

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1947

For use in southern
counties only

CORN BORER MUST BE
FOUGHT ON WIDE FRONT

This may be the year that _____ County farmers will have to use every known method to avoid disastrous losses from the corn borer. Although corn borer damage in _____ County was not heavy last year, the danger spreads rapidly under favorable weather conditions, says County Agent _____.

Last year the corn borer cost Minnesota farmers an estimated quarter million dollars in reduced yields while it cost Iowa farmers a staggering \$25,000,000, _____ says.

Starting in Houston county in 1943, the borer has spread to 40 counties. During 1946 it spread to Chisago, Todd, Stearn, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine and Jackson counties.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, points out that in the counties surveyed by the University and the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food the average number of borers per 100 plants increased from 1.9 in 1945 to 8.6 in 1946. In 1946 _____ County had _____ borers per 100 plants compared with _____ in 1945. (Use applicable figures)

<u>County</u>	<u>Average number borers per 100 plants</u>	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Blue Earth	-	38.8
Brown	-	3.2
Dakota	1.2	4.8
Dodge	2.0	2.0
Faribault	0.4	5.8
Fillmore	5.0	4.0
Freeborn	0.4	19.6
Goodhue	3.6	17.2
Houston	9.0	19.4
LeSueur	3.0	13.0
Martin	0.8	2.4

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.

<u>County</u>	Average number borers per 100 plants	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Mower	0.6	3.2
Nicollet	-	13.0
Olmsted	2.6	4.6
Rice	0.0	8.4
Scott	-	8.0
Steele	0.0	5.4
Wabasha	2.4	7.4
Waseca	0.0	3.2
Washington	-	0.4
Watonwan	-	3.8
Winona	0.0	16.6

The farmer's major weapon in the fight against the borer is the plow, Aamodt says. Clean, deep plowing under of all cornstalks before planting, will kill a large percentage of the overwintered borers. This is the No. 1 point on the spring control program right now.

It is important, too, to plant only adapted varieties within the normal planting season. Although there is no hybrid entirely resistant to the borer, many varieties stand up better than others. For best results, use a strong-stalked, strong-shanked variety.

One of the latest and most effective development in the control of the corn borer is the use of 5 per cent DDT, Aamodt says. The University and the State will carefully watch the increase in borer population throughout Southern Minnesota and notify farmers when and if DDT application is necessary.

The State has released thousands of the borers' natural enemies to help check the spread of the borer. However effective control will depend on farmers themselves using every possible method of control, Aamodt warns.

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_____, _____ county home demonstration agent, was one of more than 40 home demonstration agents in Minnesota who attended a special nutrition conference at University Farm recently. Purpose of the conference, which was arranged by nutritionists of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, was to bring home demonstration agents up to date on new methods of food preservation, which information they in turn can give to county homemakers.

During the past year many changes have been made in approved techniques of food preservation. In freezing, new packaging materials are being recommended and care in selection and preparation of food for freezing is being stressed to improve the quality of frozen foods. In canning, new timetables have been released by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics which shorten the processing time for a great many vegetables, especially when they are being canned in glass.

H. B. Bolin, food preservation specialist of the United States Production and Marketing Administration, who assisted at the conference discussed the latest developments in processing and in packaging frozen foods. Declaring that much of the food frozen in home lockers is of poor quality, he emphasized the importance of proper preparation and packaging of all food to be frozen. He also showed time-saving tools and demonstrated canning and freezing in tin.

The year-round food supply, changes in canning schedules, and use of the pressure cooker and pressure saucepan were discussed by Inez Hobart, Eva Blair and Ina Rowe, extension nutritionists.

One day of the conference was devoted to nutrition from the viewpoint of health, with emphasis on ways of developing good food habits in the very young child and carrying them through the formative years.

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University Farm News
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SPECIAL

RURAL ELECTRICITY
COURSE AT U FARM
DRAWS LOCAL PEOPLE

of returned
last week from a two-day short course in Electricity in Agriculture at
University Farm, St. Paul.

According to J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short
Courses, was (were) among 48 who
attended the school on March 31 and April 1. This was the second year such
a course has been offered at University Farm.

The short course was held primarily for rural electrification ad-
ministrators, county agents, agricultural teachers and electrical equipment
dealers, to help them in providing more efficient and economical use of
farm electricity. Farmstead wiring, electrifying farm chores and proper
installation and use of home freezers were discussed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 1 1947

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

WELL PLANNED DIET
IMPORTANT FOR CHILD

Even though a child may have good eating habits, he cannot be well nourished unless he is given the right kind of food, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Busy mothers can plan their meals so that basically the same menu will be served to the whole family, though adjustments will have to be made to meet the needs of the young child.

Children of all ages need a quart of milk daily. It should be served as a beverage at each meal, but since milk is a food needed by everyone, it should also be used on cereal for breakfast, in creamed soups, creamed vegetables, simple puddings and other foods the whole family will eat, Miss Hobart says.

Another important food for children is an egg a day or at least four or five a week. Eggs have good-quality proteins for muscle building and the yolk is a storehouse of food value, containing iron for building red blood, vitamin A and many other materials that help children grow. Eggs should be prepared so they will be eaten and enjoyed. For breakfast or lunch they can be soft cooked, poached or scrambled, or they may be used for dinner or lunch in custards or puddings.

The minerals and vitamins in vegetables and fruits are also necessary for growing children. Two servings daily of such green leafy or yellow vegetables as peas, green beans, lettuce, cabbage, spinach, chard, asparagus, carrots or squash are recommended. Potatoes should also be included in the child's diet. Oranges, grapefruit or tomatoes will supply the daily requirement of vitamin C. A serving of such fruit as bananas, apples or some canned or dried stewed fruit makes a good dessert for children.

Meat, fish or poultry served once a day will supply protein for the growth of muscle tissue. The iron in liver is especially valuable for building red blood. A young child can easily be taught to like liver if it is introduced into his diet early.

Enriched white or dark bread, butter and whole grain cereals are other important foods for children. To round out the diet and make it tasty, other foods besides the essentials should of course, be included.

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To all counties

GOOD SUMMER PASTURE
NEEDS PLANNING NOW

An early warning that pastures will again be short during late July and August this year was sounded today by County Agent _____.

Right now, early in the spring, is the time to make sure that there will be plenty of pasture this summer, he says.

A well-planned all-season pasture program will supply nearly half of the yearly feed needs of the dairy herd, according to Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm.

Farmers without a good rotation pasture with plenty of alfalfa or sweet clover seeded with grass should plan now for a supplementary pasture. Such a pasture might be Sudan grass, small grain or second growth alfalfa.

In planning a supplementary pasture, however, don't overlook the fact that good management is necessary on early pasture. Above all, don't allow the cow to roam the permanent pasture when the first blade of grass appears, Leighton warns. The grass needs a start to insure better yields later in the season.

Keeping the cows off pasture in early spring is also good feeding practice. The early spring grass is not at its best and contains a high percentage of water. By continuing to feed grain, production will remain high and the dairy cow will be able to adjust herself gradually to the changing ration.

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To all counties

CLEAN, WELL-PACKED
FLEECES MEAN BETTER
PRICES FOR SHEEPMEN

Clean, well-packed fleeces will mean a more valuable wool crop for

_____ County sheepmen this spring, County Agent _____
said today.

To keep wool clean, do your shearing on clean boards and canvas, advises W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Be sure to sweep off any foreign material dragged on by sheep before starting to shear.

Sheep should be kept from struggling and tearing the fleece apart during shearing. Tearing the fleece apart will mix the good with the poorest parts of the fleece, and all the wool will be lowered in grade.

After shearing, spread the fleece on clean boards or canvas with the cut or flesh side down. After removing the tags, dirt and foreign materials, fold the sides, neck, and breech end in and roll the fleece in a compact package. Keep the cut side of the wool out and the best wool — shoulder and side wool — on the outside.

Morris believes that tying wool this way is better than using a wool box. If the box is used, however, it should be large enough so fleeces do not have to be forced into it. Forcing wool into a box and tying it in a small hard package may lower the wool grade because it gives the impression of being heavy shrinking.

Sheepmen must meet foreign competition in selling their wool, Morris points out. Already manufacturers prefer foreign wool because it is much better prepared than native wools consequently good quality wool is a must to keep the home market.

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To all counties

VARIETIES ARE IMPORTANT
FOR SUCCESSFUL FREEZING

_____ county families with home freezers or locker space should give careful consideration to planting some of the varieties of fruits and vegetables which are recommended for freezing. First step toward getting a good-quality frozen product is selection of varieties that will freeze well, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm.

Some of the varieties of vegetables recommended for freezing are: asparagus - Washington; cauliflower - Snowball; broccoli - Italian green sprouting; lima beans (frozen when young) - Burpee's Improved Bush, Fordhook Bush; peas - Alderman, Thomas Laxton, Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress, World's Progress; beans - Kentucky Wonder (pole), Stringless Green Pod; spinach - Bloomsdale, King of Denmark; sweet corn - Early Golden Sweet, Golden Cross Bantam, Golden Bantam, Kingscrot Golden Bantam. Hybrid types of corn are best because of more uniform maturity. Most varieties of beets are suitable for freezing if picked when they are still small.

Among fruits from the home garden best adapted to freezing are cantaloupe, strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb. Preferred varieties for freezing include: cantaloupe - Bender's Surprise, Sugar Rock; rhubarb - Canada Red, McDonald Crimson, though most varieties are satisfactory; raspberries - Latham, Chief, King; strawberries - Dunlap, Premier, Burgundy, Gem, Wayzata.

University Farm News
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April 1, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Unless their own home-grown seed is thoroughly cleaned this spring, Minnesota farmers will seed over 75,000 weed seeds per acre along with their grain. That's the estimate made by D. W. Frear, agronomist for the Minnesota Weed and Seed Division at University Farm.

In studies made over many years, seed oats were the weediest of all the small grains. Over 1,800 weed seeds were found in each pound of grain farmers raised on their own farms. In wheat this figure fell to 723, barley to 561 and rye 396.

Nearly 400,000 weed seeds per acre are seeded with uncleaned flax, Frear says. Timothy seed contains 16,806 weed seeds per pound and clover, 9,980. This means planting about 168,060 weed seeds per acre in timothy and 99,800 in clover.

Every bushel of seed planted in Minnesota must be thoroughly cleaned if we ever hope to stamp out or control noxious weeds that yearly cost farmers millions of dollars in reduced yields. A poor job of cleaning will only give the farmer a false sense of security in his fight against weeds, Frear believes.

Many farmers clean their seed and then scatter the screenings in their pastures where they start another vicious cycle, spreading the weeds to all parts of the farm.

A3355-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farm boys will have a harder and harder job finding themselves a wife in their home community. The reason - farm communities are losing their girls to the city much faster than their boys.

Today there are nearly 150 farm boys for every 100 girls in their early twenties in Minnesota, according to Douglas G. Marshall, rural sociologist at University Farm. Marshall made this statement in the first issue of a new magazine, "Minnesota Rural Youth," being printed by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

There is great variation in this ratio between boys and girls, Marshall points out. In Chippewa county, with 121 boys for every 100 girls, the farm boy has the best chance of finding a marriageable farm girl his own age. Close behind Chippewa county in this respect are Faribault, Ramsey, Grant and Sibley counties.

On the other hand, in Chisago county, with 189 boys to 100 girls, rural young men have the hardest time finding a farm girl for a wife. In St. Louis, Carlton, Steele, Kanabec, and Koochiching counties the situation is almost as bad for the boys.

The best way to keep the girls on the farm is to provide them with better, more attractive homes with modern conveniences, Marshall says. The farm boy must know how to live as well as how to make a living if he wants a contented wife to keep him company.

Counties with many large cities and towns pull girls away faster than predominately rural areas. Undoubtedly the work opportunities in the city is the drawing card.

Counties with high tenancy keep their girls better than those with fewer renters. However, the reason for this may be that tenancy is higher in the better farming areas.

Strangely enough nationality seems to be definitely connected with the ratio between rural young men and women. The German, Slavic and Polish areas tend to keep their girls while the British, Scandinavian and Old American areas are losing their girls much faster.

A3356-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

An address by Carl C. Taylor, head of the division of farm population and rural welfare, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will highlight the Rural Church Institute short course to be held at University Farm May 5-9, according to program chairman Douglas G. Marshall, assistant rural sociology professor.

The author of a number of books on rural sociology, Taylor is noted for his work in rural sociology in both the United States and Latin America. He will speak on serving the social and religious needs of the rural people.

The Rural Church Institute, the first such short course in more than 30 years, will bring Minnesota church leaders of all denominations to hear nationally recognized rural church leaders at University Farm. The Institute, built around the theme "The Stewardship of the Rural Community--Serving the Needs of Rural People," is the result of the growing need felt by church organizations for a better understanding of the rural community.

W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota and chairman of the general committee on arrangements for the short course, feels the church must understand agricultural problems and be sympathetically inclined toward them. The Institute is an effort to help further that understanding.

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Luigi G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, will speak on "Rural Life and National Church Bodies." He will explain the part of the Country Life Division of the National Church Body in contributing to a wholesome cooperative rural life.

Other keynote speakers are David E. Lindstrom, chief of the department of rural sociology at the University of Illinois and A. F. Wileden, professor of the rural sociology department, University of Wisconsin. Charles Nelson Pace, president of Hamline university, will give the Thursday evening banquet address.

A3357-HR

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 1, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

The old bands around that favorite elm or apple tree are relics of the past in controlling cankerworm damage. Of course, the bands may still be used, but a DDT emulsion is easier to apply and more effective.

Home owners who noticed small holes in their elm and apple leaves last May and early June can be fairly sure that the cankerworm was in action, says A. C. Hodson, associate professor of entomology at University Farm. The time to stop a repeat performance and even heavier damage is right now.

Instead of banding, Hodson recommends painting or spraying with a DDT emulsion on the first 6 or 8 feet of the bank of the trees. The DDT emulsion should be applied as one part of 25 per cent DDT concentrate to four parts water.

The mixture should be painted on so the bark is thoroughly wetted. Using an old paint brush will do the job well. Using a hand house spray that throws only a fine spray may not give a good covering, however.

Hodson points out that the cankerworm moth is now coming out of the ground, and that the DDT will prevent it from laying its eggs. If the eggs are hatched, the cankerworm emerges and starts eating holes in the leaves.

Although the damage may not ruin the tree in one year, two or more successive attacks may kill the tree or permanently mar its beauty. Controlling the cankerworm should be a community project because the small caterpillars may be blown from one tree to another, he adds.

A3358-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Jo Ann Hemquist, 4-H girl from Taylors Falls, Chisago county, has been invited by a national agricultural magazine, the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, to be a guest in their Farm Kitchen on April 16 and 17. As guest of the Farm Journal, Jo Ann will prepare and package foods for freezing. Her story as guest cook will be featured in one of the issues of the magazine.

As one of four national champions in the 4-H frozen foods contest, 16-year-old Jo Ann was awarded a trip to the National 4-H club congress in December. During the last two years she has frozen over 100 quarts of food. Last year she prepared and packaged for freezing 24 quarts of vegetables grown in her own garden, 38 quarts and 22 pints of fruit, much of it homegrown, and 850 pounds of meat.

During the six years she has been an active club member she has completed 25 projects. She is president of the Palmdale Live-wires 4-H club and is a sophomore in Taylors Falls High School.

A3359-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota beekeepers will hold their fifth annual Beekeepers Short Course May 8-10 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses announced today.

Beekeeping is a \$5,000,000 enterprise in Minnesota. The state ranked second in honey production last year. These facts coupled with governmental requests for more bees to help in pollination of fruit and grain crops will bring more than 100 beekeepers to the three-day school, M. H. Haydak, associate entomology professor and chairman of the arrangement's committee, feels.

J. I. Hambleton, Senior Apiculturist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, heads the out-of-state speaker delegation. He will discuss the biology and life history of the bee. He will also speak on American foulbrood--a disease affecting bee larva. The disease, controllable only by burning, causes annual losses of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to bee populations in Minnesota.

Other featured speakers will include J. A. Munro, North Dakota state entomologist; T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist; C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist in charge of inspections in Minnesota.

A3360-RR

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Mrs. Clara Brown Army, professor of home economics education at the University of Minnesota, will leave Monday, April 7, for the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, to consult with Toronto University's president, Sidney Smith, and the home economics faculty regarding the possibility of broadening the Canadian university's home economics curriculum.

According to Mrs. Army, the University of Toronto's home economics program emphasizes dietetics and food chemistry. The question is being discussed at the university of whether the program ought not to be broadened to include more work in family life education and preparation for different professional jobs.

Mrs. Army will return to Minnesota April 12.

A3361-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

The Minnesota Rural Youth Federation executive committee will hold its annual meeting at University Farm, St. Paul, Saturday, April 12.

New state officers will be elected by the nine committeemen attending the meeting. Each of Minnesota's three Rural Youth districts will be represented by three delegates at the conference.

Delegates from the Faribault district will include Leroy Eikens, Caledonia; Daisy Hanke, Spring Grove; and Loren Grasskamp, Fountain, present vice-president of the state group. Dick Fitzsimons, Argyle, 1946 president; Frances Sundberg, Richville; and Mauritz Lundeen, Brandon, will represent the Fergus Falls district.

Harlan Boettcher, Montevideo; Ossie Reed, Marshall; and James Bly, Madison will represent the Marshall district.

The Minnesota Rural Youth Federation represents 3,000 rural youth from 56 organized county groups, according to Paul Moore, rural youth leader at University Farm. Rural Youth is a movement devoted to rural youth above 18 and stresses education, recreation, community service, and social development.

During the past year the movement has grown 25 per cent and during the past week two new county groups, Carver and Beltrami, have been organized, Moore reports.

A3362-HS

A. L. Harvey, associate professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, will judge draft horses at the first National Stallion show to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, April 10-13. In addition he will address the annual meeting of the Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' association, April 10, at Waterloo.

