuring cost of feed and value of products as related to cost of production. Actual work by the students, with as little classroom lectures as possible, will be stressed. Instruction will be mainly by extension dairymen H. A. Searles, Ralph W. Wayne and Leighton.

A3332-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 11, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 40,000 Minnesota farmers and homemakers have already visited the University of Minnesota's travelling Farm Labor Saving and Safety Show, reports R. L. Pile, extension engineer at University Farm in charge of the caravan. With the tour only a little past the third way mark, attendance at the show is expected to pass the 100,000 mark.

The show, which features more than 45 labor saving devices and ideas for the farm and the home, is being sponsored by the University, local county agents and local business and farm groups.

Next stop of the caravan will be at New Ulm, Friday, March 14. The schedule for the rest of March includes shows at Tracy, March 17; Pipestone, March 19; Worthington, March 21; Windom, March 24; Fairmont, March 26; Albert Lea, March 28; and Preston, March 31.

Farmers visiting the caravan have shown special interest in the Minnesota centralized hog plan; the model farmstead; new tools for the gardener; and poultry exhibits. Among the women, the model cupboards have drawn the most favorable comment, Pile says.

Willmar with 4,100 and St. Cloud with 6,900 spectators have reported the largest attendances. The Minneapolis, Hutchinson, Montevideo, Ortonville and Northfield shows all attracted over 2,500 farmers and homemakers.

A3333-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 12, 1947

Special

Immediate Release

COUNTY FAIR EXECUTIVE(S)  
TO ATTEND U FARM COURSE

County Fair committeeman \_\_\_\_\_

will attend the County Fair Management Short Course at University Farm on April 7-9, according to J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses. The school, arranged in cooperation with the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, is the first of its kind ever to be given by the University.

County fair executives from all parts of the state will receive instruction in fair management during the three-day course.

Such nationally recognized fair management officials as Frank H. Kingman, Secretary of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, will participate in the conference. Kingman will talk on the development of fairs throughout the nation. Max J. LaRock, engineer from the University of Wisconsin, will speak on the physical layout for fairs.

Entertainment features of county fairs will be discussed by Herb Dotten, head of the Outdoor Department of "The Billboard", Chicago, Illinois. Louis S. Merrill, General Manager of Western Fairs Association, Sacramento, California, will describe California's fairs. Other subjects, such as laws that affect the operation of fairs, purposes and values of fairs and sanitary regulations, will be included in the short course.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 13, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Four-H club members from 13 counties will exhibit pigs at the Western Minnesota district spring barrow show to be held at Montevideo, March 25, according to R. H. Giberson, district 4-H club agent at Morris.

Fifteen of the top winners in the event will exhibit at the State Spring Barrow show being held at Albert Lea, March 28-29. All swine breed associations are offering special prizes to winners in their breed in addition to the regular awards.

Counties that will have 4-H representatives at the show include Lac Qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa, Big Stone, Traverse, Douglas, Pope, Swift, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Redwood, Renville and Grant.

Each boy will show a trio of market pigs and an individual exhibit if he desires.

Local Montevideo business men are sponsoring the show, and Hormel Co., the Montevideo Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Central Livestock Shipping association are providing nearly \$1,000 in prizes for the event.

A3334-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 13, 1947

Weekly Papers

Immediate Release

U FARM TO GIVE FIRST  
FAIR MANAGEMENT COURSE

Minnesota county fair officials from all parts of the state will attend the County Fair Management Short Course at University Farm April 7-9. J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses, said today.

This school, the first such short course ever given by the University, was arranged in cooperation with the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. The course is to give county fair executives the latest training in county fair management.

Such nationally recognized fair management officials as Frank H. Kingman, Secretary of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, will participate in the three-day conference. Kingman will talk on the development of fairs throughout the nation. Max J. LaRock, engineer from the University of Wisconsin, will take up the physical layout for fairs.

Entertainment features of county fairs will be discussed by Herb Dotten, head of the Outdoor Department of "The Billboard", Chicago, Illinois. Other subjects, such as laws that affect the operation of fairs, purposes and values of fairs and sanitary regulations, publicity for county fairs, exhibition and classification of grain crops and horticulture, exhibition and classification of livestock, and classification, promotion and handling of home economics exhibits.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 13, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Electrifying farm chores to save time and energy will headline the Electricity in Agriculture short course being given March 31 - April 1 at University Farm; J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses reported today.

Enrollment for the two-day course is expected to be high. With approximately one-half of Minnesota's farms now using electricity a school such as this will receive state-wide attention, program director Andrew Hustrulid, associate professor of agricultural engineering at University Farm, feels.

"Help in solving the problem of most effective use of electricity on the farm will be given rural electrification administrators, county agents, agricultural teachers and electrical equipment dealers in this second annual electricity short course," Hustrulid said.

Rural electrification education, farmstead wiring and the value of home freezers will be discussed. Keynote speakers will include Dawson Womeldorff, rural sales manager of the Public Service company of Northern Illinois, W. A. Ritt, secretary of the North Central Electric Industries, Minneapolis, and C. E. Lund, head of the research department of Seeger-Sunbeam corporation in St. Paul.

A3335-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 13, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The old adage, "We can always depend on our farm areas for our future citizens," is no longer true in many parts of Minnesota, Douglas G. Marshall, rural sociologist at University Farm, said today.

By 1960 the better farm areas in the state will not be able to send farm boys and girls to the cities. In fact many may be competing with the cities for boys from poorer and newer farm areas to take the place of retiring farmers.

Marshall points out that 22 of our best farm counties, in terms of land values, will have an average surplus of only 73 boys each in 1960. There will be 20 per cent fewer 20-year old boys on farms in these communities in 1960 than there were in 1940.

Families are becoming smaller and smaller in our good farm land areas, and the so-called "excess" population in these areas will be merely an illusion by 1960. This is even more true for girls because girls are leaving the farm even faster than the boys.

With even the poorer land areas showing a marked decline in birth rate, Minnesota cities will have to depend on people from other states to maintain their 1940 working male population.

A3336-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 13, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Dr. Gottfried Fraenkel, lecturer in physiology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England, has been appointed special lecturer in the Entomology Division at University Farm for the spring quarter, C. M. Mickel, chief of the division, announced today.

Dr. Fraenkel, one of the world's leading authorities on insect nutrition, will deliver a special series of lectures on insect nutrition. During the quarter he will also consult with American research workers in the field.

In addition to his class at University Farm, Dr. Fraenkel will deliver a series of lectures on the Main Campus of the University of Minnesota. Dates for the lectures have not been set.

A3337-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 18 1947

To all counties  
Use where applicable

PREPARE LAND WELL  
FOR FARM WINDBREAKS

Proper land preparation before planting is our greatest assurance of success in planting farmstead shelterbelts, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ pointed out today.

The ground must be worked into a mellow condition before planting the trees. Only then is the ground in the most favorable condition to receive the trees and assure successful growth, according to Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm.

If the ground is soddy, it should be broken at least two years before planting. If sod is being broken, the ground should be plowed deep in the spring and the fall. It should be disked during the summer to keep it free from weeds.

One year before the trees are to be planted, plow the soil deep and permit it to remain rough over the winter. This will help catch the snow and moisture so necessary to carry the young trees through their first year.

If the land has been in a cultivated crop, it need only be plowed deep the fall before the trees are planted. During the spring before the trees are to be planted, the land should be disked and harrowed thoroughly and worked enough so the soil is mellow. This means getting on the land as soon as possible and working it over three or four times.

Only if the soil is thoroughly worked up, can we rest assured that the trees will be come established and put on maximum growth and development, Wood says.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 18 1947

To all counties

**START TRANSPLANTS SOON,  
HORTICULTURIST ADVISES**

Transplants of many vegetable and flower varieties must be started soon if they are to be at the right stage of development for planting in the garden, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. A general rule is to allow six to eight weeks from the time of seeding to setting the plants outdoors.

Among the vegetables which must be started indoors early in spring to be transplanted later in the open ground are tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, head lettuce, early cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, onions and celery. Such flowers as lobelia, ageratum, China aster, pansies, double petunias and salvia should be planted at the same time.

Seeds should be planted in shallow flats or flower pots, using a mixture of 2 parts good garden soil, 1 part sand and 1 part organic matter such as peat, leafmold or compost. Sift the mixture through a one-fourth inch screen and put siftings in the bottom of the flat. Fill the flat with the soil mixture, pressing it firmly along the edges to prevent the soil from pulling away. After leveling the soil with a small board, press with a block of wood or a brick to get a firm seedbed. With a narrow board, mark the rows one-fourth inch deep, two inches apart.

After treating with a disinfectant such as Spergon, Arasan, or Semesan, according to directions, plant the seed, spacing evenly. Cover with a mixture of sand and peat and press down with a wooden block. If several varieties of seed are planted, label each row. Water thoroughly through a cloth to prevent washing and mixing of seeds. Then cover with a pane of window glass or paper and place in a warm room,

As soon as the seedlings are up, remove the glass or paper and keep in a sunny spot. When the first true leaves have formed, the seedlings are ready to transplant into another flat or individual containers which have been prepared in the same way as the original flat. Lift the seedlings carefully to prevent breaking roots, make a hole in the soil with a pointed stick and insert the seedling, pressing dirt against the roots. Space seedlings two inches apart each way or use individual containers. Water the plants and shade them for a day or two.

From this stage until time to set in the field, the plants should be grown in the hot bed or coldframe. The sash may be raised or removed on warm days, but the cover must be on at night and on cool, windy days. If the weather turns cold, the frames may be covered with canvas. Peppers, eggplants and tomatoes should not be exposed to cold temperatures, even though the weather is above freezing.

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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 29, 1914.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 18 1947

Use where applicable  
especially Western Minn.

APPLY HIGH-NITROGEN  
FERTILIZERS CAREFULLY

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers, using one of the new high-nitrogen fertilizers, should be careful not to apply too much fertilizer. If too much nitrogen comes in contact with the seed, germination may be harmed, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Several of these new fertilizers, including 13-39-0, 16-20-0 and 11-48-0, are now on the market. These new fertilizers are best adapted to western Minnesota where potash ordinarily is not needed.

If the fertilizer is being spread with a corn planter attachment, no more than 12 pounds of available nitrogen should be applied per acre. This means that the rate of application should be about 75 pounds per acre for 11-48-0 or 16-20-0, according to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Burson recommends applying 100 pounds of 13-39-0 per acre for corn.

For small grains apply about 150 pounds of 16-20-0 and 13-39-0 or 125 pounds of 11-48-0 per acre. The fertilizer may be broadcast before seeding or applied while seeding. If a drill with a fertilizer attachment is used, take the spouts out of the shoes and allow the fertilizer to fall on the surface. Then work the fertilizer into the soil with a harrow.

The 150-pound application of 13-39-0 is also suitable for flax but the rate should be reduced to 125 pounds for 16-20-0 and 11-48-0, Burson says. If the soil is weedy, a fertilizer with lower nitrogen content should be used.

Applications on permanent pastures should be 250 pounds of 13-39-0 or 200 pounds of 16-20-0 per acre. Burson advises that permanent pastures be renovated at the same time that the fertilizer is applied.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 18 1947

To all counties  
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

GO EASY ON HEAT WHEN  
COOKING CHEESE DISHES

Success in cooking cheese dishes depends on low heat, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

High heat or too long cooking will make cheese tough, stringy and leathery. Too much heat may also cause curdling in mixtures of cheese, eggs and milk. In top-of-the-stove cooking, cheese dishes should be cooked in a double boiler; when baking them in the oven, the heat should be low. When cooked slowly, cheese melts completely and spreads its flavor through the whole dish.

Instead of adding cheese in one large piece, break it up into small bits or grate it, Miss Hobart advises. Cheese will spread more evenly among the other ingredients when it is broken up and will not form a solid lump of curd when the fat melts out.

If cheese is combined with a white sauce before adding other ingredients, curdling will be less likely to occur. A white sauce with cheese melted in it may be poured over cooked vegetables, over macaroni before baking or into beaten eggs for a Welsh rabbit.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 18 1947

To all counties

SUITABLE CROPS HELP  
CONTROL MANY WEEDS

Fairly heavy plantings of small grains will do a much better job than row crops in controlling such perennial weeds as field bindweed, leafy spurge, and Canada and sow thistles, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The small grains crowd and shade these perennial weeds and thus slow down their development. Corn and cultivated crops, on the other hand, will not control the weeds unless a lot of hand pulling and hoeing is done.

Cultivation does not kill the weeds near the hills or rows, and after cultivation stops many weeds mature, seeds and reinfest the soil.

In small grain fields, patches of perennial weeds can be treated with Sinox or 2,4-D. These chemicals will kill many seedlings and new growth or even entire plants, according to D. W. Frear, agronomist, Weed and Seed Division, University Farm.

Even if the proper crops are selected, the weed control job is only partly done, Frear says. As soon as the small grains are harvested, the fields should be plowed and then cultivated until fall. Weeds can never be controlled if millions of weeds are allowed to go to seed after field crops are harvested.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 18, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

With flax seed expensive and hard to get, every Minnesota farmer should treat his flax seed this spring. That advice comes from M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm, who has been making extensive experiments in flax treatment.

The tests at University Farm have shown that flax will respond best to treatment if  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of New Improved Ceresan are used for each bushel. This rate is higher than recommended in the past. However, tests indicate that it will not hurt the seed and that it is much more effective in killing the mold organisms that attack the seed as soon as it gets into the ground.

Seed may be treated anytime within a month of seeding, according to Moore.

Perfect seed is able to resist the attack of molds, but most seed lots have a high proportion of seed injured by threshing or weathering.

When the seed coat is injured, there is extra need of chemical disinfectant to keep molds from entering the crack and weakening germination. The yellow-seeded varieties have a habit of splitting slightly at the small end so they are an especially easy prey for disease.

These injuries are difficult to see with the naked eye, Moore says. Growers who think they have perfect seed may find on close examination that many flax seeds are damaged. Out of 698 seed lots used in tests at University Farm during the past five years, 537 were benefitted by treatment.

A3338-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 18, 1947

Daily papers  
RELEASE - MARCH 20

The 26th annual Arrowhead Institute and Northeast Minnesota Farmers Week will be held April 1-3 at the University of Minnesota's Northeast Agricultural Experiment Station, Duluth.

The first day's program has been planned for veterans, according to M. J. Thompson, Superintendent of the station. Veterans will be brought up to date on the experiments conducted at the station during the past five years and on the latest developments in farm management.

Speakers for "Veterans' Day" include William Cavert, farm management specialist for the Federal Land Bank, St. Paul; E. P. Gibson, Range Resources Commission specialist in vegetables; G. W. Christenson, Federal Market supervisor; and D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis county agent.

Wednesday, April 2, will be farm engineering and marketing practices day at the institute. Ralph Backstrom, extension economist at University Farm, will discuss packaging, and A. J. Schwantes, chief of the engineering division at University Farm, will lead a seminar on putting timber land under the plow.

Highlight of the Wednesday evening program will be the one act-play and music contests under the direction of Erwin Wamhoff, St. Louis County 4-H club agent.

W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, will address the 20th annual Rural Leadership Dinner, sponsored by the Duluth Council of Agriculture, on the final evening, April 3. Rural leaders will be honored at the meeting.

The Thursday session has been divided into three sections, according to Thompson: Horticulture, farm management and home management will be discussed at these meetings.

A3339-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 18, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The nation's leading entomologists will discuss grasshopper control when the Grasshopper Research Committee of the American Association of Economic Entomologists meet at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, March 21-24. C. E. Mickel, chief of the entomology division at University Farm, is making arrangements for the meeting.

The first two days will be devoted to committee meetings. Leading workers from the United States and Canada will attend the final two days of the session.