A3363-HS

Don't let that grass-hungry dairy herd roam the pastures when the first blade of grass shows itself this spring. Both bossy and the pasture will suffer. Production will drop if the dairy cow's ration is neglected and the grass will not get the good start it needs for lush growth later in the season.--Ramer Leighton

Even though concentrate feeds are high-priced, it doesn't pay to be stingy with them when feeding growing pigs. If the pigs do not get the proteins they need, growth is slow and the cost of gains high. When grain is self-fed, it is a good idea to self-feed the protein concentrate also.--E. F. Ferrin

This is a good year to start keeping hens confined to the laying house. The extra production and the improved quality will help offset present increases in feed costs. If the house is not well enough insulated to be comfortable in the hottest weather, the hens may still be kept in during the mornings, especially on wet days. Thus they will gain part of the advantage of complete confinement.--Cora Cooke

The plow is still the first line of defense against the corn borer. Where the borer is threatening, be sure to plow under all corn stubble before spring planting. Destroying the stalks and stubble will destroy the larvae which overwinter in them.--T. L. Aamodt

Lambs can't compete with older sheep at the trough. Give them a chance by fencing off a corner of the shed with upright slats close

enough together so that only lambs can get through. Then feed good quality hay in racks and oats, corn or barley in troughs raised off the floor.--W. E. Morris

If the grass on your lawn is thin or spotty, topdress with good black dirt or compost and reseed the thin spots. High-nitrogen fertilizers will help the grass thicken up and crowd out objectionable weeds. A complete fertilizer containing 8 per cent nitrogen should be applied about 10 pounds per thousand square feet. An early spring and an early fall application will keep the lawn in good condition.--L. C. Snyder

In growing soybeans for seed production, be sure to select varieties that will mature in time. The University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station recommends Manchu Wis. 606, Mandarin Ottawa and Habaro for south and south central Minnesota; Mandarin Ottawa, Kabott, and Flambeau for north central Minnesota; and Kabott and Flambeau for northern Minnesota (82-88 day maturity zone). Manchu Wis. 3, Wis. Mandarin 507 and Minsoy have been dropped from the recommended list.

Mixing legumes and grasses will stretch the legume supply this spring. Good mixtures include: 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 16018 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. One quart of timothy can be used to replace 6 quarts of brome grass.--M. L. Armour

Seed flax early for best yields. Over a period of years early seeding has proved the most profitable in spite of a few late frosts.--H. O. Culbertson.

The older the gilt, the larger the litter. In a Minnesota study, gilts farrowing at nine months averaged about five pigs per litter while those farrowing at 14 months averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ pigs. When breeding for fall pigs, breed the sows first and then the gilts.--W. W. Green.

Special to Chick Kircher --

The fifth annual Beekeepers' short course will be held at University Farm, May 8-10, J. O. Christianson, ~~superintendent~~ director of agricultural short courses, has announced. M. H. Haydak, associate entomologist, is program chairman.

The short course is open to anyone interested in learning more about developments in managing bees and bee products. Installing and handling package bees will be demonstrated and motion pictures in beekeeping will be shown.

J. I. Hambleton, senior apiculturist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will discuss the biology and life history of the bee. He will also speak on American foulbrood, a disease which causes annual state bee population losses of about 2½ per cent by killing the bee larva.

Honey grading, processing and handling will be discussed by J. A. Munro, North Dakota state entomologist. T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist and C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist in charge of apiary inspections, will also speak on the three-day short course program.

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Daily papers
Immediate release

Gardeners who have home freezers or locker space would do well to consider planting some of the varieties of fruits and vegetables which are recommended for freezing. According to J. D. Winter, selection of varieties that will freeze well is the first step in getting a high-quality frozen product.

Some of the varieties of vegetables adapted to growing in Minnesota and recommended for freezing are: asparagus - Washington; cauliflower - Snowball; broccoli - Italian green sprouting; lima beans (frozen when young) - Burpee's Improved Bush, Fordhook Bush; peas - Alderman, Thomas Laxton, Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress, World's Progress; beans - Kentucky Wonder (pole), Stringless Green Pod; Swiss chard - Fordhook, Lucullus; spinach - Long Standing Bloomsdale, King of Denmark; sweet corn - Golden Midget, Early Golden Sweet, Golden Cross Bantam, Golden Bantam, Kingscrot Golden Bantam. Hybrid types of corn are best because of more uniform maturity. Most varieties of beets are suitable for freezing if picked when they are still small.

Canada Red and McDonald rhubarb freeze well, though most garden varieties are also satisfactory.

Fruits for the home gardens best adapted to freezing include cantaloupe, strawberries and raspberries. Among the preferred varieties are: cantaloupe - Sugar Rock; raspberries - Latham, Chief, King; strawberries - Dunlap, Premier, Burgundy, Gem, Wayzata.

A3364-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.,
April 8, 1947

To all counties
ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

**TIMESAVER FOR SEWERS:
KEEP EQUIPMENT TOGETHER**

Organizing all of the sewing equipment so it may be kept in one place will increase the homemaker's enjoyment of sewing and save valuable time and energy. Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm, urges that organization of equipment be made the first step in preparing for spring sewing.

A small chest of drawers is ideal for holding sewing equipment. If made at home, a good size is 24 inches high and about 13 inches in length and width, with five drawers, some deep and some shallow. Drawers that may be removed will be an added convenience. A possibility for utilizing what is on hand is to make an old smoking stand into a sewing cabinet.

Miss Linn suggests that a good way to organize equipment is to keep all spools of thread in one drawer; fasteners of all types, such as zippers, buttons, hooks and eyes and snaps in another; trims such as tapes of different kinds in a third drawer, and mending cotton and other darning materials in another. In a fifth drawer might be kept materials used in dressmaking: shears, tailor's chalk, crayons for marking patterns, pins, tape measure, a slide rule or cardboard gauges for measuring hems, needles, basting thread, a wrist pincushion and tweezers to pull out short threads in ripping.

Drawers can be kept orderly by dividing them off with cardboard boxes which have been cut down and glued into the drawers.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1947

To all counties

FAST GROWTH, LOW
DEATH LOSSES KEEP
FEED COSTS DOWN

High feed costs for chicks this season can be offset only by rapid growth and low death losses, according to County Agent _____.

Raising chicks from pullorum tested stock is a good start. For best results, however, the chicks must be protected from many diseases which live over in any plot where chickens have run in recent years. So clean ground is a must in cutting down death losses.

_____ calls attention to the need for labor-saving equipment, such as large covered feeders and barrel waterers, in raising pullets away from the farmstead. A wire roosting shelter, too, is one of the pieces of range equipment that insures the best conditions for pullets on range. This shelter is especially valuable during hot weather when it prevents overheating and provides the necessary conditions for rapid feathering and growth.

_____ quotes Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, as saying that these roosting shelters can take the place of the regular sunporch during the time that chicks require heat. The wire floor keeps the chicks from contact with disease-ridden soil while giving them a chance to get out in the sunshine.

This chance to spread out helps prevent cannibalism and promotes good feathering. In this way one piece of equipment serves a double purpose and saves the investment in a sunporch that can be used for only a few weeks at the most.

The use of good green range is also a help in reducing feed cost. However, Miss Cooke warns that chicks must still have access to good feed. Last summer's feed shortage brought to light many cases where too much dependence was put on the range as a source of feed with the result that in the fall many farmers found themselves with a flock of half-grown pullets.

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
April 8, 1947

To all counties

AGENT POINTS OUT
LABOR-SAVING WAY
OF PLANTING TREES

Two men with a two-bottom plow and a tractor can make quick work of planting windbreak or shelterbelt trees this spring, says County Agent _____.

Although planting this way will not give quite as good results as planting each tree individually in a hole, it has worked very well in Minnesota.

One man drives the tractor slowly and the other sits on the plow beam, placing the small trees between the first and second furrows, just ahead of the second furrow. Thus the first plow makes the furrow and the second covers it and the roots of the tree.

The ground must be well-worked and mellow if this labor-saving way of planting trees is used, warns Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm. The ground should be plowed and then harrowed or disked three or four times before planting to get the soil in mellow condition.

After the trees have been planted, they should be straightened and tamped as soon as possible to firm the soil around the roots.

Wood points out that early planting, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, is just as important in planting trees as it is in planting flax and other small grains.

Trees should not be planted too deep. Planting the same depth as the soil mark, which indicates the depth the tree was set in the nursery, will give best results.

For further details on tree planting write to the County Extension Office at _____ for a copy of Extension Folder 85, "Tips on Tree Planting".

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1947

To all counties

MIDA WHEAT ELIGIBLE
FOR CERTIFICATION NOW

Mida wheat is eligible for certification by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, County Agent _____ assured _____ County farmers today. It was unintentionally omitted from the association's earlier list of acceptable varieties.

Besides Mida, other eligible wheat varieties include Newthatch, Pilot, Rival and Regent, according to Ward Marshall, registrar for the association. Marshall emphasizes that this is the official list of wheat varieties that can be certified.

Other requirements that the seed grower must meet to certify seed include:

1. Membership in the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.
2. Use of seed that can be traced directly to foundation, registered or certified stock.
3. Application for field inspection.
4. Furnishing proof of seed source through certification tag.
5. Keeping fields clean and removing impurities if necessary.
6. Cleaning seed and notifying association that seed is ready for inspection.
7. Having the association sample and test seed in the laboratory.
8. Attaching certified tag, furnished by the association, to seed that has passed all tests. This tag guarantees the variety, purity and germination in compliance with the State seed law.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1947

Use where applicable

AG. ECONOMIST ADVISES
BIGGER FALL PIG CROP

_____ County farmers should not make plans for the future on the basis of today's prices, County Agent _____ warned today.

Boom conditions are not a sound basis for expanding in any farm line. However, even though prices are not likely to stay at record levels, they should be high enough in 1948 to justify a larger fall pig crop.

In considering next fall's pig crop, farmers should plan on the conservative basis of hogs selling at support levels rather than at \$20.00 per hundredweight. That's the advise from D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm.

Support prices for hogs are guaranteed until December 31, 1948 so every farmer can make plans on this basis.

In urging a larger fall pig crop, Dvoracek points out that the number of hogs in the United States is now well below normal. Latest figures show that the number of hogs in the United States is 7 per cent less than last year. The 1946 fall pig crop, which is now reaching the market, was 11 per cent below 1945. On the other hand, this spring's crop is expected to be 6 per cent over last year.

World hog numbers have also declined. There were approximately 237,000,000 head on January 1 or 17 per cent under the 1931-1940 average. The decrease came largely in Russia, United States, and Argentina while there was some increase in France, Central Europe, China, and the Phillipines.

In order to increase the number of fall pigs, E.F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, suggests using gilts from last fall's pig crop. Using young gilts will make it possible to farrow the fall litters in August and early September while using sows that farrowed this spring would delay farrowing until later next fall.

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
April 8, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE * THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1947

The European corn borer, which has caused disastrous losses in many of the nation's corn growing areas, has now spread to 40 Minnesota counties, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, announced today.

The borer was found in eight new counties including Chisago, Todd, Stearns, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine and Jackson during the past year.

The first borer was discovered in Minnesota in 1943 in Houston county. It has now spread over most of the southern third of the state. Aamodt points out that in the 20 counties surveyed by the University and the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food the average number of borers per hundred plants increased from 1.9 in 1945 to 8.6 in 1946.

Last year the corn borer cost Minnesota farmers an estimated quarter million dollars in reduced yields while it cost Iowa farmers a staggering \$25,000,000. Minnesota corn growers have not been seriously hit as yet, but under favorable weather conditions the damage may increase enormously during 1947.

Although the corn borer situation at this time is not alarming corn producers should be prepared to put control measures into effect immediately, Aamodt declares. The farmer's major weapon against the borer is the plow. Clean, deep plowing under ^{of} all cornstalks before planting will kill a large percentage of the overwintered borers. Planting strong-stalked, strong-shanked hybrid corn varieties will also help control damage.

One of the latest and most effective control measures is the use of 5 per cent DDT, Aamodt says. The University and the State will carefully watch the increase in borer population throughout Southern Minnesota and notify farmers when and if DDT application is necessary.

The state has also released thousands of the borers' natural enemies to help check the spread of the borer. These parasites have been imported from abroad to control borer damage in the state, Aamodt says.

A5365-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Owners of new homes who will be starting lawns this spring and want them to be smooth and velvety should give special attention to proper preparation and building up of the soil. That word comes from L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Grading is the first important step in the actual construction of a lawn. There should be a gradual slope away from the house so the water will drain away from it. Next step is to spread a layer of about six inches of good black dirt over the newly graded places. A thick layer of black dirt on the grading is necessary for a luxurious lawn and will lower cost of maintenance, Snyder says. If the basement has not yet been dug, a wise plan is to remove the black dirt from the surface and keep it in a separate pile until ready to use.

Before seeding, an application of phosphorus in some form is desirable. About 25 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or bonemeal to 1,000 square feet should be worked into the upper four inches of soil. Or use 15 pounds of 5-15-5 or 4-12-4 or 6 to 8 pounds of 8-8-6 or 10-8-6 per 1,000 square feet. If the ground is dry, water very thoroughly immediately after applying the fertilizer.

Grass seed can be planted successfully from mid-April to mid-May, though seedings in late June and July or from mid-August to early September often give better results because most weed seeds have germinated by that time. To obtain a bluegrass lawn, a mixture of 6 parts Kentucky bluegrass, 2 parts redtop, 1 part perennial rye grass and 1 part white clover is recommended. For shady places, a good mixture is 3 parts Kentucky bluegrass, 2 parts redtop, 3 parts Chewings fescue, 1 part white clover and 1 part perennial rye grass. Two to three pounds of grass seed will be sufficient per 1,000 square feet if seed is distributed uniformly. Since some grass seeds are scarce, preparing the seed bed well will make it possible to use less.

Rolling the lawn is necessary to get a good seedbed. Alternately rake and use the roller until a perfectly smooth surface is obtained, then broadcast the seed mixture uniformly over the surface.

After planting, rake seed in very lightly with a steel rake and use the roller to make firm contact between seed and ground. Water thoroughly and keep the ground moist until the seedlings are about two inches high.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 8, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Melba Larson, Long Prairie, will represent the nation's 4-H club girls at a special meeting of the Commission on Universal Training at the East Wing of the White House, Washington, D. C., Friday, April 11. The meeting was called by President Truman. Melba and Bernard Stanton, New York, are the only representatives of the 4-H club movement to be invited to the conference.

Melba has been in 4-H club work for nine years. As a result of her leadership activities she was awarded a trip to the National Club Congress, Chicago, last December. She had previously been named Todd county style queen.

During the past two years, Melba has been active in rural youth work as well as 4-H activities. She is present secretary of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation, an organization representing 3,000 older farm youth in 56 counties of the state.

A3367-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

More than 80,000 Minnesota farmers and homemakers have attended the University of Minnesota's farm labor saving shows already held in 28 Minnesota communities. The caravan is now swinging into the northern lap of its three month's tour of the state, according to Robert Pile, extension engineer at University Farm and manager of the show.

The show, which emphasizes the latest developments in labor saving for the farm and the home, is sponsored jointly by the University's Agricultural Extension service, local community organizations, and local county agent's offices.

Farmers throughout the state have been impressed by the 45 exhibits offered in the free show, Pile says. Special interest has been shown in the horticulture, forestry, poultry, homemakers exhibits and the step-saving farm plans.

Top attendance in the state-wide tour was recorded at Winona with nearly 6,000 spectators, St. Cloud, Willmar and Albert Lea have also passed the 4,000 attendance mark.

Next stop for the caravan will be at Long Prairie, Monday, April 14. The remainder of the schedule includes: Fergus Falls, April 16; Moorhead, April 18; Ada, April 21; Crookston, April 23; Warren, April 25; Thief River Falls, April 28; Fosston, April 30; Bemidji, May 2; Park Rapids, May 5; Aitkin, May 7; Duluth, May 9; Moose Lake, May 12; Anoka, May 14.

Attendance at the shows is running well above expectations, Pile says. Close to 125,000 farmers and homemakers are expected to see the show before the tour is completed.

A3368-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 10, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Preliminary plans are under way for holding a Town and Rural Community institute at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural short courses. Arrangements are being made by Christianson and Douglas Marshall, rural sociologist at University Farm.

The object of the course will be to discuss problems common to 500,000 Minnesotans living in villages, towns, and rural communities.

In pointing to the need for such a course, Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University, declares, "Agriculture provides the basic economy of the Midwest and rural life the foundation of its sociology. It is on the farms and in the villages and small towns that the home and the family retain their historic integrity and that the democratic ideal derives its strength."

"The full meaning of 'neighborliness' can be best understood and developed on the rural scene. The constant migration of farm youth to the cities can be a stream of significant strength into our society if the conditions and opportunities of rural living are made always better."

Anyone having suggestions for consideration in building this institute is urged to get in touch with the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3369-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1947

Special

Immediate release

COUNTY FAIR OFFICER(S)
ATTEND(S) U FARM FAIR
MANAGEMENT COURSE

county fair board officer(s) was (were) among the more than Minnesota county fair officials who attended the County Fair Management short course at University Farm last week.

New improved methods for organization and management of county fairs were studied at the short course. Such nationally recognized fair officials as Frank H. Kingman, Secretary of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, and Max J. LaRock, Engineer from the University of Wisconsin, spoke at the three-day school. The latest developments in sanitary regulations, publicity, exhibitions and classification of grain crops, horticulture, livestock and home economics as well as laws affecting the operation of fairs and the values of county fairs were discussed.

The school, given for the first time this year, was under the joint sponsorship of the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 10, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers who are planning a special weed control program on their farms this year still have time to qualify for agricultural conservation payments. However, their farm plan for weed control must be signed with the local county committee before April 15, according to D. W. Frear, agronomist, Weed and Seed division at University Farm.

Many farmers have overlooked these payments in working out control measures for Canada thistles, perennial sow thistles, quack grass and other weeds, Frear says.

Payments will help offset the tillage and chemical costs and the loss of the use of the land often necessary for effective control. Payments are made for field bindweed (Creeping Jenny), Canada thistle, Austrian field cress, perennial pepper grass, leafy spurge, perennial sow thistle, horse nettle and quack grass.

Continuous clean tillage payments are \$10.00 per acre except for quack grass which is \$5.00 per acre in most parts of the state and \$2.50 in the counties along the Red River. Chemical payments are: sodium chlorate, 6 cents per pound; borax, 2 cents per pound; and 2,4-D, \$2.00 per pound of active ingredient of 2,4-D acid. Payments for 2,4-D application will be made only for Canada thistle, perennial sow thistles and field bindweed.

Frear says that larger areas of weeds should be eradicated by special tillage alone for one season or in combination with approved cropping systems. Chemicals should be used for areas too small for cultivation or where pulling, spading and hoeing are not effective.

County committeemen or local county agents can give complete rules for approved practices and payments.

A3370-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 10, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Because of the shortage of Kentucky bluegrass seed, fertilizer will be more valuable than ever this spring in renovating lawns, especially if the stand of grass is thin but fairly uniform, Charles Okken, assistant extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today. Fertilizer can be applied as soon as growth begins in spring.

If compost from the compost pile is used, it should be applied before growth begins. Advantage of using compost is that it will help to build up the organic content of the soil and improve its water-retaining capacity. Adding 3 pounds of ammonium sulfate to the amount of compost used to cover 1,000 square feet of lawn will promote increased growth.

Commercial fertilizers high in nitrogen are especially beneficial to lawns. A good fertilizer is one having a formula of approximately 8-8-6, that is, 8 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash or a formula of 10-10-10. Good results are obtained with the application in spring of 10 pounds of 8-8-6 or 10-10-10 fertilizer for 1,000 feet of lawn surface. Of a lower concentration is used, such as 4-12-4, use 15 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Make a second application of the fertilizer in August. If crab grass is not troublesome, fertilizer may also be applied in late June.