Dr. B. P. Uvarov, director of the anti-locust research center for the British Empire, London, will speak at the final meetings. Another featured speaker will be Dr. J. R. Parker, who is in charge of grasshopper control work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Parker recently returned from Argentina where he helped that country in controlling a serious outbreak of grasshoppers.

A3340-HS

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H. J. Sloan, in charge of the poultry section of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, will speak at the Ohio Farm Home Week, Columbus, March 18-21. Dr. Sloan will speak on the Minnesota plan of managing chickens and free-choice feeding of poultry.

A3341-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 18, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

"How can a recurrence of the 1946 outbreak of tomato blight be prevented?" will be one of the important subjects discussed at the 26th annual Horticultural short course at University Farm, March 27 and 28, according to program chairman T. M. Currence, associate horticulture professor.

Because of the severe loss of tomatoes from blight last year Currence said he expects that horticulturists attending the short course will be interested in the possibility of a recurrence this year. C. J. Eide, associate professor of plant pathology at University Farm will lead the discussion.

However, Currence pointed out, that is only one of a number of subjects dealing with fruit growing, ornamental horticulture and vegetable growing included in the two-day school. The horticulture short course is the second largest and one of the oldest such courses given by University Farm, he said. Fruit and vegetable growers as well as commercial producers from all parts of Minnesota will attend the conference.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, will discuss the problems of home gardening. The need for better fruit crop statistics will be stressed by Roy A. Boden, agricultural statistician from the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

An added attraction for the fruit growers will be the showing of pictures of last summer's orchard tour at Rochester and LaCrescent at the informal Monday evening conference. A. P. Bremer, who took the pictures will also show pictures taken of his own orchard at Lake City.

Other keynote speakers of the program will include W. H. Alderman, chief of the University division of horticulture, William F. Connell, president of the Wisconsin state horticulture society and W. A. Benitt, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association.

A3342-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
March 20, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

A new breed association, the Upper Midwest Polled Hereford Breeders' association, has been organized with headquarters at University Farm, St. Paul. Breeders from Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota attended the organization meeting.

Officers elected at the meeting include L. W. Larson, Mabel, president; W. W. Dunn, St. Paul, vice-president; Bert Melin, Red Wing, secretary-treasurer; and Fred Hillesheim, Sleepy Eye, and George R. Pamp, Tracy, members of the board of directors.

The organization meeting was called by W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, at the request of the breeders. The purpose of the organization is to promote the Polled Hereford breed, to support 4-H club work and to hold consignment sales.

A3343-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
March 20, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture's highest honor, the Gold "A," has been awarded to 17 outstanding students, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today.

Winners of the award include: Lou Jean Matzke, Good Thunder; Celesta Schiltgen, Lake Elmo; Ruth Lowe, Beaver Creek; Margaret Ellison, Little Falls; Frieda Roth, New Albin, Iowa; Ralph Kathan, LaCrescent; Curtis Gibson, Beaver Creek; Clemence Allmaras, New Rockford, N.D.; Warren Deters, Eitzen; Lenny Schulz, Rochester; Alvin Fasen, St. Cloud; Harold Gegner, Comfrey; Lester Ward, Claremont; Paul Westerberg, Cambridge; Robert Bergland, Roseau; Arnell Beckman, Olivia; and Clarence Wenker, Melrose.

Six school members were given awards for outstanding rural electrification project work. Aloys Mayers, Melrose, and Clifford Landwehr, St. Cloud, will receive \$25 each; Florian Lauer, Richmond, Robert Amundson, Rothsay, and Clarence Wenker, Melrose, \$20 each; and Clemence Allmaras, New Rockford, N.D., \$10.

Winners of the fall-term scholarships, announced by Christianson, include the following: first, Frieda Roth, New Albin; second, Ralph Larson, Cannon Falls; third, Russell Roth, Brownsville; Lou Jean Matzke, Good Thunder; Stanley Flogstad, St. James; Edward Kralich, Gilbert; Clarence Wenker, Melrose; Averyl Leslie, Stillwater; and Vernice House, St. Charles.

Winners of the five- and six-term scholarships were Caroline Oswald, Rogers, first, and Clarence Wenker, Melrose, second. Four-term scholarship winners were David McDonough, Pocatello, Idaho, and Ralph Kathan, LaCrescent.

A3344-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn  
March 20, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

University Farm will be host to 50 outstanding Minnesota 4-H boys from as many southern Minnesota counties for three days next week. The boys, winners of all-expense trips for exceptional work in tractor care, will meet at University Farm March 26-28 for a short course in tractor maintenance, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Preventive maintenance, with special emphasis on lubrication, carburetion and ignition, as well as farm and home safety, will be stressed at the school.

Program Chairman Glenn I. Prickett, assistant state 4-H club leader, reports that, though the names of all winners have not been received, the following boys will be given paid trips to the short course: William Frantz, Anoka county; Norville Luebke, Carver county; Leland Brugman, Cottonwood; Paul Guida, Crow Wing; Richard Angus, Dakota; Lloyd Henslin, Dodge.

Murray Hawkins, Hennepin; Lowell Nelson, Houston; Wynlow Ohlsen, Isanti; Lester Larsen, Jackson; Gerald Siegersma, Kanabec; William Schultz, Meeker; Don Christenson, Mille Lacs; John Eix, Morrison; Hugh Anderson, Mower; Charles Gray, Murray; Gerald Tiedeman, Olmsted; Clark Kick, Pine; Francis Schuller, Rice; Leonard Wahlert, Rock.

Wesley Knight, St. Louis; Roland Messner, Sibley; Dean Paskewitz, Todd; Vernon O'Neil, Waseca; Wallace Nelson, Washington; Calvin Jorgenson, Watonwan; Robert Rom, Aitkin; Peter Branvold, Jr., Goodhue; and Lawrence Rittenhouse, Martin county.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
March 20, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Homemakers can reduce family food costs as much as 15 to 20 per cent by careful planning, wise buying and wise use of food-stuffs, Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor in home economics at University Farm, said today. At the same time, she warned that because of higher food costs it is probably not possible to eat an adequate diet by budgeting the same amount of money that was spent for food several years ago.

Among ways to save money on food, Miss Jeary pointed out, are to buy in bulk in large quantities if storage permits, take advantage of week-end sales and end-of-the-day bargains, use cereals to be cooked rather than ready-to-eat cereals. Buying fruits and vegetables which are in season will ease the strain on the budget, for example, using tomatoes in summer to provide vitamin C instead of oranges, which would be more expensive.

Planning menus for a whole day rather than for a single meal at a time will result in less waste and better balanced meals. Keeping a record of how money is spent and comparing prices of foods with equal food values, for example the price of bread and rolls, will give the homemaker an idea of the cost of various foods per serving and show her how she can save money, yet give the family an adequate diet. Cooperation of the family members in overcoming dislikes of various foods will also help the homemaker to reduce food costs.

A3346-JB



### TIMELY TIPS

Flax is an excellent companion crop for alfalfa and clover seedings. Kill two birds with one stone this spring by taking advantage of guaranteed flax prices and by starting new stands of hay and pasture.--S.B. Cleland.

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Apply those new high-nitrogen fertilizers with care. If too much nitrogen comes in contact with seed, germination may be retarded. When using a fertilizer attachment on the corn planter, keep the rate down to 75 pounds per acre for 11-48-0 and 16-20-0 and to 100 pounds for 13-39-0. For small grains about 150 pounds per acre should be applied. If using a drill with a fertilizer attachment, take the spouts out of the shoes and allow fertilizer to fall on the surface. Then harrow the fertilizer into the soil.--Paul M. Burson.

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Cutting down the rate of seeding flax from a bushel to 3/4 bushel per acre may be practical this spring because of the scarcity of seed. However, this should only be done when the ground is thoroughly prepared and free from weeds.--M.L. Armour.