Because commercial fertilizer should be broadcast uniformly, use of a well-constructed lawn fertilizer spreader is desirable. When using any kind of commercial fertilizer, the lawn should be soaked heavily with water immediately after the application to prevent burning, Okken says.

A3371-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

C. L. Mc Nelly, county agricultural agent supervisor at University Farm, has been granted a two and one half month leave of absence to study ways to make county agent work more attractive.

McNelly is making the study under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He will spend two weeks in Washington, D. C. with officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and then will tour 12 midwest and west coast states.

His study will pay special attention to the work loads carried by agents in different states and methods of making county agent work more effective.

A3372-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1947

To all counties

RATS COST AVERAGE
FARMER \$300 A YEAR

It costs the average farmer \$300 to feed the rats on his farm every year, County Agent _____ said today, urging every farmer to spend a few hours in a special clean-up campaign on his farm this spring. Actually it costs as much to feed a rat as a chicken.

A single pair of rats, if allowed to breed and feed, will have 72 offspring within a year, _____ adds. A clean farm is the first step in stopping this loss and getting rid of flies as well as rats.

H. L. Parten, entomologist at University Farm, explains that rats live and multiply in such places as straw stack bottoms, under concrete floors, manure piles, and lumber and fence posts piled on the ground. A thorough clean-up will remove these hiding places and make the rats concentrate in one place where they can be more easily poisoned.

Pile lumber on supports at least 18 inches off the ground, Parten advises. Do not throw boards, boxes and sticks against foundations. If they must be kept, pile them in the open.

Haul garbage, manure, stack bottoms and cobs out in the field where they can serve as fertilizer rather than as breeding places for rats.

Once the farm is cleaned up, the rats can be eliminated by using an Antu mixture. Dust the preparation into the rat runways so that it gets on the rats' feet or mix it with bait as directed on the package, Parten recommends.

Since rats build up immunity to Antu in small doses, be sure to use it heavily enough. As with all poisons, Antu should be kept away from farm animals.

If the rats have concentrated under concrete floors, cyanide gas will give quicker results than poison, Parten declares.

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, Minn.
April 15, 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

MAKE VALANCE BOARDS
TO PERK UP WINDOWS

Attractive valance boards which will give a new touch to windows this spring can easily be made at home. Besides adding new interest to the windows, valance boards will hide curtain hardware. In rooms with high ceilings, they give a horizontal line which will make the ceilings appear lower, says Marguerite Paulsen, instructor in home economics at University Farm (Home Demonstration Agent _____).

To make the valance board, saw two short pieces that will be just the depth of the window molding. Plywood or half-inch pine may be used. Saw another board long enough to reach across the window from molding edge to molding edge. Nail the three pieces together so the two small pieces are upright, supporting the long one like a bench. Next, screw one small angle iron to the end of each short board so the free end of the angle can hook over the top of the window molding and be tacked or screwed down.

If the board can be sandpapered until it is smooth, paint with a flat paint, using a color picked up from the draperies or one that will match painted woodwork. A gloss paint may be used, but it should be rubbed down to a dull luster with fine sandpaper, steel wool or pumice.

Instead of painting the valance board, it may be covered with cloth. Thumbtack a length of harmonizing fabric so it will cover the front and sides of the valance board. Pull the cloth smooth, clip the corners and fasten with thumbtacks at the back of the board.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 15, 1947

To all counties

TAKE CARE OF NURSERY
STOCK WHEN IT ARRIVES

To get best results with fruit trees planted this spring, give special care to nursery stock when it arrives and then set the trees out according to a definite plan. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advises _____ county gardeners.

As soon as nursery packages arrive, they should be opened and carefully inspected. If the packing material or the roots have dried out in shipping, sprinkle with water or stand the roots in water for several hours. If the soil is ready, plant at once.

If planting must be delayed, dig a trench on the north side of a building or windbreak and line out the nursery stock. Cover the roots with moist soil and pack the soil around the roots. Plants can be held for a week or longer if they are treated in this manner.

In planting, allow 30 feet between apple trees and at least 20 feet between plum trees. Ample room is important between trees. Holes should be dug large enough to receive the roots easily. After pruning any long, straggly or broken roots, set the tree about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery. Work good soil around the roots and tramp well. Surface soil should be left loose.

To compensate for root loss, prune the tops of fruit trees. Select one or more side branches properly spaced around the leader and cut back the leader and side branches from a third to one-half of their length. Cut raspberry canes within four to six inches of the ground.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 15, 1947

To all counties

SPRING BURNING DOES
MORE HARM THAN GOOD
TO FARM PASTURES

Even though burning that dry grass and brush may be very tempting, don't set a match to your pasture, farm yard, or woodlot this spring. That's the warning County Agent _____ sounded to _____ County farmers and townspeople today.

Spring burning will do more harm than good and will endanger life as well as property, _____ says.

Instead of killing weeds, burning helps them germinate more readily, according to Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm. The extra heat provided by the fire is often just enough to germinate many hard-coated weed seeds.

Even more serious, burning robs the soil of humus, nitrogen, and many minerals so essential to plant growth and soil improvement.

According to studies made by soil conservationists, burning blue grass pasture often reduces yield 50 to 70 per cent and increases water runoff and erosion over 500 per cent.

From the forester's point of view there is little to be said for burning grass or brush, Wood declares. Forests may be destroyed, buildings burned and protective covering for game removed. Every grass fire upsets, damages or destroys some part of our natural resources.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1947

To all counties

EARLY LAMBS NEED
GOOD SPRING CARE

Early lambs need special care this spring and good pasture this summer to take advantage of their head start toward better markets, County Agent _____ declares.

Young lambs cannot compete with older ewes for the feed they need. Creep feeding, started when the lambs are two weeks old and continued until pasture is abundant will mean rapid-growing, well-fattened lambs.

Fencing off a corner of the shed with upright slats about 8 inches apart will allow the lambs to feed unmolested. Lambs need grains such as oats, corn or barley and good quality hay, fed in hay racks right in the enclosure.

Good spring care, however, is only part of the job of raising profitable lambs. Parasites must be controlled and plentiful grass provided during the summer. Good pasture during July and August means planning right now in the spring.

A second growth alfalfa makes a good supplementary pasture for the sheep, says W. E. Morris, Extension animal husbandman, at University Farm. Dwarf Essex rape and Sudan grass are also excellent.

Rape will provide good pasture, unless overgrazed, until late fall. It can be seeded 6 to 8 pounds per acre from early spring to mid-June and will carry about six ewes and their lambs per acre. Rape can be grazed down, and will come back with abundant growth after resting.

Sudan grass will grow fast in hot weather. It will not provide pasture as late as rape because it is more easily damaged by frost. Sudan should be seeded after corn planting about 20 pounds to the acre and will carry seven ewes and their lambs per acre.

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
April 15, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Even though hog prices are not expected to stay at their record levels, D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm, today recommended that Minnesota farmers plan for a larger fall pig crop than in the past few years.

Dvoracek believes that swine prices will be high enough in 1948 to justify expansion. However, in considering next fall's pig crop, farmers should plan on the conservative basis of hogs selling near support levels rather than at \$30.00 per hundredweight.

Support prices for hogs are guaranteed until December 31, 1948, so every farmer can make plans on this basis.

In urging a larger fall pig crop, Dvoracek points out that the number of hogs in the United States is now well below normal. Latest figures show that the number of hogs in the country is 7 per cent less than last year. The 1946 fall pig crop, which is now reaching the market, was 11 per cent below 1945. On the other hand, this spring's crop is expected to be 6 per cent over last year.

World hog numbers have also declined. There were approximately 237,000,000 head on January 1 or 17 per cent under the 1931-1940 average. The decrease came largely in Russia, United States, and Argentina while there was some increase in France, Central Europe, China, and the Philippines.

In order to increase the number of fall pigs, E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, suggests using gilts from last fall's pig crop. Using young gilts will make it possible to farrow the fall litters in August and early September while using sows that farrowed this spring would delay farrowing until later next fall.

A3373-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Dick Fitzsimons, Argyle, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation at a special meeting of the federation's executive committee held at University Farm. Fitzsimons, who is present 4-H club agent in Marshall county, has been a leader in Rural Youth work for several years.

Harlan Boettcher, Montevideo, was re-elected treasurer at the meeting. New officers elected were Daisy Hanke, Caledonia, vice-president, and Frances Sundberg, Richville, secretary.

The Minnesota Rural Youth Federation represents 3,000 rural youth from 56 organized county groups. It works closely with the 4-H club movement with a large part of its membership made up of former 4-H club members.

According to Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, rural youth leaders at University Farm, Rural Youth groups stress education, recreation, community service and social development.

Rural young people interested in joining a local group should contact their local county agents for further details.

A3374-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 15, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

It is advisable for most gardeners to buy garden seed fresh each year rather than plant home-grown vegetable seed, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today.

Home-grown seed is not likely to be as pure a varietal strain as seed that is purchased. Unless the garden contains only one variety of each vegetable and is separated by at least a quarter of a mile from other gardens or seed producing fields, cross pollination in some vegetables will cause varieties to be mixed.

Another reason saving home-grown seed usually does not pay is that few homes have facilities for adequately drying and storing seed. For good germination, most seeds must ripen during sunny weather or be dried quickly when removed from the fruit and then stored in a dry, cool, insect- and rodent-proof place. Certain vegetables like beets, chard, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, onions, parsley and turnips require storage of the plants or roots over winter to produce seed.

If home-grown seeds are planted, it may be advisable to treat them with New Improved Ceresan or cuprocide to control certain seed borne diseases.

A3375-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota farmers must plant the right crops if they expect to wage a winning battle against such perennial weeds as field bindweed, leafy spurge, and Canada and sow thistles.

D. W. Frear, agronomist, Weed and Seed Division, University Farm, points out that fairly heavy plantings of small grains will do a much better job in controlling heavy infestations of these weeds than row crops such as corn.

The small grains crowd and shade these perennial weeds and thus slow down their development. With corn and other cultivated crops, hoeing and hand pulling is necessary.

Cultivation does not kill the weeds near the rows, Frear explains. After cultivation stops many weeds mature, reseed themselves and reinfest the soil.

In grain fields, small patches of perennial weeds can also be treated with Sinox or 2,4-D. These chemicals will kill many of the seedlings and much of the new growth if properly applied.

A3376-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

After a temporary set-back in February, the purchasing power of Minnesota farmers rose again in March, report W. C. Waite and O. K. Hallberg, economists at University Farm.

The purchasing power of Minnesota farm products now is 40.7 per cent over their pre-war (1935-1939) average. Actual prices of these farm products rose 9 per cent from February to March and now stand at 257.7 per cent of their pre-war levels.

The biggest increase during the month came in crop prices, Waite reports. Wheat was up 23 per cent; corn, 22 per cent; rye, 20 per cent; flax, 18 per cent; oats, 14 per cent; eggs, 12 per cent; hogs, 12 per cent; and livestock products, 7 per cent.

Even though prices for farm products have risen steadily for some time, purchasing power has lagged well behind. Farm product prices are about 50 per cent above last year while their purchasing power is up 20 per cent.

A3377-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota lumber production last year soared nearly 100,000,000 board feet above the 1936-1945 average. Twelve hundred sawmills were operating in the state and produced 260,000,000 board feet of lumber, according to a recently compiled report released by the Lake States Forest Experiment station at University Farm.

Northwestern Minnesota was the chief lumber producing area, accounting for 54 per cent of the state's production.

The state lags well behind both Wisconsin and Michigan in lumber production. According to the report, Michigan produced nearly 600,000,000 board feet of lumber and Wisconsin over 400,000,000 board feet.

Nearly half of the lumber produced in Minnesota last year was pine. Aspen ranked second with 68,000,000 board feet, and oak third with 15,000,000 board feet. Large amounts of cottonwood, elm and spruce were also produced in the state.

A3378-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

When the flower border gets so crowded it becomes difficult to control the weeds, it's time to do some renovation. One of the spring jobs gardeners should be thinking about now is digging up the perennial flower border and moving some of the plants to a new site, suggests L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Now is the time to divide and move summer-blooming perennials. Peonies, however, are best transplanted in the fall.

When the flower border has been dug up, the soil should be enriched with organic matter in the form of well-rotted manure or compost. Apply 2 to 3 inches of the organic matter on top of the soil and about a pound of a complete garden fertilizer for every 50-75 feet of ground surface, working it well into the soil.

Tall plants should always be used toward the back in the border and lower-growing plants toward the front. Snyder suggests using a few clumps of accent plants in the background such as delphinium or hollyhocks. Other perennials in the border should be planted in large groups so they give a mass effect. Never use plants in the border singly, Snyder cautions, always use them in large masses. An edging plant such as creeping phlox is desirable in front to draw a sharp line of demarcation between the lawn and the flower border.

In selecting flowers for the border, an important consideration is time of bloom. The border should be planned so there is something blooming in early spring, summer and fall. Clumps of annuals may be used effectively to add color and increase length of bloom of the border.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
in
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

University Department of Agriculture
County Extension Services
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

April 18, 1947

TO: Home Demonstration Agents
RE: National Home Demonstration Week Publicity

Enclosed are three subject-matter stories which we hope will reach you in time for use in your county papers this coming week, April 21-26. Our purpose in sending you the three stories is to give you the opportunity to select the one which gives the best picture of your county program. You can improve the story greatly by localizing it with figures, achievements, etc., from your own county.

Other stories to be mailed to you include one on leaders, to be localized by filling in names of your leaders, and a tribute to home community chairmen. The former is suggested for use the week before National Home Demonstration Week, the story on home community chairmen for the week of May 4. Both of these stories will be sent to you along with the regular weekly mailings of news releases.

The mats enclosed are for use in your county papers, possibly as a heading for your own column before and during National Home Demonstration Week. Or your local editor may want to use them in ads.

Cuts and mats of your home community chairmen are being sent to you as soon as possible after we get the photographs from you. Since it is necessary to allow nearly a week for making the cut and the mats, pictures should be sent in as soon as possible. Please send them to Miss Jo Bjornson, Publications Office, University Farm.

Paul C. Johnson
Paul C. Johnson
Extension Editor

T
Enc. mat, stories

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 18, 1947

To Home Demonstration Agents

Use if appropriate and adapt
to fit local situation

Use week of April 21, if
Possible

Homemakers who are members of home demonstration groups in _____ county have proved they can make their homes attractive with only a small outlay of money by refinishing, upholstering and slip covering old furniture themselves. Because of the difficulty in getting new furnishings, home demonstration groups in _____ county carrying the home furnishings program have been emphasizing conservation of furniture on hand by re-conditioning and upholstering it so it will be usable as well as pleasing in appearance.

The home furnishings project is one of many phases of the home demonstration program of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Purpose of home demonstration work is to bring sound information on homemaking practices to rural women and to make their lives and those of their families pleasanter and easier, according to Home Demonstration Agent _____. Three and a half million rural women throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico who are participating in home demonstration work are joining in the observance of National Home Demonstration Week May 4 to 10.

Interest in the home furnishings program in Minnesota is indicated by the fact that nearly 10,000 women are enrolled. Enrollment in _____ county is _____. Homemakers bring old furniture to meetings and in actual workshop sessions learn to refinish, upholster and slip cover it themselves. Many pieces of furniture, stored in the attic after years of service, are being put to use again after reconditioning. In addition to upholstering and refinishing furniture, women are learning facts about furniture construction which will be helpful when they purchase new pieces, Miss _____ says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 18, 1947

To HOME DEMONSTRATION
Counties

Use if appropriate to your county and
adapt to fit local situation.
Use week of April 21, if possible

Assisting families in making improvements in the home that will contribute to comfort and satisfactions of family living has been one of the major objectives of home demonstration work in _____ county during the past year.

Announcing the observance of National Home Demonstration Week May 4 to 11, Home Demonstration Agent _____ pointed out today that the program on home improvement is only one phase of home demonstration work which is bringing up-to-date information on homemaking practices to three and a half million rural women in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico and helping them to meet problems of everyday living.

Meetings on home improvement in _____ county have stressed planning the farmhouse to fit the needs of rural living, step-saving kitchens, efficient kitchen cupboards and other storage space, bathrooms and septic tanks.

More than 22,000 farm families in Minnesota have been reached by the program on home improvement, and over 5,500 families have already reported 12,000 improvements, even though shortages have caused delays in carrying out intended improvements on farms. Improvements in the State include 1,500 rearranged kitchens and nearly 700 kitchens which have been remodeled.

(If possible, add local information about the program.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 18, 1947

To Home Demonstration Agents
Use if appropriate and adapt
to fit local situation

Use week of April 21, if
possible

Many _____ county homemakers have been able to keep their families well dressed during the period of clothing shortages because of help they have received from the "sew at home" program sponsored by local home demonstration groups.

One of the popular home demonstration activities during the past year in _____ county, the "sew at home" program is only one phase of home demonstration work which is bringing up-to-date information on homemaking practices to rural women and helping them to meet the problems of everyday living. Local homemakers who are members of home demonstration groups are joining with three and a half million women in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico in the observance of National Home Demonstration Week May 4 to 11.

An important phase of the local "sew at home" program has been the sewing machine clinics. Women have brought their machines to the clinics and learned to clean and adjust them. Especially appealing to young homemakers with limited time and little sewing experience have been the lessons on simple short-cuts to make sewing quick and easy.

For those interested in making over old clothing, special makeover clinics have been held where homemakers were helped by the home agent or local dressmakers. After an all-day session at the clinic, the women were able to finish at home garments which were up-to-date and attractive. Women who attended the makeover clinics in Minnesota reported completing over 3,000 garments.

From here on in, watch for non-layers. At the first sign of broodiness put those broodies into well-ventilated coops and feed mash and milk or water. Hens that simply stop laying should go to the market or to the locker before they waste more feed.--Cora Cooke.

Keep flowers picked off newly set strawberry plants to encourage vigorous plant growth. Remove the blossoms from newly planted everbearers until July 1. By then the plant should be well-established. Keeping the vines removed from the everbearers will increase the first year's crop. If runners are to be removed, space the plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Multiple rows spaced 12 inches apart with picking aisles between every three rows will give maximum fall yields on early spring-planted everbearers.--L. C. Snyder.

Avoid the risk of poisoning salt-hungry hogs by keeping salt before them at all times. With mineral mixtures containing about 20 per cent salt, pigs get all the salt they need. With mixtures with less salt, extra salt is necessary for the hogs to get enough without eating more mineral mixture than necessary.--E. F. Ferrin.