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The sunporch can be put to good use any bright day as soon as the chicks will go out. If they refuse to go out on the wire floor, spread sacks at the entrance for a few days and keep a feeder on the porch. Set up a small circle of wire just outside the entrance so that the chicks won't get lost going too far from the door.--Gora Cooke.

If your ewes haven't lambed already, step up their grain rations a month before lambing. If the time is shorter, start immediately. Feeding extra grain will mean stronger lambs, better milking ewes.--W.E. Morris.

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Plan now to avoid that August pasture slump. No one pasture, no matter how good, will carry the livestock through the summer. Unless you have plenty of rotation pasture seeded to alfalfa or sweet clover and grass, you will need a supplemental pasture of Sudan grass, small grain or second growth alfalfa.--Ramer Leighton.

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For a beautiful lawn this summer, apply commercial fertilizer as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the surface dry. Apply high nitrogen fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate and sodium nitrate at the rate of 3 pounds per thousand square feet. With complete fertilizers with lower nitrogen content, such as 4-22-4, apply 15 pounds per thousand square feet.--Leon Snyder.

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Feeders buying cattle to on grass should get animals large enough to be sold grass-fat before the end of the grazing season. Heavy demand has shoved feeder prices up to a point where buyers should plan carefully. Otherwise returns may not be attractive.--W.E. Morris.

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With legume seed prices high, don't waste seed on a poorly prepared seedbed or on unsuitable land. If you don't have a cultipacker, make the seedbed firm and fine by a couple extra harrowings. Following seeding, a harrow or cultipacker will cover the seed deep enough. Except for problem pieces, legumes should be planted with a companion crop. Alfalfa and sweet clover are wasted if seeded on an acid soil. Mammoth clover will make the best growth on this type of land but applying lime is always advisable.--M.L. armour.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 24 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, April 2, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Soybeans, Flax or Oats?

Farmers seem to have gone crazy over flax and new varieties of oats this year. Because the price is high, they force it even higher by expanding their acreage. A host of new growers are scouring the country for seed--any kind of seed, in the hope of making a quick fortune.

The government says we need more flax, but some who have never grown it before may discover that it is a little like counting chickens before they are hatched. It is a tricky crop, with a lot of risks and uncertainties between seeding and a big check in the bank. The crop has made money for many, but it won't do it every year on all land, or with unsuited varieties.

Oats present a little different picture. There has been so much publicity about this new disease which attacks Vicland and Tama that everyone wants something different. Clinton has been selling for \$10 per bushel, and some reports have it up to \$15. It is no better than Mindo and Bonda, but seed supplies are so scarce that the bidding goes on, higher and higher. By holding the price of Mindo and Bonda at \$2.50 per bushel, the Crop Improvement Association and the University have saved the farmers of Minnesota around \$300,000 this year.

Is all the Clinton coming in from Indiana, true to variety and eligible for certification? A tag on a sack is no more valuable than the honesty of the men who grew and processed the seed. Field inspections next year will tell the story. Perhaps it will all pass with flying colors, but it's hard to imagine that Indiana can spare so much seed. Iowa isn't letting go of more than a trickle.

It reminds me of the sheep man who sold his neighbor breeding stock when

prices were high and bought them back when prices were low. He claimed to have done that three times in about 50 years. The plunging "in and out" took the loss. Sometimes it pays to go against the flood. The conditions often change with surprising speed.

With oats for example, relatively few fields were badly hit by helminthosporium last year. It hasn't happened before and who knows whether it will happen again? If the seed is well treated with Ceresan, there is perhaps no more risk in planting Vicland or Tama than in paying fabulous prices for seed of questionable ancestry. Some farmers are mixing some barley or wheat with the oats with the idea that if one is injured, the other may make a crop.

Why isn't barley a good bet to replace some of the risky oats? It hasn't done too well in the wet years, but it's an old standard crop and has been profitable as an average. On land where lodging is not expected, Kindred ("L") or Barless (Wisconsin 38) are good varieties. If something with stronger straw is needed the new Mars fills the bill and seed is plentiful. Barley is a good price, even for feed.

Farmers in southeastern Minnesota have generally preferred soybeans to flax in past years. The crop is about as reliable and disease-free as any that can be found. It paid off well last year and should meet with good demand next fall. If market prices should falter, the beans always make good feed. Further, most farmers in this district are more familiar with beans than with flax. They know what to expect and how to handle them. This makes the crop less risky.

Every farm presents a different picture, and cropping plans must be made by individual operators who can fit the crops to the land and organize the whole business for the greatest possible returns. Sometimes it is necessary to try new things and take unusual risks. Generalities are usually unsafe. Some make good incomes by plunging, but a large proportion of the most able farmers stick pretty close to tried and tested production, making radical changes with considerable caution. We still need corn, beans, wheat and barley.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 24, 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, April 30, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Wandering Willie

Pets have as much individuality as people. The big sleek cat asleep in an upholstered chair usually demands his rights which include food, shelter and admiration from his adopted family. In return, he grants permission to stroke his fur more or less and he decorates the domicile with his magnificence.

Dogs are more likely to beg for affection. Some are reserved and worship their masters from a distance. Some want to frisk all over every human they meet, and others just give an occasional nudge, as much as to say, "Remember me? I'm your dog."

Most canines are readily adaptable and any home or any human companions will be satisfactory so long as food is abundant and some affection is available. Others are "one-man dogs" and that close companionship or service means more than comfort, food, shelter or even life itself. For those dogs, it is a real tragedy when boys go away to college. They just can't understand the separation.

The dog I'll call Willie was bred from champions. As a pup, he became the property of a high-school boy whose former pal of the same breed had had car trouble. Both boy and dog seemed thoroughly pleased with the new arrangement. The dog had a good home, a comfortable family and a boy to romp with. What more could any dog ask? He received the best of care and the boy even took him to a dog show where he won the purple ribbon--no mean achievement for either.

Then the boy went to college. The dog still had a good home, but he had no boy. Apparently he set out to find him and he roamed the town, picking his living where he could, searching, searching. What experiences he had are not known. Perhaps someone tried to catch him and shut him up. He is a beauty, a champion in

appearance and behavior. Any dog lover would gladly give him a pat, a good word and a meal. He was well known about town and almost everyone felt sorry for him.

Something must have happened, for Willie became anti-social. He is not cross if left alone. He skillfully avoids any attempts to entice him into captivity and probably would defend himself if cornered. He visits back doors where food may be found, he walks with children going to school, he sits and listens when people talk to him, but he will not permit anyone to touch him. He has no dog pals, seeks no fights but insists that dogs and people go their way while he goes his.

During Christmas vacation, his master came home. Folks thought that now Willie's troubles would be over, but the estrangement had gone too far. His boy was gone, and all people were on the black list. No amount of coaxing would tempt him to leave his lonely life. He was strictly on his own.

The end of his story is still to be discovered. Will he leave town and range the country as a wild dog? Will he get to be a menace and have to be shot? Will he some day find a human to whom he can give his affection? Is there a woman in the case? A lot of us are watching with interest. Many would like to own him, but he won't be owned.

He reminds me of my own high school pal, a collie with wonderful intelligence. We were inseparable for years, but when I left home for the city, there was no place to keep a dog. He had a good home on the farm, and my brother wanted him very much, but when I left, his heart was broken. Every day for weeks he made the rounds of my usual haunts, growing thinner and thinner. Food wouldn't tempt him, and the people who had been his friends before were now his enemies. Weak and footsore, he still tried to find his pal and finally had to be eased from his misery.

It's an honor to win that kind of regard from man or beast. It's also a responsibility. I wish I could explain things to both those dogs. What must they think of the human race?

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 24, 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, April 23, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Pig Psychology

Mrs. Pennywhacker has said that pigs are dirty dumb animals. That's just because Mrs. Pennywhacker has never associated closely with well bred hogs or tried to understand their common frustrations. Hogs with four legs need to be trained and given a chance to lead the better life, just as those with only half as many pedal extremities.

Every pig has a brain, but as they grow older, some develop usefully and others are dormant. Marquis was a black hog who ate our feed for several years. He was as intelligent as most horses. He'd walk alongside me wherever I wanted to take him, and a spoken word or a tug on his ear was sufficient guidance. We were good friends and he'd rub his head against me or stretch when I scratched him although he realized he weighed half a ton and could have knocked me silly with one blow of his head armed with four inch razor-sharp tusks. Most of Marquis' offspring were equally affectionate and understanding. His daughter Mona was jealous when I seemed to ignore her 10 fat little black rascals and grabbed me by the overalls—but that's another story.

Lionel was equally big and equally black, but there the resemblance ended. His brain power was only sufficient to get him to the feed trough and back to bed. He wasn't cross and Marquis could lick the hair off him, but he was just plain stupid. If I wanted to move him from pen A to barn B, I'd take a hickory cane and give him a few sound whacks on the ham. That would usually generate, in time, an impulse to move away from the irritation. To turn him, I'd beat him over one side of the head and when that became uncomfortable, he'd edge away from it. His daughter Lucy stepped on all of her pigs at various times (as long as they lasted) and when the youngsters would yell, she'd look around with a dazed expression, wondering what

all the noise was about. The piglets were too dumb to keep out of the way, and their mother was too stupid to look where she put her feet. It was a bad combination.

Nicholas and all his family were essentially wild. No amount of attention could dull that inherent fear of man. In the herd they seemed normal, but get Nick or any of his descendants alone and they would go through or over most fences to escape. In a corner, they'd fight savagely and on occasions were dangerous to handle. I had a standing offer of five whole dollars to anyone who could separate one of that line from the herd and drive her through a 16-foot gate. It was never collected.

Three families, all of the same breed, but what a difference in intelligence! They remind me of other animals I have known. With pigs it was easy to eliminate the wild and the stupid. Perhaps we don't want to develop too much intellect in domestic animals, because they might collectively resent our mistreatment and insist on more consideration and comfort during their brief stay with us.

Pigs are stubborn and never hesitate to take punishment rather than concede a point. Put a loop of rope around a pig's nose and tie the rope to a post. The pig will yank and pull on that rope with such single-minded resentment that though his tail be cut off in one inch sections, he will not take one step ahead. It's a common method of restraining hogs for operations or blood testing.

Again I'm reminded of animals who bomb, shoot and blow each other to bits, destroy homes, property, food, and all the things accumulated by years of hard work, so as to get more "Lebensraum" or a bite of the other fellow's sandwich.

They'll spend any amount for war rather than pay the cost of peace, which is less personal and political selfishness, more of the Golden Rule. Pigs have no monopoly on rope pulling.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 24 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, April 16, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

War Is Declared

We, the farmers, gardeners and orchardists of Minnesota, hereby formally declare that a state of war exists between us and the armies of insects which are determined to destroy our crops; and we will kill, maim and utterly destroy, individually and collectively, all uniformed members of such forces as may come within our power!

While the big boys wrangle about control of atomic energy and newspapers devote columns to the promises of peace and the possibilities of World War III, we share croppers have some fighting to do right on our own acres if our share of the crop is to be worth harvesting. The armies of aphids, corn borers, cabbage maggots, beetles, bugs, moths, leafhoppers, worms, caterpillars, curculios, midges, millipedes, thrips, flies, slugs, scale insects and weevils are mustering their forces, preparing to devour the crops they expect us to plant.

That's the irony of it all! They want us to plow, harrow, plant, pay income taxes and learn to grow better crops so that they can fill their alimentary tracts with the choicest products of our toil. When they are filled to repletion, are they satisfied? No. They reproduce by geometrical ratio and expect us to feed all of their offspring. Companies, regiments, divisions, armies are assigned to specific crops and they injure, consume and destroy not only our profits, but our very livelihood!

As red-blooded plant propagators, we must rouse to the emergency, unite our efforts and smite the invaders hip, thigh and wing! Let us call in our allies, the birds, who will labor in the early morning hours, making endless inspections and

heavy inroads against the host of invaders. May we feed and foster these air borne forces whose assistance means so much to us.

Our second line of attack is the chemist. The February issue of the American Fruit Grower carried a double-page spread showing a colored chart which indicated the degree of compatability for insecticides and fungicides. Any insect that could read and decipher this ornate and complicated compilation of deadly chemicals would perish from perturbation. Surely such an array of unpronounceable molecular malformations should undermine their morale.

A third method of frightening the predators would be to escort their leaders to a rural drugstore, where counters are laden with proprietary prescriptions put up in a curious conglomeration of colored containers, all labeled with lists of the species to which they are lethal. Arsenates, cryolite, rotenone, pyrethrum, nicotine, DDT, hexacholorocyclohexane, the names alone should strike terror to their hearts.

Unfortunately, only humans are demoralized by fear generated from printed combinations of letters. Insects are more realistic, and we may have to fall back on defense number 4 which is much less spectacular and far more laborious. If they insist upon their customary attack in spite of brass bands and dire threats, we may have to combat them by spraying, dusting or even picking. Those jobs are unpleasant and other duties are pressing, but about the only language insects understand is force. Even then it has to hit them in a vital spot.

We must plan our campaign carefully, study weather prognostications, analyze the enemy's weaknesses by careful reviews of their life histories and attack each group just when and where we can hurt them most with the modern materials at hand. It isn't an easy assault. They keep gnawing and reproducing with the utmost persistence, but by well-planned raids we can check them sufficiently so that our share of the well-earned crop will keep us going another year.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 24 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, April 9, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

This Horse Business

The other day one of our popular magazines carried a yarn by someone who had apparently bumped one end or the other in falling off a horse. From that he concluded that the horse was not man's friend, but a reluctant slave who needed to be severely controlled in order to render sullen service. Forty years ago such an article would have raised a storm of protest. Now it will probably pass unchallenged. Thus has the horse fallen!

Only 40 years ago, all of our farm work was done by living horse power. Every trip to town was made via horse or foot. Big drafters, farm chunks and road horses brought good prices and were a main topic of conversation. Farm papers were full of horse talk, horse ads and horse remedies. Breed associations did an enormous business. Further south, mules occupied an equally important position.

Then came the age of gasoline. Production per man has almost doubled. Higher wages have chased out horse power as the faster horses replaced oxen. A man with a tractor can cover more acres than a man with a team. Everything is speeded up. We take in more dollars ( and spend more dollars) which makes us feel that we are doing big business. Sometimes it seems that we have bigger headaches, too.

But man hasn't deserted the horse entirely. A report in the Breeder's Gazette for March, 1947, says a million and a quarter purebred animals were registered last year. Belgians and Percherons together were only 1579 in number. Clydes and Shires were not even reported. So goes the drafter. But light horses were flourishing. A whole bevy of "new breeds" have sprung up and some of the old ones are going strong. There were 6,370 Thoroughbreds registered, 2,750 Standardbred, 4,000 Tennessee Walking Horses and 4,000 American Saddle Horse fees paid.

What enthusiasm some of the new breeds have inspired! Palominos had 1,056 registrations in one of the two associations, the Morocco Spotted didn't give their numbers, but they were probably considerable. The Quarter Horse Association listed 3,401. Some of the breeds I'd never heard of were the Appaloosa, Pinto, Cream and Albino. Hackney, Cleveland Bay, Arabian, Morgan, Shetland and Welch Associations all have their devoted followers who are registering the horses they fancy. The numbers in this last group are not increasing except possibly for the Arabian and Shetland, but they're still doing business.

To get the whole picture, and lest someone suspect an attempt to make horses appear relatively more important than they are, registrations were made of 835,000 cattle, 280,000 hogs, 117,000 sheep and 26,000 horses. Horses gained 6,000 over 1945, but the gain was all in the light breeds. Shetland ponies gained 547. Horses are far in the minority, but they are not entirely out of the agricultural picture.