Take time out to study the latest developments before starting to build that new barn. The old, traditional barn may not meet your future needs. New hay-making and storage methods, labor-saving ideas for handling livestock, more rigid milk quality requirements, and the need for keeping animals healthy should all be considered. Then when your barn is finally built, it may be quite different from the idea you started with.--S. B. Cleland

Don't waste any more feed on those undesirable tenants--the rats. It costs just as much to feed a rat as a chicken. So plan a special clean-up campaign to eliminate the pests now. Clean out those old straw pile bottoms, manure piles and junk piles and re-pile lumber at least 18 inches off the ground. Taking away the rats' home will make the rodents concentrate in one spot where they can be more easily wiped out with poison.--H. L. Parten

To cut down competition from weeds, work soybean fields as early as possible and then again just before planting. The longer the time between the first working and planting, the better the chance to kill weed seedlings. It's a good idea to start working soybean fields at the same time as corn fields and then delay planting until after the corn is in.--J. W. Lambert.

Save time and labor by planting windbreak or shelterbelt trees with a two-bottom plow. It's a two man job, but it will save you the trouble of planting each tree individually. One man drives the tractor and the other sits on the plow beam, placing the small trees between the first and ~~xxx~~ second furrows. The first plow makes the furrow; the second covers it and the roots of the tree.--R. J. Wood

Good pasture for sheep this summer means planning right now. Rape, Sudan grass or second growth alfalfa will fill that midsummer gap. Rape can be planted from early spring to mid-June at 6 to 8 pounds per acre and will carry six ewes and their lambs per acre. Sudan grass should be seeded after corn planting about 20 pounds per acre and will carry seven ewes and their lambs per acre.--W. E. Morris.

A larger fall pig crop should be a good bet for next year's

market. Prices won't be at this spring's record level, but they should be high enough to bring the producer a good return. Hog numbers are now 7 per cent below normal and demand should remain good.--D. C. Dvoracek

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1947

To all counties

**FOR BETTER RETURNS,
IMPROVE GARDEN SOIL**

Improving garden soil this spring will mean more and better-quality vegetables next summer and fall, according to County Agent _____.

Ground should be worked as soon as possible after it is spaded or plowed in order to avoid lumps. To build up the soil, work in 3 or 4 bushels of manure or compost for every 100 square feet, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Fertilizer may be broadcast and worked into the soil prior to planting at the rate of 1 pound of a complete garden fertilizer for every 50 square feet. Unless the soil has been improved with liberal supplies of manure until it is in top condition, plants grown in the garden need a chemical fertilizer.

A more effective and economical method of using commercial fertilizer than broadcasting is to apply it in bands along the seed row at planting time, Snyder says. When ready to plant the seed, stretch a string to mark the row and dig shallow trenches, two to three inches deep, on each side. Use one pound of 4-12-4 or 8-8-6 fertilizer to each 25 feet of row. The fertilizer should be well pulverized. A convenient method of application is to sift the fertilizer through the hole in a flower pot. After covering the fertilizer with soil, plant the seed along the string

Snyder warns against working the soil when it is too wet. At the same time he suggests that cool season vegetables, such as peas, radishes, lettuce and spinach, should be planted as soon as conditions permit.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1947

For potato growing areas

POTATO SCAB CONTROLLED
BY WETTABLE SULFUR DIP

Wettable sulfur, applied to whole, uncut seed potatoes has proved equal or superior to other seed treatment for controlling potato scab. It is cheap and easy to use, according to R.C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, who makes his recommendations on the basis of several studies carried on by Purdue University.

To treat potatoes dip them in a suspension of 15 pounds of wettable sulfur in $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water. A thin, penetrating coat of sulfur adheres to the tubers. After dipping, drain and dry the potatoes before cutting, Rose advises.

Keep the suspension thoroughly stirred so the sulfur won't settle out. By doing this the water and sulfur will be removed at the same rate so the suspension does not become weaker as it is used.

Potatoes can be treated in either slatted crates or wire baskets, or a conveyor can be used to carry the potatoes through the suspension. Either wood or metal containers can be used because the wettable sulfur is not corrosive.

Several suitable brands of wettable sulfur are available. They are widely used by apple growers to control apple scab and can be obtained from orchard and spray material supply houses.

Rose warns, however, that the use of scab-free or treated potatoes may be of little value if planted on soils already heavily infested with scab.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1947

For corn growing counties

ATTACHMENT CUTS BILL
FOR FERTILIZING CORN

Using a fertilizer attachment on the corn planter instead of broadcasting will cut your fertilizer bill nearly in half, says County Agent _____, Ordinarily the place to broadcast fertilizers is with grain seeded with legumes or legume-grass mixtures rather than with corn, he points out.

C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at University Farm, recommends applying 200 pounds of 2-12-6 and 125 to 150 pounds of 4-24-12 and 3-12-12 per acre if the attachment is used.

High-nitrogen fertilizers are entirely satisfactory for corn if they are not applied more than 100 pounds per acre. Heavier applications may retard germination. Apply 13-39-0 at 75 to 100 pounds per acre and 16-20-0 at 75 pounds per acre.

High-nitrogen fertilizers will be most effective on fields that did not have legumes or receive manure last year.

On fields that were in sod last year or were manured, a fertilizer containing phosphate and potash, such as 0-14-7 or 0-12-12, should give good results. Apply 150 pounds per acre with fertilizer attachment.

Rost points out that broadcasting fertilizer is satisfactory, but that the rate should be about double that used with the attachment. High-nitrogen fertilizers, of course, should not be applied as heavily.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 22, 1947

TO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

For use week of April 28

LOCAL LEADERS PRAISED
FOR VOLUNTARY WORK

Voluntary cooperation of _____ leaders of _____ home demonstration groups in _____ county has been largely responsible for bringing to local homemakers information and new techniques which have resulted in lightening daily household tasks and improving homes and communities, Home Demonstration Agent _____ said today.

Recognition of the contribution of local leaders to home and community development comes as members of home demonstration groups in _____ county make plans for observance of National Home Demonstration Week May 4 to 11.

Perhaps the world's most far-reaching voluntary on-the-job educational program for women, home demonstration work is carried into rural homes and communities in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico by approximately 3,000 home demonstration agents. Since some three and a half million rural women are now participating in the home demonstration program, it has been possible for home demonstration agents to carry on their work effectively with such a large number only because local women have contributed their time and effort as leaders of home demonstration groups.

Local leaders act as teachers in bringing to their groups up-to-date information and recommended practices on food preparation, clothing, home furnishings and other phases of homemaking. Leaders are trained by the home demonstration agent at special sessions before they present the lessons to their community groups.

Qualifications of leaders who work with the home demonstration program are as varied as the work they do voluntarily and without pay. The leader must have the respect and confidence of her neighbors, must do her own homemaking job well and must be willing to attend training meetings and bring the information to her group.

Local women who have served as leaders for the _____ program in _____ county are: (Give program, such as home furnishings, clothing, etc., and leaders' names and addresses).

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
April 22, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Agricultural extension personnel from Texas and Minnesota conferred at University Farm Monday on how to improve the movement of migratory labor up and down the Mississippi Valley so that employers who depend on this type of labor will be an adequate supply and that the workers will find improved conditions for themselves and their families. The workers, mostly Mexicans from Texas, are used extensively during the late spring, summer and fall by Minnesota sugar beet growers and canners. During the winter they return south where they handle southern crops.

Conferring with Director Paul E. Miller of the Minnesota Extension Service and other members of the extension staff for this state were D. A. Adam, George W. Russell, and Joe W. Derum, all of the Texas Extension Service with headquarters at College Station, Texas, and E. H. Leker of Manhattan, Kansas, extension farm labor director for the North Central area.

The Extension Service, which was assigned the responsibility for farm labor supply by congress under an emergency program, is seeking to improve opportunities of the migratory workers as well as assure a labor supply when it is most needed to handle highly perishable canning crops and root crops requiring much hand labor. Among the problems which were discussed Monday were establishment of information stations to direct migrating workers where they are most needed, coordinating the demands of the different users of such labor to eliminate lost time and take care of seasonal peaks, and housing conditions that will attract workers and encourage them to come back to the same employer year after year!

A3381-PCJ

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

When fruit trees arrive from the nursery, they should be given special care until they are set out.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advises opening and carefully inspecting packages as soon as they arrive from the nursery. If the packing material or the roots have dried out in shipping, sprinkle with water or stand the roots in water for several hours. If the soil is ready, plant the fruit trees at once.

In cases when planting must be delayed, the nursery stock may be lined up in a trench dug for the purpose on the north side of a building or windbreak. Moist soil should be packed around the roots to cover them. Treated in this manner, plants can be held for a week or longer.

Since ample room is important between fruit trees, Snyder suggests that, in planting, 30 feet be allowed between apple trees and at least 20 feet between plum trees. Holes should be dug large enough to receive the roots easily. After pruning any long, straggly or broken roots, set the tree about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery. Work good soil around the roots and trample well, but leave surface soil loose.

To compensate for root loss, prune the tops of fruit trees. Select one or more side branches properly spaced around the leader and cut the leader and side branches from a third to one-half of their length. Cut raspberry canes within four to six inches of the ground.

A3380-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Home economics students and teachers from 15 Minnesota high schools will meet at University Farm April 25 and 26 for Home Experience Days, a short course sponsored for the third year by the University of Minnesota and the State Department of Education. About 75 students and teachers are expected to attend.

Schools invited to take part in Home Experience Days are those which are cooperating in research experiments of the University Home Economics Division.

Among schools which will send representatives are Red Wing, South St. Paul, Long Prairie, Waseca, Pine Island, Willmar, Monticello, Zumbrota, Kimball, Waterville, St. James, Hopkins, Northfield and Maple Lake.

Tours of the University Agricultural and Main campuses will feature the Friday morning and Friday afternoon program. Demonstrations of new equipment and the model kitchen will be given at the opening session Friday afternoon by Valentine Thorson and Winnifred Workman of Northern States Power company. A talk by Gertrude Esteros, instructor in home economics at University Farm, and musical numbers by students attending the conference will highlight the evening program.

Saturday morning will be given over to a style show and reports from school representatives on home and community experience.

Mrs. Clara Brown Arny, professor of home economics education at University Farm, is in charge of arrangements for the event.

A3382-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 22, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Over 25 leading Minnesota clergymen have already enrolled in the University of Minnesota's Rural Church Institute Short Course to be held at University Farm May 5-9. The course will be devoted to the problems of the rural minister serving the needs of farm people,

The short course is the first of its kind held in Minnesota for over 30 years, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Every clergyman in Minnesota has been invited to attend the four-day event.

Several prominent speakers have been added to the staff of the short course recently. Tommy Gibbons, Ramsey county sheriff, and John B. Vandermyde, director of church relations, Midland Cooperative Wholesale association, will discuss community organization and social enforcement.

Speakers previously scheduled for the course include: Rt. Rev. Monsignor Luigi G. Ligutti, executive secretary, National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Carl C. Taylor, head, division of farm population and rural welfare, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Charles Nelson Pace, president, Hamline University.

A3383-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 23, 1947

Daily Papers
RELEASE FRIDAY P.M. APRIL 25

(two mats with story for newspapers)

There is a grave lack of balance in the educational opportunities offered by different counties to their farm boys and girls in Minnesota, Milo Peterson, assistant professor of agricultural education, and Douglas Mars' l, rural sociologist at University Farm, said today.

Minnesota now ranks 47th in the nation in farm boys attending school and 31st in farm girls. Minnesota's low rank can be traced to poor attendance in certain counties rather than a statewide deficiency in education, they say.

In only nine of Minnesota's 87 counties are two thirds of the farm boys, 16-17 years old, attending school. In nine counties only one of three farm boys of this age are in school.

Cook county with 75 per cent of its farm boys in school has the best record. Lake, Ramsey, St. Louis, Chisago, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, Carlton, and Hennepin counties also rank above the two-thirds mark.

The counties with the poorest school attendance of farm boys are Ottertail, Clearwater, Morrison, Marshall, Roseau, Stearns, Red Lake, Benton and Brown. In all these counties less than a third of the farm boys, 16-17, are attending school. Actually in Benton and Brown counties there are less than one quarter of the farm boys in school.

Peterson and Marshall point out that the 16 out of the 22 top counties in land values fall in the lower half of the counties in school attendance.

School attendance of farm girls follows the same pattern as farm boys. As with the boys, northeastern Minnesota has the best attendance record. St. Louis county ranks first.

In only six counties are three out of four farm girls, 16-17, in school. They are St. Louis, Koochiching, Chisago, Lake, Itasca and Carlton counties.

Benton, Brown, Stearns, Morrison, McLeod and Sibley counties show the poorest record in educating their farm girls. In all these counties, school attendance was below 50 per cent.

(more)

Peterson and Marshall made their conclusions as a result of a special tabulation of the 1940 Census made early this year. The results of their study have been published jointly by the Bureau of Educational Research and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota. Copies may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Education, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

School attendance of Minnesota Farm Boys, 16-17 Years Old, by Counties.

<u>County</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Cook	75.0	1	Rice	43.2	45
Lake	66.7	2	Yellow Medicine	43.2	46
Ramsey	63.7	3	Carver	43.1	47
St. Louis	63.6	4	Olmsted	42.6	48
Chisago	63.4	5	Crow Wing	42.5	49
Hubbard	62.2	6	Goodhue	42.4	50
Lake of the Woods	60.9	7	Lincoln	42.4	51
Carlton	60.4	8	Freeborn	42.0	52
Hennepin	60.4	9	Martin	41.8	53
Kittson	57.2	10	Le Sueur	41.3	54
Itasca	54.4	11	Rock	41.2	55
Pine	53.6	12	Lyon	41.0	56
Jackson	53.2	13	Redwood	40.7	57
Big Stone	52.8	14	Mahnomen	40.5	58
Cass	52.7	15	Waseca	40.2	59
Dodge	52.5	16	Murray	40.2	60
Beltrami	51.4	17	Winona	39.4	61
Aitkin	51.0	18	Nicollet	39.1	62
Watsonwan	51.0	19	Renville	39.1	63
Blue Earth	50.3	20	Pennington	39.0	64
Lac qui Parle	50.0	21	Steele	39.0	65
Faribault	49.4	22	Todd	38.9	66
Koochiching	48.9	23	Pope	38.7	67
Houston	48.8	24	Stevens	38.5	68
Wright	48.8	25	McLeod	37.9	69
Fillmore	48.6	26	Pipestone	37.8	70
Anoka	48.2	27	Wadena	37.0	71
Grant	48.2	28	Becker	35.7	72
Kanabec	47.9	29	Scott	35.6	73
Mower	47.8	30	Nobles	35.5	74
Clay	47.7	31	Sibley	35.2	75
Swift	47.4	32	Kandiyohi	34.9	76
Meeker	47.2	33	Wabasha	34.7	77
Dakota	47.0	34	Traverse	34.5	78
Isanti	46.8	35	Ottertail	33.2	79
Norman	46.7	36	Clearwater	32.6	80
Washington	46.5	37	Morrison	32.0	81
Sherburne	45.1	38	Marshall	31.6	82
Polk	44.3	39	Roseau	28.2	83
Douglas	44.3	40	Stearns	28.1	84
Mille Lacs	44.1	41	Red Lake	27.5	85
Cottonwood	44.1	42	Benton	24.2	86
Chippewa	43.8	43	Brown	24.2	87
Wilkin	43.4	44			

(more)

School Attendance of Minnesota Farm Girls, 16-17 Years Old, by Counties

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Rank</u>
St. Louis	82.8	1	Jackson	63.9	45
Koochiching	81.8	2	Grant	63.9	46
Chisago	81.3	3	Lake of the Woods	63.7	47
Lake	79.3	4	Red Lake	63.7	48
Itasca	78.9	5	Goodhue	62.8	49
Carlton	77.9	6	Clearwater	62.7	50
Cass	74.8	7	Redwood	62.6	51
Ramsey	74.5	8	Polk	62.1	52
Cook	73.9	9	Olmsted	62.1	53
Sherburne	73.6	10	Mille Lacs	61.9	54
Isanti	73.2	11	Nicollet	61.7	55
Aitkin	73.1	12	Lyon	61.6	56
Clay	72.5	13	Faribault	61.5	57
Big Stone	72.3	14	Fillmore	60.9	58
Mower	71.9	15	Crow Wing	60.8	59
Wabasha	71.7	16	Roseau	60.5	60
Beltrami	71.5	17	Stevens	60.0	61
Pine	71.2	18	Mahnomen	59.8	62
Lac qui Parle	71.0	19	Rock	59.6	63
Watonwan	70.7	20	Kandiyohi	59.4	64
Hennepin	70.6	21	Le Sueur	58.8	65
Meeker	70.4	22	Martin	58.3	66
Norman	70.2	23	Renville	57.9	67
Swift	70.2	24	Murray	57.5	68
Hubbard	69.8	25	Becker	57.5	69
Kanabec	69.3	26	Ottertall	56.7	70
Yellow Medicine	69.2	27	Marshall	56.2	71
Pope	69.1	28	Pipestone	56.2	72
Chippewa	68.2	29	Waseca	55.9	73
Dodge	68.1	30	Vinona	55.5	74
Houston	68.1	31	Rice	54.9	75
Freeborn	67.2	32	Todd	54.8	76
Wilkin	66.9	33	Carver	54.5	77
Kittson	66.9	34	Lincoln	52.1	78
Cottonwood	66.9	35	Scott	51.5	79
Washington	66.4	36	Nobles	50.7	80
Anoka	66.4	37	Steele	50.6	81
Pennington	66.3	38	McLeod	48.2	82
Wright	66.1	39	Morrison	45.8	83
Traverse	66.0	40	Benson	44.9	84
Wadena	65.2	41	Sibley	43.6	85
Douglas	65.0	42	Brown	41.0	86
Blue Earth	64.8	43	Stearns	32.7	87
Dakota	64.1	44			

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

The wilting and falling over of young plants grown indoors or behind glass throughout Minnesota during the past few days can be traced to damping-off diseases, declares R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

Damping-off is more prevalent during wet, rainy weather, Rose says. According to reports received at University Farm this spring, damping-off has hit tomatoes, cabbages and many flowering plants.

Treating plant beds just before or just after the plants sprout will help control the disease. Even if damping-off has started in a few spots, it can be checked by treatment with one of several chemicals.

Red copper oxide can be used on most vegetables except cabbage and related plants. Dust it on the surface of the soil, one ounce to 30 square feet. A form known as cuprocide 54 can be mixed with water $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to one gallon and sprinkled one pint to a square foot.

Semesan can be used on the seedlings of most crops except melons and lettuce. It should be mixed with water and sprinkled on the bed according to manufacturer's directions.

Zinc oxide is safe on most crops except peas, peppers, lettuce, and tomatoes, Rose says. Sift four teaspoons full on each square foot of soil in the bed. On old flour sifter, wire screen mesh or cheese-cloth will work well. After dusting, sprinkle plants with water to remove the powder from the seedling leaves.