We all hope that there will never be another depression, but history reports that there always has been one following each war. If labor, feed and farm produce all fall down to a low price again, we'll have to watch expenses more closely. Unless gas and machinery go down in proportion, it will take too big a share of the farm income to buy power. Then the old hay burner may have a revival, but of course we can't keep a herd of horses around just to have them handy if something happens.

The day of the draft horse is past and the present fad for odd-colored light horses may run out, but there will be a place on many farms for a handy weight team, capable of ordinary work and useful for riding or driving. They will keep horse lore from being entirely lost and provide educational facilities for country boys and girls. There are still places where horses have an edge over gas.

So far, no tractor will take a load through a gate and stop while the driver climbs back on the load. I heard the other day of a man who got stuck with his tractor. He harnessed a team, pulled the tractor out, put the team back in the barn and hauled a spreader load to the field with his tractor. He didn't like to drive horses. Some of us old fuddy-duddies who like horses would have used the team for the whole job. We still cherish members of the equine family amount our best friends

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 25 1947

To all counties

### HORTICULTURIST GIVES TIPS ON SELECTING TREES FOR YARD

Trees to be planted on the home place should be selected with care, since they become more or less permanent features of the landscape, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

In selecting trees for different purposes, be sure to bear in mind the size and form of the mature tree, Snyder cautions. If house and yard are small, medium or small trees are best to keep the entire planting in scale. If the house and yard are large, bigger varieties will be better.

Seasonal aspects of trees should be considered also. Plant a few with attractive spring flowers and some with brightly colored autumn leaves, Snyder suggests. The hawthorns and crabapples are excellent for spring bloom while the maples have attractive autumn foliage.

When trees are used to serve as a frame for the house, they should not be planted directly in front of the house but at an angle from the front corners and at a distance of from about 12 to 18 feet. Backyard trees may be planted directly in back of the house but not too near the house foundation. Trees used in the shrub border should be small and only slightly larger than the shrubs. Evergreens are well adapted for screening unsightly views and for dividing the yard into areas. In addition, they add color to the winter landscape. Though shade trees should be located to give shade where needed, the yard should not be overplanted with trees. Sunlight may be just as welcome as shade.

For large yards in Minnesota, Snyder suggests such trees as Norway Maple, silver maple, sugar maple, common hackberry, green ash, black walnut, basswood and American elm. For small grounds he recommends paper birch, Ohio buckeye, the Russian olive, Mayday tree, Bolleana poplar and Hopa crab.

Further information on planting trees to beautify the home place are given in "Landscaping the Farmstead," Extension Bulletin 250, available from the county extension office.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 25 1947

To all counties

COUNTY AGENT POINTS  
OUT FIVE ESSENTIALS  
IN SEEDING LEGUMES

A five-point plan to insure success with new legume seedings was outlined today by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_'s plan includes: (1) liming if necessary; (2) preparing a firm seedbed; (3) inoculating seed; (4) planting shallow and early; and (5) mixing grass seed with the legumes.

First, the soil should be tested for acid. Our county extension office at \_\_\_\_\_ will test soil samples in a few minutes, \_\_\_\_\_ says. If lime is needed, apply 2 to 3 tons per acre as soon as it is possible to get into the fields.

Second, it is essential to have a level, fine, firm seedbed. Fall plowed fields worked shallow are especially good. Extra working will pay particularly well this year.

Third, inoculating seed will give the legume a better start and will help maintain a better stand. Commercial inoculants can be mixed with the seed in wash tub in a few minutes. After inoculating, the seed should be spread out in the shade to dry for an hour or two.

Fourth, legumes should be planted early, usually with a small grain as a companion crop. However, mixing and seeding the legume seed and its companion crop together will bury the small seeds too deep. Legumes and timothy should be surface seeded and covered by harrowing or cultipacking.

Fifth, mixing legumes and grasses will stretch the legume seed supply and often insure better stands. For instance, if alfalfa should kill out, brome in the mixture will fill in for the legume.

M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm recommends these mixtures: Red clover 3 quarts and timothy 3 quarts; red clover 2 quarts, alsike 1 quart and timothy 3 quarts; alsike 2 quarts and timothy 3 quarts; alfalfa 3 quarts and brome grass 16-18 quarts; alfalfa 2 quarts, red clover 1 quart and brome grass 18 quarts; 2 quarts of alfalfa, 1 quart of red clover, 1 quart of alsike clover and 18 quarts of brome grass. Where it is desirable to make substitutions, 1 quart of timothy can be used to replace 6 quarts of brome grass.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 25 1947

Use where applicable

### USE SHOOT CUTTINGS IN PLANTING WINDBREAKS

By using cuttings your farm can supply one-fourth or more of the trees needed to start a new or improve an old shelterbelt or windbreak, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declared today.

Cuttings can be made successfully from several different species of trees, but willow and cottonwood are especially suitable. Cuttings should be 12 to 16 inches long and should be taken from branches  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm. Heavier wood will root better, but it is much harder to establish.

It is important to make the cuttings right now before the buds open. After they are cut they should be placed in water or damp moss until they are wanted for planting later in the spring.

The upper end of the cutting should be made just above a well-developed bud. All cuts should be made with a sharp thin-bladed knife and should be made at right angles with the shoot so that the bark will not be bruised.

Before planting the cuttings, it is a good idea to soak them in water at least 24 hours. In planting best results are obtained by setting the cutting into a 45-60 degree opening made with a spade, planting iron, or other special tool. The cuttings should be planted with only one or two buds just above the ground line.

Pushing cuttings into the ground may cause the bark to peel, injuring the growing layer and interfering with later growth, Wood warns.

Wood emphasizes that keeping the cuttings from being injured and from drying out as well as setting them correctly is essential to success.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 25 1947

Use only where applicable

### EXPERTS GIVE ADVICE ON FEEDING POTATOES

Farmers who plan to use surplus potatoes for feed should prepare the potatoes properly, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. As a result of repeated requests for information, several University Farm experts have given advice on how to handle potatoes in feeding livestock.

Potatoes should be cooked for swine. Four pounds of cooked potatoes to one pound of grain makes a good mixture. When potatoes are being used, it is essential to feed a good mixed protein supplement as well as minerals, says E. F. Ferrin, Professor of animal husbandry.

About 450 pounds of cooked potatoes is equivalent to 100 pounds of grain in feeding value, Ferrin says. If the potatoes are not cooked, it will take 600 pounds to equal 100 pounds of grain.

Potatoes should be crushed or sliced for cattle. Otherwise there is danger that the cattle might choke, according to T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry. The potatoes should be fed immediately after milking.

Up to 30 pounds of potatoes can be fed daily. Nine pounds of potatoes should be used to replace one pound of grain. The substitution will not affect production, especially if good hay and silage are fed. In making the change it must be remembered that potatoes are low in protein, consequently with high-producing cattle, it is essential to feed high-protein supplements along with the potatoes.

Potatoes should be cooked for poultry, declares H. J. Sloan, chief of the poultry section at University Farm. From 4 to 5 pounds are equivalent after cooking to one pound of grain. However, only about 5 per cent of the dry ration may be potatoes. Potatoes are best used in a moist mash. Here they can be mixed in the mash until the mixture is crumbly.

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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 M. 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  
March 25, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The new high-nitrogen fertilizers, which came on the market this year, should be applied carefull, E. M. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm, said today.

Farmers using the fertilizer should not apply it too heavily. If too much nitrogen comes in contact with the seed, germination may be harmed.

These new fertilizers include 13-30-0, 16-20-0 and 11-48-0. Since they do not contain potash, they are best adapted to western Minnesota where this mineral is not needed.

If the fertilizer is being spread with a corn planter attachment, no more than 12 pounds of available nitrogen should be applied per acre. This means that the rate of application should be 75 pounds per acre for 11-48-0 or 16-20-0 and 100 pounds for 13-39-0, Duncan says.

For small grains apply about 150 pounds of 16-20-0 and 13-39-0 or 125 pounds of 11-38-0. The fertilizer may be broadcast before seeding or applied while seeding. If a drill with a fertilizer attachment is used, take the spouts out of the shoes and allow the fertilizer to fall on the surface. Then work the fertilizer into the soil with a harrow.

For flax the 150-pound rate should be reduced to 125 pounds for 16-20-0 and 11-48-0. If the soil is weedy, a fertilizer with lower nitrogen content should be used.

On permanent pastures 250 pounds of 13-39-0 or 200 pounds of 16-20-0 should be applied. Permanent pastures should be renovated at the same time that fertilizers are applied, Duncan declares.

A3347-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 25, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Several University Farm dairy specialists will speak at annual meetings of Minnesota Jersey, Brown Swiss and Holstein associations scheduled for late March and early April.

Brown Swiss cantons will hold their annual meetings at Winona, April 7; New Ulm, April 8; Glencoe, April 9; Ada, April 10; and Sauk Center, April 11. H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, will speak at Winona and New Ulm, and Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman, at Glencoe, Ada and Sauk Center.

Richard Stumbo, fieldman for the Brown Swiss association, Beloit, Wis. and Norman Slade, White Bear, secretary of the Minnesota association will attend all the meetings.

Eight Jersey parishes will hold their annual meetings starting March 31 at Anoka. Other meetings include: Preston, April 1; St. James, April 2; Paynesville, April 3; Silver Lake, April 5; Ada, April 7, Bemidji, April 8; and Henning, April 9.

L. O. Gilmore, assistant professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, will appear on the Anoka program; H. R. Searles on the Paynesville program; and Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman, on the Preston program.

Victor Petersen, American Jersey Cattle Club fieldman, and Frank Astroth, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club, will participate in all meetings. The annual summer shows will be arranged and 4-H club work discussed at the meetings.

The Minnesota Holstein association will hold its annual meeting at Rochester, March 31. The district "Black and White" show will be held in the afternoon and the annual banquet in the evening. Dr. Charles Mayo will be toastmaster at the banquet.

A3348-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 25, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 40 county fair officials from throughout Minnesota have already registered for the County Fair Management Short Course to be held April 7-9 at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Program officials feel that, in light of this registration response, the fair management short course may prove to be a popular one. This is the first such short course ever offered at University Farm.

The course, arranged through the joint cooperation of the University, the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, will bring nationally recognized fair management officials from all parts of the United States to speak at the three-day school. Subjects will deal principally with ways and means of improving Minnesota county fairs.

Frank H. Kingman, Secretary of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, will talk on the development of fairs throughout the nation. Max J. LaRock, engineer from the University of Wisconsin, will discuss the physical layout of fair grounds and exhibits.

Entertainment features of county fairs will be discussed by Herb Dotten, head of the Outdoors department of "The Billboard," Chicago, Illinois. Other subjects, such as laws that affect the operation of fairs, purposes and values of fairs and sanitary regulations, publicity for county fairs, exhibition and classification of grain crops, horticulture and livestock, and the classification, promotion and handling of home economics exhibits, will be discussed.

A33-9-RR

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 25, 1947

Daily papers  
RELEASE MARCH 27.

Each increase of a billion dollars in national income means an additional \$5,000,000 to Minnesota farmers in sales from their farm products. That's the conclusion reached by W. C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, has reached in an article appearing in the current issue of "Farm Business Notes."

Waite points out that producers of livestock and livestock products fare well when nonfarm income goes up. When a family's income jumps 100 per cent their purchases of ice cream increase 177 per cent, sweet cream 115 per cent, whole milk 50 per cent, beef 68 per cent and pork 38 per cent.

On the other hand, an increase of 100 per cent in income cuts down the families expenditures for lard 71 per cent and margarine 33 per cent.

Waite declares, however, that an increase in wages to city workers must be accompanied by an increase in their efficiency if the farmer is to benefit. If wage rates are increased without output going up, the cost of things, that the farmer buys are likely to increase more than the things he sells.

The farmer does not benefit from high dollar income created by high prices and wage rates, Waite believes. The farmer prospers only when the nonfarm workers have a high level of real income resulting from high production and employment.

A3350-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minn.  
March 26 1947

## UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

The use of hybrid corn in Minnesota has increased production nearly 50 million bushels per year.

Never use that all important farmstead shelterbelt as a livestock gymnasium. Both trees and livestock suffer from this misuse says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm.

More than 70,000 Minnesota homemakers are enrolled in home remodelling projects sponsored by local home demonstration agents and the University of Minnesota Agricultural extension service.

For every 100 farm women, age 20-24, there are 147 farm men the same age in Minnesota.

Extension Folder 145, "Fertilizer Grades and Ratios for Minnesota," makes recommendations for fertilizing practically every crop grown in the state. Copies may be obtained from your local county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

Wiping and polishing linoleum counter tops with skim milk will produce a gloss.

Flax is an excellent companion crop for alfalfa and clover seedings, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm.

Stepping up the ewe's feed a month before she lambs will mean stronger lambs and better milking ewes.

Lawns can be improved, apply fertilizer as soon as the frost is out and the surface dry. Apply high nitrogen fertilizers, such as ammonium sulfate, at 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet and complete fertilizers such as 4-12-4, at 15 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Early spring is time to make those permanent pastures yield better during the summer. Renovating and fertilizing now will greatly increase yields, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist 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 Minn.  
February 26 1947

## UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Of Minnesota's 166,000 farms, 124,285 are operated by their owners.

\*\*\*\*\*

This is no year to skip seed treatment. For instructions on building a homemade seed treater write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a copy of Extension Folder 118, "Minnesota Grain Seed Treater."

\*\*\*\*\*

Cook eggs at a low temperature. Fast cooking toughens the white.

\*\*\*\*\*

The poplar is Minnesota's most abundant timber tree, covering more than 7,500,000 acres in the state.

\*\*\*\*\*

Prune your apple trees before growth begins in the spring, advises Leon C. Snyder, horticulturist at University Farm.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pregnant gilts need added protein in the last six weeks before farrowing. Try increasing the protein in the rations by 15-20 per cent during this period.

\*\*\*\*\*

University Farm specialists advise having chicks of heavy breeds before March 15 and Leghorns before April 15.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you want your family to learn to like lamb or mutton, serve it either piping hot or very cold, advises Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

\*\*\*\*\*

More than 15 cents of every dollar of farm sales goes to pay the cost of machinery and mechanical power.

\*\*\*\*\*

Freeze grapefruit while it is cheap and plentiful. Peel, separate into sections removing all membrane, pack into containers and cover with grapefruit juice sweetened with three tablespoons sugar to one pint of juice.

\*\*\*\*\*

Purchasing power of Minnesota farm products early this year was 40.3 per cent over the pre-war levels.

\*\*\*\*\*

Minnesota ranks first in flax, sixth in soybean, and eleventh in wheat production in the United States.

\*\*\*\*\*

Wiping windows when they are covered with steam is a quick way to clean them

\*\*\*\*\*

Cull poor producers from the dairy herd while prices are still good, declares H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

\*\*\*\*\*

Grape vines should be heavily pruned for best results. Leave only about 40 buds on each plant and prune early before the sap begins to flow.

\*\*\*\*\*

New vegetable varieties tested at University Farm in 1946 were found adaptable. They include Burpee hybrid cucumber, Rainbow squash, Cheyenne bush cucumber, Fordhook hybrid tomato, Pritchard x Earliana tomato (hybrid), Logan bean and Midget sweet corn,

\*\*\*\*\*

Grease spots on walls can be removed by applying a paste made of fuller's earth or whiting and a non-inflammable spot remover like carbon tetrachloride.

\*\*\*\*\*

Avoid amenia in young pigs. Place soil from outside the hog lots where pigs a few weeks old can eat it. A solution made by stirring as much copper as in warm water as will dissolve will fortify the soil in iron

\*\*\*\*\*

Now's the time to get machinery jobs done before the spring rush.

\*\*\*\*\*

Last year 4-H'ers over the nation raised 11,000,000 chickens.