Corrosive sublimate is safe for cabbage and related crops only. Always use a glass or wooden container for mixing. For cabbage, dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in 10 gallons of water and apply to emerging plants at rate of one pint per square foot of seed-bed. After treating, sprinkle plants with clear water.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The fifth annual beekeepers' short course to be held at University Farm, May 8-10, will be geared to meet the needs of both the experienced beekeeper and the newcomer to the field, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The two-day course, which has become one of the most popular offered at University Farm, will feature two prominent outside experts. J. I. Hambleton, senior apiculturist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on "What I Should Know about Bees" at the first session and the "Control of American Foulbrood" and "Bee Research" at the Friday meeting.

J. A. Munro, state entomologist, North Dakota, will discuss honey production and swarm control. Hambleton and Munro will also speak at an informal dinner scheduled for Friday evening, May 9.

C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist, University Farm, will tell the group how to get started with bees and will give an actual demonstration in installing package bees. Other speakers scheduled for the course include T. A. Aamodt, state entomologist, and M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at University Farm, who is also in charge of arrangements for the course.

The course is open to anyone interested in beekeeping, Haydak declares. He points out that students in the correspondence course in beekeeping may substitute the short course for the last six lessons of their correspondence studies.

A3386-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE APRIL 25, 1947

Minnesota farms are gradually becoming larger, S. A. Engene, assistant professor of agricultural economics, said today. This not a move toward corporation farming, however. Rather it is a change toward a more adequate family farm unit.

Engene, writing in the April 25 issue of "Farm Business Notes," a monthly publication of the agricultural extension and economics divisions at University Farm, points out that the average number of farms over 175 acres has been increasing steadily since 1920.

Even though the size of farms in Minnesota is increasing, most farms in the state are still being operated by the family rather than by hired workers directed by absentee managers. Only 4,779 of Minnesota's 188,952 farms are over 500 acres in size.

The average size of farms jumped from 165 to 175 acres from 1940 to 1945, Engene says. During the period the number of farms under 175 acres dropped nearly 13,000 while the number above 175 acres increased 4,000.

The trend toward larger farms probably will continue, Engene declares. New types of equipment have been developed that make it possible for one man to handle a larger acreage. This increased use of machinery is likely to continue because the labor supply on farms threatens to be low for years to come.

A3387-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28 1947

To all counties

**CLEAN EGGS NEEDED
FOR LONG STORAGE**

Clean eggs mean better prices to the producer, County Agent _____ today reminded _____ County poultry raisers. With egg production at its peak during the spring, many Minnesota eggs must go into storage and to go into storage eggs must be clean.

Dirty eggs are down graded for many reasons. Consumers don't like dirty eggs; dirty eggs keep poorly in storage; and washed eggs do not store well because the cuticle, or protective covering, has been washed off.

The dirty egg problem is less serious when hens are raised in the laying house in confinement the year round. However, most small flock owners do not raise their poultry this way so special care is needed.

W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, has these suggestions for keeping eggs clean on the farm.

1. Gather eggs frequently every day. It is especially important to gather eggs about 9 or 10 o'clock and again just after noon.
2. Gather eggs in a wire or reed basket.
3. See to it that the body heat gets out of the eggs rapidly, and do not pack eggs into the case before the body heat has been removed.
4. Keep eggs in a cool and humid place.
5. Take eggs to market frequently, especially in hot weather.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1947

To Home Demonstration Agents

TRIBUTE PAID TO
LOCAL HOME CHAIRMAN

By Julia O. Newton
State Home Demonstration Leader

It is a privilege during the observance of National Home Demonstration Week, May 4 - 11, to pay tribute to you, the county home and community chairmen of Minnesota, whose cooperation through the years has made it possible for home demonstration agents and specialists to serve home and community interests through county-determined programs.

Each of you, whether a county or a township chairman, has given of yourself, your time, the family car and in many other ways, because you believe "in better informed, better organized women, in better fed, better clothed families, in brighter and more convenient homes, in happier families."

You have studied the needs of the homes and the communities in your part of the county and pooled the information with the other chairmen. Then, working with your home demonstration agent, you have planned yearly a definite program to meet some of these needs.

Your work does not stop with a "paper" program. It really just begins. Organization for action along each definite phase of the program is necessary. Some years you may have organized in your township from one to eight community groups for the three or four months of the major phase. Each group selected two leaders to receive training from your agent, aided by a state specialist. After the training, when leaders took the information back to their own group each month, you did not feel you were through. You kept in touch with them to guide and to inspire. As your time permitted, you visited some of these groups so that you could see how effectively the planning of the county committee was meeting the real needs of the homemakers.

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.

When some phase of the program could be carried better by open meetings, you secured a suitable place for the agent to present the subject matter and took charge of other local arrangements.

Each of you county chairmen has worked shoulder to shoulder with your agent and bound the township chairmen together to work for the home and community interests of your county. You have had many conferences with the agent in her office or in your home, you have made trips with her to develop a part of the county not yet awake to the opportunities available through a home demonstration program.

All of you are helping so splendidly to get across the vision of the importance of each home and each community in the whole scheme of successful living in the world of today. You are working from the standpoint that true leadership means helping others to help themselves. You are helping your County Extension Service to develop on the first line front - the home and the community. You are using the democratic principle that participation shall be open to all who are interested.

You have made the services of your own county home demonstration agent available to hundreds of families by definite planning of a year's program, careful organizing for its execution, effectively interpreting the results each year and then evaluating the results so as to develop still stronger work.

The home demonstration staff, both state and national, join with hundreds of families in each of your counties to pay tribute to your outstanding contributions toward seeing that, since "To-Day's Home Builds To-morrow's World," it is going to be a better world. The Agricultural Extension Service for 33 years has had as its goal, "Better farming, better living, more education, more happiness and better citizenship." You Minnesota county home and community chairmen will continue to do your part to bring about that better world so much needed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 28, 1947

To Home Demonstration Agents

LOCAL HOME CHAIRMEN
PLAN OBSERVANCE OF
HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

Among the 800 home and community chairmen in Minnesota who have made plans for the observance of National Home Demonstration Week May 4 to 11 are _____
(no. of your
_____ homemakers in _____ county.
chairmen)

Serving as home and community chairmen in _____ county are:

(List by name and township)

(Include or omit all or part of next paragraph as desired)

According to _____, county home demonstration agent, these homemakers represent their townships in planning, organizing, and executing the home demonstration program for the year. By giving freely of their time and energy for home and community improvement, Miss _____ pointed out that they are making an important contribution toward making today's home build a better world.

Plans which the home and community committee have made for observing National Home Demonstration Week include (list them)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29 1947

To all counties

LATE SPRING CAUSES
ADDED CANNIBALISM

Complaints of cannibalism in chicks have been coming in according to County Agent_____. This always happens when there is a late spring and chicks have little chance to be outdoors.

Lack of elbow room is probably one of the main causes of this picking. Chicks need to "get away" from their fellows at times just as humans. Here's where that sunporch or range shelter will come in handy. The chicks may not use it very much, but if they are free to go out there is a better chance that they will not start this vice.

It may even be difficult to get chicks out, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Cold winds may make them hesitate to go out on a breezy floor. However, this can be partly overcome by hanging sacks around the porch on the windward side or even spreading a few sacks just outside the door with a few feeders put out as bait.

Sometimes picking can be traced entirely to having the brooder house too warm. If chicks stay around the outer edge of the brooder house, they are too warm. The brooder should provide a warm place for chicks to go when they need heat, but they will do better if the rest of the house is quite cool.

Having enough feeders is also important in avoiding cannibalism. Have enough so that all chicks can eat at once. Then have a few extra so that even the most timid can be sure of getting feed without being pushed aside by the "bosses" of the flock. Feeders are, of course, of little use if they are not kept filled at all times. Also it is important to have them placed where the chicks congregate. Feeders outside are always needed when the chicks can be outdoors, but on windy days when chicks keep to the inside of the house there must always be plenty of chance to eat without having to go outside.

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
April 29 1947

To all counties

DON'T CONTRACT FOR
HIGH-PRICED SEED
SAYS AGRONOMIST

It's not necessary to contract for next year's seed at high prices now, M.L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, has told _____ County farmers. Many Minnesota farmers are already contracting for seed at prices above what they are likely to be later on in the season.

With a normal season, seed prices of small grains, especially oats, should be lower after harvest than during the past year. Supplies of even the newer oat varieties should be large enough to take off a substantial part of the demand.

Armour points out, however, that if seed is fairly priced there is no harm in having your order in early.

Reports from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association indicate that about 40,000 bushels each of Bonda, Mindo and Clinton oats will be seeded this spring. With normal crops this year, this acreage, if used exclusively for seed, would supply about a third of the seed needed to plant the 1948 oat crop in Minnesota.

In addition to the Minnesota supply, it is likely that Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will produce enough Clinton oats to export to other states. Iowa alone plans to plant 750,000 bushels of Clinton oats this spring. If crop yields are normal, this acreage will take care of Iowa's seed needs and leave a sizeable excess for either feed or seed in other states.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Even though a large volume of grain is shipped abroad, there will be an abundant supply of feed for livestock and food for home use this year, W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, predicted today.

Already there are indications that the 1947 winter wheat crop may reach a record 100-billion bushel mark. Last year's crop of wheat also was the largest since pre-war years. On the other hand, because of foreign shipments, farm stocks of wheat are below normal.

The present supply of corn now stored on Minnesota farms is second only to the record year of 1943. On April 1, there were $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion bushels of corn stored on farms, and the amount of oats in farm bins was far above the 10-year average.

There is one shortage, however, facing livestock feeders, Dankers declares. This is the shortage of protein feeds which will last at least until the 1947 crop is harvested.

The rise in feed prices has affected farmers differently, Dankers says. Beef and hog prices have risen faster than feed prices so Minnesota livestock producers are in just as good a situation as last year. However, dairy and poultry farmers have found themselves in a less favorable position because feed prices have risen more rapidly than the prices they receive for their products.

A3388-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

The 24th annual Minnesota High School Congress short course and Future Farmers of America state convention will be held at University Farm, June 16-18, Milo Peterson, assistant professor of agricultural education, announced today.

The convention, which has been held in May during the past, has been delayed until mid-June to avoid conflict with other school events.

Over 800 boys, representing about 120 Minnesota high schools with vocational agriculture departments, will take part in the short course. High school judging teams will compete in eleven different judging contests as part of the course.

The annual FFA public speaking contest will highlight the program, Peterson says. The winner will represent Minnesota in regional competition.

New officers of the Minnesota FFA will be elected at a special session of delegates held the final day of the course and conventions.

A3389-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Appointment of 18 University of Minnesota seniors majoring in dietetics to dietetic internships in various hospitals was announced today by Alice Biester, professor of nutrition at University Farm.

Seniors appointed as dietetic interns include: Muriel Joy Anderson, Virginia, to Good Samaritan hospital, Portland, Oregon; Merme Bonnell, 715-15th avenue southeast, Minneapolis and Maryann Krecklow, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, University hospital, Iowa City, Iowa; Yvonne Carchedi, 2029 East Margaret street, St. Paul, New York hospital, New York City; Mary Jane Clements, 1310 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul, Cincinnati General hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio;

Martha Corey, 2837 Huntington avenue, Minneapolis, Indiana Medical Center hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eunice Fink, Sauk Centre, University hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Lynn Haggquist, 4649 Columbus avenue, Minneapolis, Massachusetts General hospital, Boston; Betty Hammes, LeSueur, and Virginia Reid, 1886 Fairmont avenue, St. Paul, Harpers hospital, Detroit, Michigan; Irene Hogan, Kensington, Hines Veterans Administration hospital, Hines, Illinois;

Mary Jukich, Calumet, Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; Lucille Nanfelt, 1614 Irving avenue north, Minneapolis, Albany hospital, Albany, New York; Elizabeth Peterson, 3721 Elliot avenue south, Minneapolis, and Edna May Snead, 5022 Penn avenue south, Ancker hospital, St. Paul; Alice Stang, Jordan, Duke University hospital, Durham, North Carolina; Audrey Stoughton, Duluth, St. Anthony hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Marion Sugiyama, Long Beach, California, Leland Stanford hospital, San Francisco, California.

46390-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 29, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Approximately 75,000 rural homemakers who have been taking part in home demonstration work in Minnesota will observe National Home Demonstration Week May 4 to 11, Julia Newton, state home demonstration leader, announced today.

Observance activities will feature progress made in rural family and community living since the home demonstration program was initiated over 30 years ago and will highlight the past year's achievements of women in home demonstration work. Plans in many counties include window displays, exhibits, special programs and banquets. Recognition will be given to the women who have served voluntarily as organization or subject-matter leaders.

An educational program in homemaking open to all rural women, home demonstration work is carried into rural homes and communities by county home demonstration agents, whose services are made available through the cooperative action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county Agricultural Extension Service. The program is developed in the county by a county home and community committee of rural women who work with the home demonstration agent. Other rural women, serving as local leaders, are trained in subject matter by the agent and bring the information to their local groups.

Objective of the home demonstration program is the further development of efficient rural homes and a satisfying rural life. Programs carried by Minnesota home demonstration groups during the past year include remodeling the farm home, refinishing and upholstering furniture, preparation of food for freezer lockers and making over clothing.

Work with Minnesota farm families was started in 1909 by Juniata Shepperd and Mary L. Bull. Interest in home demonstration work increased during World War I, and in 1920 Miss Newton was appointed state home demonstration leader. Fifty-five Minnesota counties now have home demonstration agents and eight more have taken action to obtain the services of agents.

A3391-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 30 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday May 28, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

LET GEORGE DO IT

Did you ever watch a group of 12- to 16-year-old boys playing some rough game? Did you ever try to keep up with them? Last winter when the Scouts went on their New Year's hike, they got up a game of shinny. Clubs were just what the nearby trees afforded and the puck was an old tin can, but number, energy and enthusiasm more than offset any lack of equipment.

I could bust through a tight tangle over the can by sheer weight, but when I had to sit down and puff, the boys were going strong. It was rough--my shins were black and blue to my knees for days afterward--but everyone took his punishment with good nature and all had a lot of fun. Of course, being mercenary-minded, I couldn't help thinking of all the useful things that energy could have accomplished.

Outside of organized athletics, there is too little for modern boys to do. They have almost the strength of men, with far greater agility, quicker recuperation and a big advantage in speed. They have abounding energy that is going to be used somehow, either usefully or destructively. We generally ignore it until the boy gets into trouble and then we hire another policeman, build bigger jails and wail over the delinquency problem.

Most boys do not thrive mentally on routine jobs, where money or duty is the only incentive. They want fun and excitement which can best come from responsibility. As a member of the team, his classmates depend on John to win the game, so he undergoes training and physical hardship to merit that confidence. Adults should be able to devise more opportunities for John to exercise his mind and body in accomplishing big jobs worthy of his mettle.

An old timer told me how his father sent him as a boy of 12 to haul wheat to Hastings. The trip took about a week during which time he was responsible for the oxen, the wagon and the valuable wheat, grown and threshed with so much labor. How many 12-year-olds today could be trusted to get back with the groceries, the cattle and the money, even on paved and numbered highways? Boys today are just as strong, just as smart and probably know more about geography, arithmetic and the movie stars, but they're not accustomed to responsibility.

School work is calibrated to fit the low average. For many boys it isn't hard enough to be a challenge. Aside from athletics, they have nothing to keep them occupied, so they often race around in droves, making a great noise and pretending to be most hard boiled. As long as they make a great racket and act obnoxious in the opinion of staid and stolid adults, chances are they're all right and perfectly normal. When they begin to get quiet and furtive, all may not be well.

Adults should be able to figure out some active, responsible job which would take the best from boys, both physically and mentally. The 4-H Club work is probably one of the best answers so far, but it doesn't reach every boy. Scouting is another answer and it has been tremendously useful, but both are limited by lack of man power. Dozens of other programs are under way, but in almost every case their failure to function efficiently comes back to a shortage of effective man power.

It's the good old American way. We vote once a year for our officials and then wash our hands of all governmental problems until next election. We hire a 4-H Club leader and then show him a map of the county. "The kids are all yours", and we go back to our bridge game, content that all youth problems have been solved for this year.

If every man accepted his political responsibility to his country as a privilege to be earned by personal service, we could remain the land of the free. Men won't do it unless they learn responsibility as boys. We may not be so very bright when we shrug our shoulders and say, "Let George do it".

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 30 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday May 21, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

FILL HER UP

It was 12:30 A.M. and we were out of gas on a lonely dirt road about 10 miles from anywhere. The head of the Extension Division was with me and I had a lovely list of alibis to explain the empty gas tank in the old Model-T, but none were strong enough to make the car go.

We had had an epidemic of car holdups and farm robberies which made me reluctant to disturb some honest farm dog and possibly get his master into a dither with a shot gun or something. After all, no one in the neighborhood except me was to blame. I didn't need to be told that. It was evident. Frank curled up in the back seat for a nap under the fur robe while I pondered upon the fallibility of the human mind and tried to decide which might be the least painful procedure.

In my deep despondency, a light appeared, miles down the road. It came closer and I stood in the highway, arms upraised as a signal of distress. The car came up within 6 feet before it stopped and the occupants seemed to be looking me over. Finally a gruff voice came from the car, "Bob! What in a warmer climate are you doing out here? We've had you covered for the last quarter mile!" It was the sheriff and three deputies out looking for just such a set-up. They kindly pushed me to town. I've always been thankful I voted right at the previous election.

Years later, I was on the program at another Farm Bureau meeting. After a lunch to pay folks for enduring my speech, I started the 100 miles home alone about 12:15 A.M. A friend told me of a short cut which would save 6 miles. I'm positive I followed his directions exactly, but somehow Tin Lizzie and I ended up in somebody's pasture by a wooded ravine. It was pitch dark and not a star showing. North

and south were probably right where they had always been, but the numerous turns had confused me and the big dipper had fallen into a cloud.

We backed out and followed a road. I still haven't the faintest idea where it was or what direction it went. It wriggled up, down and sideways until finally it crossed a good graveled highway. That looked better, but should I turn right or left? Eenie, meenie, miney, moe came out left, but after a few miles a sign said, "New Ulm 42 miles". I didn't want to go to New Ulm just then, so Liz was persuaded to turn around. Then a glance at the gas gauge showed that the tank was almost empty. Woe and more woe!

Some half hour later a sign was discovered which read, "Lake Crystal, 23 miles". Would the gas hold out? Nothing to do but keep on trying. When Lake Crystal was reached, it was deep in sleep. Not even a night watchman could be found, and the gas tank showed empty. "Out on the highway we might get a push," I told Lizzie, so we started for Mankato.

All the endearing terms in my vocabulary were used to encourage that car. I shut off the motor on every down hill and mentally pushed all the way up the next one. I was past asking Elizabeth for another mile, and, patting her hood, begged for another quarter mile, another block, another rod! After months of mental anguish we reached the top of the Mankato hill and coasted down to an all-night filling station. Weak with worry, I mopped my beaded brow and requested the attendant to give her a big drink.

That's what we call experience, or learning the hard way, and I seldom start the long lonely drive home from late meetings without a kind thought for the car—just in case. I have a friend who runs out of gas frequently—but always in front of a filling station. I can't trust my luck that far, so I'm trying to keep the gas tank full. It may happen again, but I've learned to watch the gas gauge pretty closely. Experience is a stern teacher sometimes.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 30 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday May 14, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

See What's Dropping

Last summer, a pollen grain fell on a corn silk and started growing a tube right down the center. It's hard to think of a speck of dust stretching to 6 inches, but it did. Finally it reached an egg cell, growing on a short, sappy piece of material which later became an 8-inch cob. As soon as the pollen tube reached the egg cell they drew up a peace treaty and united their chromosomes for a big cooperative effort.

Both put everything they had into the job and spent 60 busy days making a single kernel of corn. One of the gametes from the pollen tube united with the female gamete and immediately started a brand new individual or embryo. The other male gamete united with the two polar nuclei. Together they built a granary and stocked it with K rations in case the new baby should get hungry.

First they made a tough, almost waterproof wall to protect their hoard of victuals. This hull or epidermis was carefully lined with dehydrated proteins which we call the aleurone layer. Up close to the growing embryo they packed soft starches and sugars which could be used on a moment's notice with just a little water. Further away they mixed in more oil and made a concentrated corneous or hard endosperm which further protected the baby.

Meanwhile, the cell, entrusted with propagating the species, lined up the chromosomes from both parents and decided which one of each pair should be dominant. They had as many questions to settle as a United Nations conference. Was the new individual to be pod corn, flint corn, pop corn, sweet corn, flour corn or dent corn? The chromosomes said dent, and there was no argument. Then they determined the number

of leaves, the type of roots, the height of stalk, where the ear would be born, the kind of tassel, length of shank, resistance to disease, date of maturity and a thousand other characters which are harder to see.

It was a busy minute or hour, but since no one was throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery, the job was done smoothly and quickly. Then the cell split and split again until the family was numerous enough to begin specializing. Some sets of cells hustled to arrange the upper part of the plant and some worked altogether on the roots. As in a factory, they had to make sure that each package contained just the right number of parts all packed tightly for shipment. A new car from the assembly line should run on its own power when gas is put in the tank. Similarly, a corn embryo must be all set to start when water is added. Nodes, tassel, leaves, ears, roots all are arranged and a tiny hole is left in the hull to admit water.

All this went on just to produce one kernel of corn. It's so common we seldom stop to think how intricate it is. It's just one gulp for a chicken, and a pig will need about a million before he reaches market size. Man has learned to make an atomic bomb, but he hasn't yet devised a method of making a kernel of corn from air, water, sunshine and a few stray minerals.

Farmers are dropping kernels in the ground, to raise next year's crop. At three kernels per hill, and hills spaced 42 inches each way, it takes 10,665 kernels per acre. Minnesota alone expects to plant around 5½ million acres. The number of kernels needed in the corn belt would look larger than the national debt. It might be helpful to reflect that something is larger than our financial obligations.

The welfare of the world depends on these kernels doing their stuff. Without corn, meat supplies would shrink until ham and porterhouse would be kept under guard in museums to show what grandpappy used to take on picnics. The corn crop spells poverty or plenty for the Middle West.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
April 30 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 7, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

MISTAKES DON'T PAY

Any fool can farm as long as the weather is right and everything goes smoothly. The test of a real top operator is making high-quality hay in wet weather or getting things done, done right and done on time when the hired man is sick, the tractor breaks down, the implement dealer is out or repairs, a litter of pigs is orphaned, he bangs his thumb with the hammer and the preacher comes to supper.

It seems that when things start going wrong on the farm, in a remarkably short time everything is likely to get tangled like old baling wire. Some men can straighten things out calmly and get reorganized almost as fast as misfortunes break loose. Others fly off the handle and explode in all directions, their frantic efforts only adding to the confusion. Farm returns pay more for good management than they do for hard labor.

Axel was all set to seed his oats this spring, but when he hitched on to the drill he found the disks set with rust. He had to spend a day getting the machine in shape to go. Then it began to rain and forgot to stop for a week. That meant that the high-priced seed went into the ground late and the yield was cut materially. Insects, weeds, diseases and hot weather are all waiting for late-planted grain.

Ben is a hustler and keeps on a dog trot from before daylight to way after dark. He was so busy he didn't get around to order his seed corn early and the dealer was out of the kind Ben wanted to plant. He had to take a substitute variety which didn't do so well on his particular farm. That led to a lot of worry over whether the corn would get ripe and whether it would spoil in the crib. He left it in the field as long as he could and as a consequence didn't get his corn stalks plowed under. That mistake cost him plenty, cutting his income for two years.

Last year George decided to quit raising hogs, so he didn't plant any pasture for them. Then the price went so high he changed his plans, paid some outlandish prices for brood sows and now has on hand a nice crop of pigs. The only place he has fixed to keep them is the old hog yards where they wallow in mud. He sold his feeders and waterers and new ones are out of sight, so he's hand feeding. This takes so much labor that he has to slight the field work, and his pigs are already showing signs of worms. It looks as though he is going to lose by being behind on crops and it's hard to see much profit in the pig business, the way he's running it.

I don't know anyone by the names of George, Ben or Axel who are making these mistakes this year, but I have seen these mistakes made, and the name of the man who makes them matters only to him. Even the best farm managers make mistakes, lots of them, but most of us know how to farm better than we do. One thing is certain. Every mistake we make cuts the farm income. It's happened to me over and over again and will undoubtedly continue as long as new opportunities keep cropping up.

Hindsight helps to make our mistakes plain. It's no use sitting down to weep over what has happened, but a little study sometimes helps to avoid doing the same thing wrong again. Experience will only pay off if we profit by it. There are so many new things coming up each year that there's no sense making the same mistake over and over. That's monotonous.

Half the fun of farming is in making a plan each year that looks better than the one we had last year and the year before. That was done some months ago. Right now the big job is to get in the corn and beans the best way we know how without neglecting the pigs, cows, poultry, lambs, garden and all the other jobs screaming to be done.

Ma says quit scribbling and take off the storm windows. It should have been done two weeks ago. By the tone of her voice, I infer that if I don't do as she says, that will be another mistake.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
April 30, 1947

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Keeping flowers picked off newly-set strawberry plants encourages vigorous plant growth, says L.C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at U. Farm. Remove blossoms from newly-planted everbearers until July 1.

Minnesota farms have an average of 100 rats each living on the premises. They'll eat as much feed as a flock of 100 chickens so save feed by cleaning out their living quarters.

Two applications of DDT will do a good job of controlling flies in the barn this year. For complete directions write the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a copy of Extension Bulletin 252, "Using DDT".

Spring is the best time for planting shade and ornamental trees in Minnesota

The purchasing power of Minnesota farmers now is 40.7 over the 1935-1939 level, says W.C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm.

To cut down competition from weeds, soybean fields should be worked as early as possible and again just before planting.

Crop yields on large farms are less than those on small farms, according to survey made at University Farm.

A paper plate or piece of cardboard glued to the bottom of a paint can will catch drippings and provide a place to put the brush.

Rural homemakers in 51 Minnesota counties this past year have had the help of home demonstration agents in getting up-to-date information on homemaking practices and finding answers to home problems.

Hens that stop laying should go to the market or to the locker before they waste more feed.

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.

Minnesota ranks 42nd among the 48 states in the proportion of the farm population over 25 with any high school education, according to Lowry Nelson, rural sociologist at University Farm.

There are 188,952 farms in Minnesota compared with 197,351 in 1940.

Home demonstration work is an educational program carried into rural homes and communities in the U.S. and its territories by approximately 3,000 home demonstration agents. Its objective is the betterment of rural home and community life.

Twice as much fertilizer has to be used when broadcasting fertilizer as when applying with a fertilizer attachment on a corn planter.

"Landscaping the Farmstead", Extension Bulletin 250, is a good guide for farmers and homemakers who want to make their front yards more attractive. Copies are available from your county extension office.

An article of furniture that is not especially attractive will be less conspicuous if painted a color and value close to that of the walls.

Now's the time to think about milk cooling facilities. Unless milk is cooled quickly to well-water temperature, 50-55, and kept cold, it sours and develops undesirable flavors.

Directions for freezing fruits and vegetables grown in the home garden are given in "Freezing Foods for Home Use", Extension Bulletin 244, available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

There are approximately 800,000 Holsteins cows; 350,000 Gurnseys; 150,000 Brown Swiss; and 100,000 Jerseys in Minnesota.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 1, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Improving garden soil this spring will pay off in both quantity and quality of vegetables produced, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today.

As soon as possible after the ground has been spaded or plowed, it should be worked to prevent it from getting lumpy. To build up the soil, Snyder advises working in 3 or 4 bushels of manure or compost for every 100 square feet.

Unless the soil has been improved with liberal supplies of manure until it is in top condition, plants grown in the garden will need a chemical fertilizer.

Most effective and economical method of using commercial fertilizer is to apply it in bands along the seed row at planting time, according to Snyder. When ready to plant the seed, stretch a string to mark the row and on each side dig shallow trenches, two to three inches deep. Use one pound of 4-12-4 or 8-8-6 fertilizer to each 25 feet of row. The fertilizer should be well pulverized. Sifting the fertilizer through the hole of a flower pot is a convenient way of applying it. After the fertilizer is covered with soil, the seed should be planted along the string.

Snyder warns against working the soil when it is too wet. However, he urges planting cool season vegetables such as peas, radishes, lettuce and spinach as soon as conditions permit.

A3392-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 1, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The story of the University of Minnesota's agricultural research accomplishments will be told by three of University Farm's leading scientists at special luncheons for farm manufacturers and distributors, May 6 at New York and May 8 at Detroit.

C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture; L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry; and W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, will be the featured speakers at the luncheons.

The luncheons are being sponsored by the Farmer magazine, St. Paul, to acquaint eastern industrialists with outstanding research carried on at University Farm. Over 200 guests are expected at both the New York luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel and the Detroit luncheon at the Recess Club.

Representing the Farmer will be Berry Akers, editor, who will introduce the speakers and W. E. Boberg, business manager.

Dr. Bailey, one of the world's leading cereal chemists, will describe the work of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station at University Farm. He will place special emphasis on recent research in processing cereals and the development of new varieties of small grains, legumes, and corn.

Dr. Winters, who has become nationally known for his development of a new hog breed, the Minnesota No. 1, will describe animal breeding research in Minnesota. He will reveal the progress made in developing a still newer hog breed, the Minnesota No. 2 and a new sheep breed.

His research that led to nation-wide changes in milking methods will be discussed by Dr. Peterson. As a result of this research, farmers throughout the nation are practicing faster milking methods.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 1, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Three of Minnesota's six FFA districts have selected judging teams to represent them at the 24th annual High School Congress and FFA State Convention at University Farm, June 16-18, according to Milo Peterson, assistant professor of agricultural education.

Judging competition will be held in 11 different classes. Each district is allowed to enter one team for every six schools carrying vocational agriculture training.

Leon M. Johnson, district one director and agriculture teacher at Bemidji, reports that Blackduck and Fosston will represent the district in general livestock judging. Other teams selected include: Ada and Littlefork, dairy; Ada, dairy products; Bemidji and Ada, crops; Warren, farm management; Halstad, potato varieties; Foss, farm mechanics; and Bemidji, meat identification.

According to Noel Hatle, Long Prairie Instructor, district two representatives will include: Ulen, Alexandria, Long Prairie, and Frazee, general livestock; Sauk Center, Sebeka, Crosby-Ironton, and Alexandria, dairy; Ulen, Brainerd, Crosby-Ironton, and Perham, crops; Sauk Center, Brainerd, Sebeka, and Detroit Lakes, poultry; and Perham, Sebeka, Melrose, and Brainerd, meat identification.

District three representatives, reported by Ray Eberhart, Hutchinson instructor, include: Watertown, Renville, and Olivia, general livestock; Granite Falls and Hector, dairy cattle; Watertown, Litchfield, and Glencoe, dairy products; Ortonville, Watertown, and Renville, crops; Renville, Ortonville, and Granite Falls, horticulture; Montevideo, Kimball, and Watertown, poultry; Watertown, Hector and Hutchinson, farm management; Belgrade, potato varieties; Hector, Clarkfield, and Watertown, farm mechanics; Ortonville, Willmar, and Marietta, meat identification; and Belgrade, Olivia, and Willmar, entomology.

A3394-H S

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 1, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's rural institutions, especially the church, will be scrutinized by sociologists, clergymen and educators at the University of Minnesota's first rural church institute, which opens Monday, May 5 and closes May 9 at University Farm.

Clergymen who have not enrolled in the course may do so Monday morning at the course, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The theme of the course, "The Stewardship of the Rural Community--Serving the Needs of Rural People," will be emphasized by 30 special speakers.

David E. Lindstrom, chief of the rural sociology department, University of Illinois, Urbana, will be featured speaker at the opening day. He will speak on "The Stewardship of Rural Community Values."

The Tuesday morning session will be devoted to the rural community and its institutions with Lindstrom; Harold Pederson, Hennepin county agent; Lowry Nelson, chief of the rural sociology division, University Farm; Paul C. Johnson, editor, University Farm; and Dr. William O'Brien, professor of public health, University of Minnesota, taking part. University experts will discuss new frontiers in agriculture Tuesday afternoon.

Farm population prospects will be discussed Wednesday morning with Lowry Nelson; Monsignor L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Institute; and Rev. A. D. Mattson, professor of Christian Ethics, Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill. participating.

Wednesday afternoon Mgrs. Ligutti, Rev. T. F. Gullixson, president Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, and Rev. Raymond Ewing, Minneapolis, will discuss rural life and national church bodies.

Soil conservation will be studied Thursday morning. Thursday afternoon Carl C. Taylor, rural sociologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will speak on serving the social and religious needs of farm people. Charles Nelson Pace, president, Hamline university, will address the Thursday evening banquet. The final day of the course will be devoted to leisure time activities for farm people.

A3395-HS

This is the season when range shelters should be made ready so that pullets can be put out on some good green pasture crop. Pullets can be moved to range late in May and should be separated from cockerels. Now is a convenient time to make this separation.--Cora Cooke

Plan haying operations to use small crews if possible. Labor costs are lower with small crews. In putting up hay with a loader and wagon, a group of farmers in northeastern Minnesota, using only two workers, used 1.9 man hours per ton; farmers using three or more workers used 2.5 man hours per ton.--S. A. Eugene

Here's a chance to double those early tomato yields. A simple starter solution made at home will do the job. A good solution can be made by dissolving a half cup of 4-12-4 fertilizer in a gallon of water. Then apply a half cup of the solution to each plant at transplanting time. All vegetables that are transplanted will respond to the solution, but care must be taken not to make the solution too strong.--L. C. Snyder

Two applications of DDT--one about June 1 and the other two months later--will go a long ways in keeping the barn and other farm buildings fly free. Spray the walls, ceilings, partitions, stanchions, beams, supports, screens, windows and other surfaces until they are thoroughly wet but not until droplets start to run. Do not combine DDT with whitewash, but apply as a separate spray over the dry whitewashed surfaces. Use a 2½ per cent oil emulsion of wetttable powder spray at the rate of one gallon to 300 square feet. Be sure not

to spray animals with the oil emulsion or solutions.--A. C. Hodson

Your pasture will yield more if it is divided and the cows rotated between different parts. It's a good idea to fence the pasture either before the cows go out for the first time or shortly after they have started grazing.--Ralph Wayne.

Clean eggs mean better prices. Protect their quality by gathering frequently in a wire or reed basket, but keeping them in a cool and humid place, and by taking them to market frequently. In warm weather it is a good idea to gather eggs at 9 or 10 o'clock, about one o'clock, and again later in the afternoon.--W. H. Dankers

Don't contract for next year's grain seed at high prices now. If prices are reasonable, it won't hurt to order early, of course, but indications are that enough seed of the new varieties of oats--Bonda, Mindo and Clinton--will be available to meet a large part of the demand after harvest. About 120,000 bushels of these varieties are being seeded in Minnesota, and large acreages of Clinton are reported in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.--M. L. Armour

Even though haying is a few weeks off, it's time to sharpen those sickles and get the mower and other haying equipment in shape.--Dennis Ryan.

Always inoculate soybean seed. It's cheap insurance for better yields and higher protein content. Inoculate the same day or the day before seeding with a commercial inoculant. Then keep seed out of direct sunlight and artificial heat until planted. Be sure to use inoculant made specifically for soybeans because inoculant for legumes will not work.--J. W. Lambert

Special to Chick Kircher

Four-H club weeks have been again set for early June, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. The state 4-H club week will be held at University Farm, June 10-13. Morris will have its club week, June 16-21; Crookston, June 23-28; and Grand Rapids, June 16-18. The annual Rural Youth camp will be held at Medicine Lake, June 6-7.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 6 1947

To all counties

ATT.; HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

CARE IN SELECTING FABRICS
IMPORTANT IN HOME SEWING

Choosing the right fabric is an important step toward success in sewing at home. Before buying, find out if the fabric is suitable for the design of the garment, if it is becoming and if it will wear well, advises Alice Linn, extension clothing Specialist at University Farm.

To avoid a homemade look in the finished dress, the material must be suited to the pattern. For a dress with pleats, Miss Linn suggests a fairly crisp fabric which has body, like gingham, sharkskin or gabardine. Styles with fine details such as shirring, pin tucks or smocking require soft and sheer fabrics like cotton lawn, rayon crepes or rayon sheers. When a pattern features a fly-front closing, flap pockets or other tailored details, a firm material should be used. For draped effects, the fabric must be soft and pliable so it drapes easily. Rayon flat crepes, satins, spun rayon and wool crepes or other smooth-surfaced fabrics will show up all the smart details of cut and construction in an intricately styled dress.

In choosing a color for the new dress, make sure it will combine with hat, coat, purse and other accessories. At the same time, Miss Linn urges, select colors which will do the most for your hair, eyes, skin and complexion.

Serviceability is another factor to be considered in selecting fabrics. Before making a purchase, look for informative labels or inquire about washing or cleaning qualities, shrinkage, color fastness and permanence of finish.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 6 1947

To all counties

NEW GRAIN VARIETIES
DEVELOPED AT U. FARM
COUNTY AGENT REVEALS

Two new oat varieties, Andrew and Zephyr, a new flax variety, Minerva, and a new winter wheat, Minter, have been developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, according to County Agent _____. These new varieties were announced in a new edition of Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops," which can be obtained by writing to the county extension office at _____. _____ points out, however, that the experiment station has only enough seed for its own increase program this year. For most of the new varieties it will be two or more years before supplies will be available to farmers or seed growers.