\*\*\*\*\*

Farmstead shelterbelts represent a real dollar and cents asset to the farm--accord it the same care and protection given to other cash crops, says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm.

\*\*\*\*\*

Planting flax this spring? Extension Folder 128 "Your Flax Crop," has many timely tips for the flax grower. Write the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for your copy.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 27, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Gardeners who want to grow their own transplants must start them soon in order to have them at the right stage of development for setting out in the garden. According to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, a general rule to follow is to allow six to eight weeks from the time of seeding to setting the plants outdoors.

Vegetables which must be started indoors early in spring to be transplanted later to the garden include tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, head lettuce, early cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, onions and celery. Such flowers are lobelia, ageratum, China aster, sweet alyssum, pansies, double petunias and salvia should be planted at the same time.

A light, warm room is essential for starting seeds. Seeds should be planted in shallow flats or shallow clay flower pots, using a mixture of 2 parts good garden soil, 1 part sand and 1 part organic matter such as peat, leafmold or compost. The mixture should be sifted through a one-fourth inch screen and the coarse material put in the bottom of the flat. Fill the flat with the soil mixture, pressing it firmly along the edges. After leveling the soil and pressing it down to get a firm seedbed, rows should be marked one-fourth inch deep, two inches apart.

Dr. Snyder recommends treating the seed with a disinfectant such as Spergon, Arasan or Semesan before planting. After planting, water thoroughly through a cloth in order to prevent washing and mixing of seeds. Cover with a pane of window glass or paper and place in a warm room.

The glass or paper should be removed as soon as the seedlings are up. Keep the flat in a sunny spot. When the first true leaves have formed, transplant seedlings into another flat or individual containers which have been prepared with the recommended soil mixture. Space seedlings two inches apart each way, water and shade them for a day or two.

From this stage the plants should be grown in the hot bed or cold-frame until time to set them in the garden. Plants grown in the kitchen window are likely to be spindly, Dr. Snyder warned.

A33514JB



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 27, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Even though the Minnesota farm products prices rose to 238 per cent of their 1935-39 level during February, the purchasing power of these products slumped to only 34.6 per cent above that pre-war period.

The drop in the purchasing power of farm products was due to an all-time high being reached in prices paid by farmers for the things they use on the farm and in the household.

W. C. Waite, and O. K. Hallberg, University Farm agricultural economists, revealed this slump in buying power in the monthly analysis of prices in "Farm Business Notes," published by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

From January to February prices received by farmers for livestock rose about 5.2 per cent and prices for crops 2 per cent. However, prices of all Minnesota farm products rose only 1.7 per cent, owing to a 4 per cent drop in livestock product prices.

The decline of 18.3 per cent in milk prices during this period was greater than the usual seasonal dip, they say.

A3352-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 27, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Many Minnesota pastures are becoming nothing more than weed lots today because farmers insist on scattering grain screenings on them.

It's good farming to clean the weeds out of grain seed before planting, but it is poor sense to merely move these weeds from the grain field to the pasture, according to D. W. Frear, agronomist, Weed and Seed Division, University Farm.

From the pasture back to the fields is a short jump for the weeds, Frear points out. Scattering screenings on the pasture may ruin good pastures and spread weeds to clean fields. Moreover, it is a violation of the law.

The Minnesota State seed law prohibits selling any farm seed or screenings which contain more than 2 per cent weeds or more than 10 seeds per pound of quack grass, Canada thistle or perennial sow thistle. Selling seed with more than 25 seeds per pound of dodder, ox-eye daisy, buckhorn plantain, Frenchweed and hoary alyssum is also forbidden.

Frear points out that no seed be offered for sale that contains any field bindweed, leafy spurge, perennial pepper grass, horse nettle or Austrian field cress.

For all practical purposes the seed law forbids planting seed with noxious weeds. Scattering screenings in the pasture amounts of nothing more than planting weeds in one of the farm's most valuable assets.

A3353-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 27, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Spare the rake this spring and save the lawn. That's the advice L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, has for householders who want luxuriant green lawns.

The usual practice of removing all of the dead grass from the lawn with a steel rake removes valuable organic matter which, if allowed to remain, would add to the water-retaining capacity of the soil and its general fertility, Dr. Snyder declared today. Heavy raking also exposes the grass roots so that they dry out and become subject to losses from late frosts.

If many twigs and leaves are scattered over the lawn, they may be removed by a light raking with a bamboo or wire lawn rake, but not a steel rake. The dead grass which remains will not be objectionable since it will soon be covered with a luxuriant green growth of new grass.

A3354-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 28, 1947

SPECIAL

U FARM HORTICULTURE  
COURSE ATTENDED BY  
LOCAL MEN (MAN)

\_\_\_\_\_ of this community  
attended the recent Horticulture Short Course at University Farm, St. Paul,  
according to word received from the office of director of agricultural short  
courses, J. O. Christianson.

The Horticulture short course, held March 27-28, is the second largest  
and one of the oldest such courses given at University Farm. This was the  
twenty-sixth annual course.

\_\_\_\_\_ received instruction in vegetable garden-  
ing, fruit growing and ornamental horticulture. The likelihood of a recurrence  
of the 1946 tomato blight was discussed as was the future of the berry industry  
in Minnesota. Landscaping practices, proper use of DDT for fruit crops and  
the possibility of raising an early-ripening high quality hybrid tomato in this  
state, were taken up.

H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society,  
Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician, Minnesota State Department of  
Agriculture, W. H. Alderman, Chief of the University Division of Horticulture,  
William F. Connell, President of the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society,  
and W. A. Benitt, President of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, were  
among the speakers on the two-day program. T. M. Currence, Associate Professor  
of horticulture, was in charge of program arrangements.

## Hog Raisers:

### Skimping on Protein Means Wasted Feed

Feeding grain without a protein supplement wastes grain, say University Farm experts.

So

Balance your ration now with a good protein supplement.

A ration with a good protein supplement will save 250 pounds of corn as compared to a ration of corn alone in fattening a hog.

Somewhere in the world are hungry youngsters because grain is not being used to best advantage in America.  
YOU CAN SAVE FEED BY FEEDING HOGS AMPLY BUT WISELY!

Mat of boy with empty Bowl  
Already distributed

SIGNATURE

Every 7th Bushel  
of Feed is Wasted!



THE REASON -- Four out  
of every 10 pigs born never go  
to market.



THE REMEDY -- Guard your profit  
and save America's feed by:

- \* Feeding a good protein supplement and a good mineral mixture.
- \* Providing warm, dry quarters and plenty of fresh, unfrozen water.
- \* Protecting pigs against mange, lice and worms.

Mat of  
boy with  
empty  
bowl

Already  
Distri-  
buted.

SOMEWHERE in the world  
are hungry youngsters  
because grain is not  
being used to best ad-  
vantage in America.  
YOU CAN SAVE FEED BY  
CUTTING DOWN THE DEATH  
LOSS IN PIGS!

SIGNATURE

# Sell Hogs Lighter To Stretch Feed!

By selling hogs at lighter weights, you save grain in two ways:

1. Naturally it takes less feed to bring a hog to 200 pounds than to 250 or 300 pounds.
2. The heavier the hog, the more grain it needs for every pound of gain it makes. A study at University Farm indicates that it takes over one-half pound of feed more to put on a pound of weight with hogs from 200 - 300 pounds in weight than with hogs 100-200 pounds in weight.

REMEMBER, TOO, THAT FEEDING PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS WITH GRAIN WILL SAVE FEED AND PRODUCE PORK MORE EFFICIENTLY.

SIGNATURE

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
March 31 1947

Patricia Sperl, 16-year-old 4-H girl from West St. Paul, Dakota county, won state championship honors and Clayton Peterson, 19, Loman, Koochiching county, was runner-up in the fifth annual radio speaking contest for 4-H and Rural Youth members in Minnesota. Six hundred 4-H and Rural Youth members from 85 counties took part in the statewide event, speaking on the subject, "How Can I Contribute to Greater Unity Among Peoples." The contest was sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.