Andrew is an early-maturing, open-panicled, yellow grained oat that has yielded well in tests throughout the corn belt. It is a result of a cross of Bond x Rainbow and is resistant to crown rust and the smuts. It is resistant to most stem rusts except race 8. Seed is not available at present.

Zephyr is a medium-early-maturing, gray-color oat. It was selected from a cross of Bond x Anthony and has yielded well both on sandy and other soils. It stands well although not as well as Bonda, Mindo, and Clinton. It is resistant to stem rust including race 8, crown rust, and the smuts. Seed is not available.

Minerva flax is a yellow-seeded, good-yielding variety, moderately resistant to rust. It has the highest oil content of all the common flax varieties. Minerva is a selection from a backcross of an unnamed variety x Bison. Seed was distributed to approved growers this spring so some seed may be available next spring.

Minter is a bearded, white-chaffed winter wheat which is as winter hardy and yields as well as Minturki. Moderately resistant to stem rust, Minter is a selection of a backcross of Hopex Minturki by Minturki. No seed will be available for two years.

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
May 6, 1947

To all counties

GOOD HOG PASTURE SAVES GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES

Good hog pasture can be the most profitable part of many _____ County farms, County Agent _____ declared today. An acre of good hog pasture will save as much as 1,000 pounds of corn and 500 pounds of protein concentrate.

If corn is worth \$1.50 per bushel and concentrate \$5.00 per hundred pounds, an acre of good pasture will save \$26.00 worth of corn and \$25.00 worth of protein concentrate or over \$50.00 per acre.

A grass-legume mixture makes the best pasture especially if the pastures are rotated from year to year, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Permanent bluegrass does not yield as well as legumes, and there is danger that the ground may be contaminated. Pigs may kill out some of the alfalfa, but the loss is by far outweighed by faster gains and healthier animals.

It is a good idea to have legume pasture split in two parts with feeders, waterers, and shades on the fence line dividing the pastures. The fields could then be alternately grazed and used for hay, and pigs would always have fresh high-quality hay.

Give the pigs a chance to graze the legumes when protein content is highest. Green alfalfa has 6 per cent protein until 8 or 9 inches high. When alfalfa is in bloom, the percentage is only 4.5.

For the farmer without legume hay that can be used for hog pasture, annuals will be more satisfactory than old bluegrass. A good pasture seeded around mid-May could include one bushel of oats and 6 pounds of rape per acre. Sudan grass, 25-30 pounds per acre, could be seeded in early June.

Even with good pastures, it will pay to self-feed early farrowed pigs well to get them ready for market early in the fall, Zavoral 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
May 6 1947

To all counties

**TO HAVE CORN ALL SUMMER,
USE SUCCESSION PLANTINGS**

Home gardens can furnish a continuous supply of sweet corn from mid-July till frost if successive plantings are made.

Urging _____ county gardeners to stagger their plantings of sweet corn this year, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, also suggests that families who plan to freeze or can a part of the crop should select some varieties which are well adapted to that purpose.

Recommended early varieties are Early Golden Bantam, Minhybrids 202 and 203, Goldrush Hybrid and Golden Midget. For midseason varieties, Snyder suggests Golden Cross Bantam and Ioana. The first planting of both early and midseason varieties should be made about May 15. Make successive plantings of your favorite varieties at 10-day intervals until about July 1. With very early varieties such as Golden Midget, plantings may be made as late as July 15.

Among the best varieties for canning and freezing are Golden Cross Bantam and Ioana. Golden Midget is excellent for freezing, as are all hybrid types of corn.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Four-H club weeks will be held at University Farm, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Morris during June this year, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader announced today.

The first week will be held at University Farm, June 10-13. Grand Rapids will hold its week June 16-18; Morris 16-21; and Crookston 23-28.

Outstanding 4-H boys and girls throughout the state will receive free trips to the events for doing outstanding club work during the past year. Each county has a quota and representatives selected by the county 4-H club agent or agricultural extension agent, by special 4-H club committees, or by the county leader's council.

Over 1100 boys and girls will attend the week at University Farm, Kittleson says. As part of the week, the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation will hold its annual meeting at University Farm and will elect new officers for the year. A special educational and recreational program has been planned for all the gatherings.

A3396-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

The American Association of Agricultural College Editors will hold its annual convention at the University of Minnesota, August 6-8, Paul C. Johnson, editor, University Farm, announced today. Exact location on the campus for the convention has not been selected.

College editors, representatives of the nation's leading farm magazines, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, radio farm directors, and other agricultural information representatives will meet at the convention. Nearly 200 persons are expected.

Arrangements for the convention are being made by program committee co-chairman, Paul C. Johnson and Calvert Anderson, extension editor, State College of Washington, Pullman and by C. R. Elder, Ames, Iowa, president of the association. Editors from Wisconsin, Iowa and North and South Dakota are assisting the Publications Office, University Farm, in planning the event.

A3397-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

If trees set out on Arbor Day are to survive, special attention must be given to planting and caring for them, Raymond Wood, assistant extension forester at University Farm, said today.

For best results, trees should be dug and transplanted with a ball of soil adhering to the roots, though this is not necessary in the case of small hardwood seedlings.

Wood points out that a tree should be planted at the same depth as it was formerly, neither deeper nor shallower than when it was in the nursery or in its previous location. The planting hole should be dug deep enough and wide enough to take the entire root system without crowding. Roots of bare-rooted trees should be carefully set out in their natural positions and the finer roots should be separated.

Soil should be added gradually and worked in firmly at the base of the roots, under and around the lower roots. During the filling process, the tree may be gently raised and lowered to eliminate air pockets and bring the roots in close contact with the soil. Adding some water will also help to eliminate air pockets. When the roots are covered, the entire area should be trampled down firmly.

After balled evergreens and deciduous trees are set at the proper level in the hole, the rope holding the burlap in place should be removed and the burlap loosened. The burlap may be removed if there is no danger of breaking the ball; otherwise it may be loosened and left in the soil to decay.

Once the tree is planted, the soil must be watered thoroughly, then well soaked at intervals until the tree is firmly established. Trees benefit little from frequent light watering. Two or three pailfuls of water may be poured on at one time and allowed to soak in completely before more is added.

A3398-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Speaking at the first Rural Church Institute at University Farm, May 8, Carl C. Taylor, head of the division of farm population and rural welfare, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told clergymen that they must cooperate with other rural institutions if they expected to serve their community fully.

"The minister who has no contribution to make to parents who operate homes, teachers who operate schools, and officials who operate government can't expect others to help him operate the church" he said.

"Basic human needs must be satisfied in the rural community. Social institutions and agencies must serve these needs cooperatively. Types of cooperation may take a thousand forms, depending on local conditions.

"The clergyman who cannot find the opportunity to use one or many of these forms of cooperation will find that he has little capacity to effectively administer to the personal and social needs of people."

The Rural Church Institute short course, which opened Monday, May 5, and will continue through Friday, May 9, has attracted nearly 75 Minnesota clergymen from practically every major denomination.

In the morning session today, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm; and A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics, called attention to the clergymen's responsibility in maintaining the soil as well as the moral values in their communities.

A3399-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 7, 1947

To all counties

WISE MANAGEMENT NEEDED
TO MAINTAIN FERTILITY

Keeping _____ county farms at top productivity calls for more than ordinary erosion control. Contour farming, strip cropping, and terracing are important, but there are many other practices necessary to keep soil fertility high, says County Agent _____.

Only by wise land use and intelligent management can soil fertility be guarded and unnecessary wastage from erosion avoided, _____ says.

A six-point soil fertility and conservation program, worked out by Paul M. Burson, extension agronomist, and C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at University Farm, has now been printed in bulletin form. Extension Bulletin 254, "Soil Fertility and Conservation," which can be obtained at the county extension office at _____, outlines the six-point program this way:

1. Drain wet land; clear only land that is suitable for farming; and keep land in good condition by proper cultivation.
2. Lime acid soils, but only after the land has been tested.
3. Establish a good rotation that provides a balance between soil-depleting crops and soil conserving crops such as legumes and grass mixtures.
4. Maintain organic matter by manuring, growing and turning over green manure, and returning crop residues to land.
5. Add commercial fertilizer to replace elements lost to crops.
6. Practice erosion control.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

"Breed-seed-feed" will be the theme of University Farm's 29th annual Ag Royal Day, Saturday, May 17. The event is sponsored by student organizations in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Highlights of the day will include the coronation of the Ag Royal queen, a colorful parade of floats prepared by campus organizations, livestock showmanship contests, and an evening dance at the Ag gymnasium. The Ag Royal queen, who will be chosen from contestants representing Ag women's organizations, will reign over the day.

Official dress for the day and the evening barn dance will be gingham dresses and blue denims, according to Vince Stotko, Montrose general chairman for the event.

Leading agriculturists from throughout the state will be guests for the day, and tours will be conducted to familiarize them with the Agricultural campus. Campus leaders are urging the public to attend the day's celebrations.

A3340-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

E. C. Stakman, chief of the division of plant pathology at University Farm, left today for Mexico and Central and South America where he will study rust problems and advise agricultural leaders. Dr. Stakman is making the trip under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Stakman will return to the University about July 1. In Mexico he will collect data on the development of disease resistant varieties of wheat. In Guatemala and Columbia he will aid the governments in their fight to control rust on grains. In other South American countries, he will arrange cooperative experiments on rust control in grain-growing areas.

A3541-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Although the grasshopper situation in Minnesota is not as threatening as in past years, certain areas face hopper damage, especially if we have long dry spells this summer. Preparations have been made by the State Department of Agriculture and the University to meet this danger.

According to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, danger areas include parts of Kanabec, Pine, Isanti, Mille Lacs, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Kandiyohi, Ottertail, Wilkin, Norman and Clay counties. Other parts of central and southern Minnesota may also see a light infestation of grasshoppers.

Aamodt bases his predictions as to grasshopper damage on a special egg survey carried on last fall. In some areas surveyed, destructive species of grasshoppers are multiplying fast.

If an outbreak should occur, Minnesota has a control organization ready to go into action at short notice. In every county members of township boards and the county agricultural agent are prepared to work with the state entomologist to bring outbreaks under control.

Several thousand tons of premixed grasshopper bait are available at strategic points throughout the state. These regional storage points are at Kennedy, Lancaster, Madison, Argyle, Ada, Pipestone, Crookston, Faribault, Wabasha and Wadena.

Smaller amounts of bait are also stored at 22 county seats. These include Baudette, Thief River Falls, Bemidji, Moorhead, Perham, Fergus Falls, Breckenridge, Alexandria, Long Prairie, Little Falls, Wheaton, Brainerd, Aitkin, St. Cloud, Elk River, Anoka, Buffalo, Shakopee, Clinton, Bird Island, Marshall, and Slayton.

A3402-HS

(Caption for map--Central Minnesota faces a possible grasshopper outbreak this summer. If an outbreak occurs, farmers may get bait at the places indicated. Every farmer has bait within two hours drive.)

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 8, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

The price of oats seed for 1948 should be considerably lower after harvest this fall than it is now, M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, told Minnesota farmers today.

Armour points out that it is not necessary to contract for next year's seed at high prices now. Many farmers have already signed contracts for seed at high prices, and may find that they are paying more than necessary. However, if seed is fairly priced there is no harm in having orders in early.

Reports from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association indicate that about 40,000 bushels each of Bonda, Mindo and Clinton oats will be seeded this spring. With normal crops this year, this acreage, if used exclusively for seed, would supply about a third of the seed needed to plant the 1948 oat crop in Minnesota.

In addition to the Minnesota supply, it is likely that Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will produce enough Clinton oats to export to other states. Iowa alone plans to plant 750,000 bushels of Clinton oats this spring. If crop yields are normal, this acreage will take care of Iowa's seed needs and leave a sizeable excess for either feed or seed in other states.

A3543-HS

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

SPECIAL

LOCAL PASTOR (PRIEST) ATTENDS
CHURCH MEET AT U. FARM

was one of the Minn-
esota clergymen attending the University of Minnesota's Rural Church In-
stitute held at University Farm, May 5-9.

The Institute, the first of its kind held in Minnesota in over 30 years,
was devoted to the social and religious needs of rural people, according to
J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

Several outstanding religious leaders in rural America led discussions at
the event. Among the speakers were Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary,
National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Rev. T. F. Gullixson, president,
Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul; and Rev. A. D. Mattson, Augustana
Theological Seminary, Rock Island.

David Lindstrom, chief, Department of Rural Sociology, University of
Illinois, urged rural clergymen not only to provide a set of morals for farm
people, but also to encourage better farming in their local communities.
"The minister who has no contribution to make to parents who operate homes,
teachers who operate schools, and officials who operate governments, can't
expect others to help him operate the church." C. C. Taylor, chief of the
Department of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, U.S.D.A., told the course.
Other speakers emphasized the importance of rural ministers devoting part
of their efforts toward improving life on the farm.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 10, 1947

SPECIAL

LOCAL BEEKEEPER(S) VISITS
U. FARM FOR SHORT COURSE

was (were) among the 100 leading Minnesota beekeepers to attend the fifth annual Beekeepers' Short Course held at University Farm, May 8-10, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

The three-day course was planned to meet the needs of both the beginning and experienced beekeeper, he says. Outstanding outside authorities including J. I. Hambleton, senior apiculturist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and J. A. Munro, state entomologist, North Dakota spoke at the course.

Beekeepers were warned that nosema might be a serious threat to the industry this summer. C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist, University Farm, declared that the disease is being imported with package bees from the South. In the past outbreaks of the disease have caused losses of from 25 to 50 per cent.

Floyd advises placing bees in bright sunlight and not in wooded areas if the disease is threatening. For beekeepers in the Red River Valley, he pointed out the importance of providing sanitary watering troughs. Dead bees in the water may contaminate the entire colony.

General arrangements for the course were made by M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, University Farm.

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

Daily papers

RELEASE -- THURSDAY, MAY 15

Minnesota farm homes are poorly equipped with modern conveniences according to Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at University Farm. Nelson bases his statement on the results of a survey of farm housing needs made by members of his staff.

Minnesota ranks 34th in proportion of farm homes with running water and bathroom facilities; 33rd in proportion of flush toilets; and 38th in mechanical refrigeration. Only the Dakotas and Missouri in the Midwest rank lower than Minnesota in these respects.

As expected, Minnesota farm homes suffer in comparison with city homes. For instance, latest available statistics show that 91.7 per cent of the city homes have running water compared to 12.2 per cent for the farms.

The survey shows, too, that not all the overcrowding occurs in the city. Nearly one out of ten farm homes is overcrowded. Sociologists define a building as overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 persons per room. On the other hand, nearly 15 per cent of the farm homes in the state have unused rooms.

In only the number of radios do Minnesota farm homes rank with the upper ten in the nation. About seven out of eight farm homes have radio sets. Only Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, North Dakota, Utah, and Washington rank higher.

Although Minnesota farm homes are among the oldest in the nation --averaging between 30-35 years of age--they are also among the best repaired. Nearly one of three of Minnesota farm homes was built before 1900. Rural sociologists point out, however, that Minnesota farm homes are well constructed to meet severe winter weather conditions.

The results of the survey have been published in Station Bulletin 393, "Farm Housing Needs," by Vernon Davies, former rural sociologist at University Farm and present assistant professor at the University of Mississippi. Copies may be obtained from the Bulletin office, University Farm, St. Paul 1 or from your local county extension office.

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

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY AFTERNOON**MAY 15

Lynn Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, was named winner of the Samuel B. Green scholarship at the University of Minnesota's annual Cap and Gown Day, today, May 15. Sandberg also was honored as one of the two Farm Campus winners of the Caleb Dorr Senior gold medals.

Martha E. Corey, Minneapolis senior, who last night won the Philip W. Pillsbury award as highest ranking student in the 1947 home economics class, was named the other winner of the gold medal.

Winners of the \$100 Caleb Dorr junior scholarship were Jean L. Carlson, Minneapolis, and Joseph M. Elliott, Mound. Bernita E. Olson, Minneapolis, and Charles H. Benrud, Goodhue, won the \$100 Caleb Dorr sophomore scholarships; and Emily E. Moore, Albert Lea, and Earl K. Burbridge, Cedar Falls, Iowa, the \$50 Caleb Dorr freshman scholarships.

A345-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1947

To all counties

DDT SPRAY APPLIED NOW
CONTROLS FLIES IN BARN

A thorough application of DDT about June 1 followed by another about August 1 will keep _____ county barns substantially fly free this summer, says County Agent _____.

Most farmers can do their own spraying with only a few inexpensive pieces of equipment, or custom sprayers can do the job satisfactorily in many communities.

For the farmer who wants to do his own spraying, A. C. Hodson, entomologist at University Farm, recommends a small barrel-type pump sprayer or a knapsack sprayer with nozzles that will give a coarse spray. A spray nozzle such as used for applying liquid soap is especially good.

Hodson recommends using a 2 per cent oil emulsion or wettable powder spray at the rate of one gallon to 300 square feet. Walls, partitions, stanchions, beams, supports, screens, windows and other surfaces should be sprayed until the surface is wet but not until droplets begin to run.

Sunny sides of barns, doorways and corrals should also be treated. On rough wood surfaces wettable sprays may be preferable since most of the DDT will remain on the surface and will not be carried into the wood.

Hodson warns that water and feed supplies should be protected against direct spraying. DDT should not be combined with whitewash but should be applied as a separate spray over thoroughly dry whitewashed surfaces.

It is a good idea to spray manure piles lightly once a week to kill newly emerged adults and adults laying eggs, he adds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 13, 1947

To all counties
ATTENTION: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

HOMEMAKERS URGED TO GET
NEW CANNING SCHEDULES

New and improved timetables for canning vegetables, based on three years of intensive scientific study by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, are being recommended to homemakers who plan to do home canning this year, Home Demonstration Agent _____ said today. Because the new processing times for pint jars are shorter than those recommended in the past, vegetables canned under the new schedules will look and taste better.

The revised timetables for canning vegetables in glass jars and tin cans are given in Extension Folder 100, Home Canning, available from the county extension office. Miss _____ urges homemakers to get copies of the new canning schedules before the canning season begins.

Timetables given in the folder for canning low-acid vegetables apply to using the steam pressure canner. Use of the steam pressure canner is the only method recognized as reliable for canning low-acid vegetables and is the only practical way of guarding against the serious food poisoning known as botulism, according to Miss _____.

The pressure saucepan is not at present recommended for canning meats and low-acid vegetables, partly because there has not been sufficient experimental work done to warrant such recommendations and partly because the use for which the pressure saucepan is intended does not require extreme accuracy in the gauges and the gauges do not lend themselves readily to testing.

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
May 13, 1947

To all counties.

SPRAYING IS KEY
TO CLEAN FRUIT

If you want clean fruit this summer, now is the time to start your spray program. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advises _____ county fruit growers.

Apples should be given the pink spray just when the fruit buds show pink at the tips. The spray, which will aid in the control of apple scab and canker worm, should include liquid lime sulfur and lead arsenate. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of liquid lime sulfur and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of lead arsenate for each 5 gallons of solution. If liquid lime sulfur is not available, dry lime sulfur may be substituted. The same spray should be used again when about three-fourths of the petals have fallen.

To control brown rot and curculio on plums, a spray of liquid lime sulfur and lead arsenate should be applied when three-fourths of the petals have fallen. Use the liquid lime sulfur and the lead arsenate in the same proportions as for the apple spray.

Additional sprays during the spring and summer will be necessary on both apple and plum trees. A complete spray schedule for the entire season may be obtained by writing L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

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

Daily papers

RELEASE 10 P.M. - WEDNESDAY, MAY 14

Louise M. Godwin, Minneapolis senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics tonight was named winner of the coveted Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership on the University of Minnesota Farm Campus. She was given the award at the annual recognition assembly held at University Farm.

Miss Godwin has been active in YWCA, student and home economics affairs since entering college. She was member of the YWCA cabinet for three years, editor of the Minnecon, secretary of the Mortar board, and member of the Senate Committee on Student affairs. Last fall she won the famous Little Red Oil Can for her contributions to Farm Campus welfare.

Mary B. Seckinger, Grand Rapids, was named winner of the gold star post-war scholarship and John M. Crist, Austin sophomore, was awarded the \$300 WNAX scholarship. Martha F. Corey, Minneapolis, received the Philip W. Pillsbury shelf of home economics books as highest ranking student in the 1947 graduating class in home economics. William M. Pribyl, Jackson, won first; Dixon L. Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wis., second; and Norman E. Woods, Iron, third prize in the Charles Lathrop Forestry essay contest. Jalmer J. Jokela, Ely, was named winner of the Oscar L. Mather award for leadership in forestry.

Other winners announced at the assembly include: Gerald L. Michaelson, Dawson;--Alpha Zeta scholarship; Betty Lou Burtness, Cook, Patricia A. Thurston, Faribault, and Elin K. Jensen, Tyler,--Agricultural Faculty Women's Club scholarships; Marian R. Nelson, Barnum--Home Economics Association scholarship; Merle P. Meyer, Hancock--Charles L. Lewis scholarship in forestry; Martin F. Anderson, Forest Lake,--Class of 1921 Silver Anniversary award; and Lawrence E. Nelson,
(more)

Mora, and Lyle E. Eckberg, Minneapolis,--Alpha-Zeta war-veteran scholarships.

Winners of Caleb Dorr prizes for scholarship include: Jean L. Carlson, Minneapolis; Martha F. Corey, Minneapolis; Laila Held, Kenyon; Margaret Jacobson, New York Mills; Maryann Krecklow, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Dorothy Kutz, Minneapolis; Aili Mahonen, Gilbert; Emily E. Moore, Albert Lea; Ione Norby, Minneapolis; Bernita E. Olson, Minneapolis; Carol Schow, Blomkest; Joyce Slagerman, Bathgate, N. D.

Charles Benrud, Goodhue; Robert Borchardt, Willow River; Eugene F. Bossenmaier, St. Paul; Earl Keith Burbridge, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Charles Carter, Walnut Grove; Paul Collins, Welch; Charles Cooper, Kenosha, Wisc.; Reynold Dahl, Willmar; James DeVay, Minneapolis; Joseph M. Elliott, Mound; Homer Fausch, Faribault; DeWayne Meyer, Wood Lake; Merle Meyer, Hancock; Lynn Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wisc.; Stanley Ursic, West Allis, Wisc.

R. Selwyn Copeland, Mansfield, Ohio; Jay L. Olson, Minneapolis, and Louis M. Levy, Minneapolis, won first, second and third prizes, respectively in the Caleb Dorr extempore speaking contest.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 15, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's annual Rose Growers' Day will be held at University Farm, June 27, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Dr. Charles W. Covell, president of the American Rose Society, will be guest speaker for the day. Other outstanding rose growers will also appear on the program.

Arrangements for the day are being made by L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm and R. S. Wilcox, president of the Minnesota Rose Society and director of the American Rose Society.

A3⁴⁰7-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 15, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Seven FFA boys will compete at University Farm, June 17, for the Minnesota FFA public speaking championship, Milo Peterson, assistant professor of agricultural education, announced today. The public speaking contest will be one of the featured events at the annual High School Congress and FFA State Convention being held at University Farm June 16-18.

Five district winners who will compete for the state title have already been named, Peterson says. They include Richard Zoller, Stillwater; George Karras, Esko; Donald Bakehouse, Owatonna; Milton Olson, Fosston; and Grant Knutson, winner in the district three competition at Hutchinson.

Winner of the state championship will be awarded \$100 to defray expenses to regional FFA public speaking competition.

Another highlight of the three-day event will be the FFA chapter procedure contest to be held at Green Hall, June 17. As a result of district competition throughout the state, Hibbing, Owatonna and Granite Falls high schools have already won places in the final contest.

Peterson says that several additional teams have been designated to compete in judging contests which will be held as part of the High School Congress. Included among these are Pine City, which will compete in general livestock, dairy products, horticulture, farm management, potato variety, farm mechanics, meat identification, and entomology judging; St. Cloud, general livestock and entomology; Hinckley, horticulture; Forest Lake, potato variety; Cambridge, potato variety; Stillwater, meat identification; and Princeton, entomology. All these teams earned the right to compete by winning the district 6 judging contests.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 15, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Start your spray program now if you want clean fruit this summer, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advised Minnesota fruit growers today.

Apple trees should be the first fruit on the spray program this spring. They should be given the pink spray just when the fruit buds show pink at the tips.

The spray, which will aid in the control of apple scab and canker worm, should include liquid lime sulfur and lead arsenate. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of liquid lime sulfur and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of lead arsenate for each 5 gallons of solution. If liquid lime sulfur is not available, use dry lime sulfur. The same spray should be used again when about three-fourths of the petals have fallen.

To control brown rot and curculio on plums, a spray of liquid lime sulfur and lead arsenate should be applied when three-fourths of the petals have fallen. Use the liquid lime sulfur and the lead arsenate in the same proportions as for the apple spray.

These early sprays will not complete the job, however. Additional sprays during the spring and summer will be necessary on both apple and plum trees. A complete spray schedule may be obtained by writing L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3409-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 15, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Four new grain varieties have been added to the long list of improved varieties developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. They include Andrew and Zephyr oats, Minerva flax, and Minter winter wheat.

The new varieties were announced in the recent revision of Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops," published at University Farm.

The new varieties come as a result of several years of plant breeding experiments and research conducted by the agronomy, plant pathology and biochemistry divisions. Except for Minerva flax, no seed will be available for farmers for at least two years.

Andrew is an early-maturing, open-panicled, yellowish grained oat that has yielded well in trials throughout the corn belt. It was selected from a cross of Bond x Rainbow and is resistant to crown rust, the smuts, and most stem rusts except race 8.

Zephyr is a medium-early-maturing oat, with gray-color grain. It has yielded well on both sandy and other soils, and has proved resistant to stem rust, crown rust, and the smuts. It was selected from a cross of Bond x Anthony.

The new flax variety, Minerva, has already been distributed to approved growers and some seed may be available for the 1948 crop. It is a yellow-seeded, good-yielding variety, moderately resistant to rust. It has higher oil content than any other of the common flax varieties. Minerva is a selection from a backcross of an unnamed variety and Bison.

The other new variety announced by the experiment station is Minter, which is a bearded, white-chaffed wheat equal to Minturki in winter hardiness and yielding ability. Moderately resistant to stem rust, Minter is a selection from a backcross of Hope x Minturki by Minturki.

A3750-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

A special training school which will qualify graduates for jobs as dairy herd testers will be held at University Farm, June 16-21, Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman, announced today.

Leighton points out that there are several openings in counties throughout the state for qualified testers. Wages average \$175 per month plus board and room.

To qualify as a tester a man must be 20 years old, have high school or agricultural school education, have farm or dairy experience, must be able to keep accurate records, like to live in rural communities, and work well with farm people.

Dairy herd improvement association testers are employed by groups of about 26 farmers who join together to get complete records of their herds. The tester travels from farm to farm weighing, sampling, and testing milk from each cow and entering the results in the dairy herd owner's record book.

The course which emphasizes such subjects as milk testing, principles of dairy cow feeding, record keeping, and other dairy subjects will qualify the student for a position as a tester.

Further information on the course can be supplied by your local county extension office or by Ramer Leighton, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A341-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Emil O. Hed, 15, Litchfield, today was named winner of the Minnesota 4-H farm accounts contest. As an award, he will receive a free trip to the National Club Congress held in Chicago later in the year, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Evelyn Thorstad, Hoffman, second place winner in the competition, will receive a free trip to University Farm to attend 4-H club week, June 10-13.

Emil, who is president of his local FFA as well as a 4-H club member, kept a complete record of all transactions made on his 160-acre home farm. As a result of his records, he was able to analyze the strong and weak points of operations on the farm.

More than 250 4-H club boys and girls enrolled in the farm accounts project during the past year, Kittleson declares. The purpose of the project is to stimulate interest in keeping good accounts and to make filing income tax reports easier on the farm.

A342-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20 1947

To all counties

SUMMERTIME BRINGS
MANY MILK PROBLEMS

Good quality milk during the hot summer days to come will depend on clean cows, clean utensils, and quick cooling, says County Agent _____.

Pointing out the importance of keeping the barn and the cow clean, _____ emphasizes that dirt cannot be strained out once it's in milk. Even the best strainer will remove only the coarse material. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm, recommends using a filter pad type strainer rather than the old type screen strainer or strainer cloth.

All the work spent keeping milk clean will be wasted, however, if utensils are dirty, _____ says. Rinse utensils before milking with a chlorine solution. Immediately after milking thoroughly rinse milking machine teat cups, tubes, pails, and strainer with cold water to remove milk film. Then wash utensils in warm water containing a good washing compound but not soap. Finally rinse in clean hot water, and place utensils upside down in a drying rack.

At least twice a week take the milking machine apart and thoroughly wash teat cups and tubing using hot water, soapless washing powder, and brushes.

As a final point in a summer quality milk program, _____ declares that milk must be cooled quickly to well water temperature (50°-55°F) and must be kept cool to prevent souring. Bacteria causing souring and undesirable flavors grow ten times faster at 90° than at 50°. Moving water cools twenty times as fast as air.

A mechanical cooling tank or unit installed in a concrete tank will cool the milk most satisfactorily. Running water direct from well will do a good job, too. It is important that the cans be covered to their necks in the tanks and that the tank be large enough to hold both morning and evening milk.

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

Use if suitable in
your county

DI-NITRO CHEMICALS
KILL WEEDS IN FLAX

Flax growers who have access to spray equipment may find it profitable to use one of the weed killers that destroys many annual weeds while leaving the flax unhurt, says county agent _____.

Definite increases in yield of flax seed and improvement in quality of straw has resulted in many cases from the use of these chemicals. Growers have found that the increase in yield has more than paid for the application of the selective chemical.

Two of these di-nitro selective herbicides are on the market. They are Sinox and Dow's selective. The 2,4-D chemicals should not be used on flax because of injury to the crop itself and the di-nitro herbicides should not be used if flax is a nurse crop for legumes.

The selective action of the di-nitro herbicides is due to the fact that the leaves of flax, and also peas, are smooth and do not hold the spray droplets as well as annual weeds such as the mustards, wild buckwheat or pigweed. The action of these chemicals is primarily to destroy the surface of the leaf and cause dehydration. Spray on a clear day when temperature is between 65° and 80°.

The chemical should be applied at 60 - 80 gallons per acre for best results when the flax is 4 to 8 inches high, according to R. S. Dunham, agronomist at University Farm.

The selective di-nitro chemicals which are intended primarily for flax and peas should not be confused with the "general" or non-selective di-nitro compounds which would destroy the crop as well as the weeds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 20 1947

To all counties

HOG PROFITS HINGE ON PRE-WEANING JOBS

There are two, or even three, jobs that should be done before young pigs are weaned, according to County Agent _____. Castrating, vaccinating, and, in some cases, dipping to control lice and mange should be completed before pigs leave their mothers. However, all three jobs should not be done at one time, _____ warns.

Pigs will shrink less if they are castrated before weaning. This should be done when they are 4 to 5 weeks old. They will have their mother's milk to depend upon, and there will be less shock and loss of blood.

Don't overlook the simple precautions in doing the job, says H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Select warm, sunshiny weather and quarters free from dust and mud. A reliable disinfectant should always be used.

Many farmers take a big chance of loss by not vaccinating for hog cholera, Zavoral says. Just because hog cholera has not appeared recently in the neighborhood doesn't guarantee safety this year. Pigs should be vaccinated when they are young, possibly one week before weaning. Some veterinarians prefer one week after weaning.

Dipping once or twice is also advisable, Zavoral says, especially if any lice are noticed and as a means of controlling mange. Several good commercial dips are on the market or a dip can be made right on the farm. Mange oil may be sprayed on the pigs with any sprayer. Be sure to cover the entire body. Repeat the spraying every two weeks until treatment is effective.

A lime sulphur dip is the most effective treatment for mange especially in the advanced stages, Zavoral adds.

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota farmers favor the ages 62 and 70 for retirement, according to responses given in a recent statewide survey.

Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at University Farm, sets forth this and other findings in Station Bulletin 394, "Farm Retirement in Minnesota," just published at University Farm.

The survey shows that nearly one quarter of those questioned retired in their 70's. One did not retire until he was 83. Age, however, came second as a factor in the problem of when to retire. The reason most frequently given was ill health.

On the other hand, two thirds of the men who were farming actively at the time of the survey were uncertain about their retirement age, or said they "will never quit."

Nelson attributes the late retirement age to the "prevailing low income in agriculture over the past years." More would withdraw earlier, he declares, if they had assurance of adequate financial support.

Although all but about 12 per cent were able to retire and still remain independent financially--most of them had rent as a source of income to fall back on--Nelson warns against any undue optimism or opposition to a farm retirement plan based on this fact. The study, he points out, was made during the "unusually prosperous years of World War II."

A retirement plan, he suggests, would not only encourage retirement at an earlier age, but would also improve opportunities for young people on farms to enter the business for themselves.

If you wish a copy of this bulletin, write the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1,

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 22, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Newcastle disease of poultry is still spreading in Minnesota, B. S. Pomeroy, veterinarian at University Farm, declared today.

The disease, which made it necessary to cancel all poultry shows in Minnesota last year, has now spread to all important poultry-producing states in the nation. Since Newcastle disease was recognized for the first time in California in 1944, it has been found in 40 states.

In order to check the spread of the disease, Pomeroy proposes that poultry producers adopt a two-point program. First, segregate healthy flocks from diseased flocks. Second, thoroughly clean and disinfect all premises, equipment, and materials that have come in contact with the disease before using them again.

Newcastle disease is difficult to tell from other diseases in both young chicks and in older poultry, Pomeroy says. If a poultry raiser suspects Newcastle he should secure the aid of the diagnosis laboratory at University Farm or the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

The symptoms of the disease are different for young chicks and old birds. In baby chicks the disease starts as a cold. The chicks sneeze and gasp for air. A few days later chicks develop nervous signs such as paralysis of legs or wings, twisting of the head, and even spasms.

In pullets not in production the disease starts as a cold, and the entire flock may develop a severe respiratory infection. In mature producing poultry, the cold phase may be slight to very severe. The most marked sign is a severe drop in egg production to almost nothing in a few days. Eggs will be misshapen, off-color, and have poor shell quality. The hens may recover but production will never be as high, and the hens will continue to infect the whole flock.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 22, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Pines and spruces brought into Minnesota from other parts of the United States and foreign countries may be all right for decorative or landscape planting. But as forest plantings the majority have not only an unfriendly soil and climate to contend with, but hostile birds and insects as well.

As an example of "what can happen to trees when taken out of their natural environment," Frank Kaufert, assistant chief, division of forestry, University Farm, tells of the Minnesota common sap-sucker which likes the sweet sap and resin of Scotch and Austrian pine.

"Of course these birds also attack our native pines to a limited extent and they may drill into maple and some of the hardwoods," Kaufert explained. "But they do relatively little damage to these native species."

Displaying the same spirit of "Minnesota First," a native insect that does relatively little damage to jack and red pine killed or mortally damaged most of the Scotch pine in a 20-year-old plantation at Cass Lake.

Mugho, or dwarf, pine that comes from central Europe is one of the few species that can hold their own here. The reason is that Minnesota does not have a hardy native species of dwarf pine.

Norway spruce, another lucky immigrant, has done reasonably well in southeastern Minnesota. But it is not superior to native white spruce grown there and does not grow as well as white spruce in northern Minnesota.

There are other exceptions. "But experience to date," Kaufert concludes, "has not uncovered many promising introduced species, either hardwoods or conifers, for forest planting purposes."

He sees hope for foreign species here, however. Australia and New Zealand have as one of their most promising pine or conifers Monterey pine that comes from California, showing that it is possible for species to thrive on other than their natural environments.

(Caption for mat—These four outstanding 4-H club members have been awarded trips to the National 4-H Club Camp to be held at Washington, D.C., June 11-18. From left to right are John Torgelson, Milan; Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing; Helen Jackman, Aitkin; and Richard B. Johnson, St. Peter.)

One of the state's most coveted 4-H honors, a free trip to the National 4-H Club Camp, has been awarded to John Torgelson, Swift County; Richard B. Johnson, St. Peter; Helen Jackman, Aitkin; and Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing, according to A.J. Kittleson, state club leader. The camp will be held at Washington, D.C., June 11-18.

The four Minnesota representatives were selected for their outstanding club work and leadership over a period of years. All winners have been in club work for at least five years and have been junior leaders for at least three years.

John Torgelson, 18, vice-president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, is now a student at Luther college. He has been in club work for seven years and has served as president of the Swift County 4-H club federation.

Richard B. Johnson, 18, three-year president of the Oshawa 4-H club, has been especially active in leadership and livestock activities and projects.

Marilyn McCracken, 17, is a student at Hibbing Junior College and is president of both the West Missabe and St. Louis County 4-H Club Federations. She has been a member of the Swansdale 4-H club for seven years.

Helen Jackman, 18, is a student in home economics at the University of Minnesota. A member of the Lakeland 4-H club, she has been in 4-H club work for seven years. She has been county winner in conservation, clothing, home beautification, garden, bread, and meal preparation projects, and state winner in the canning project.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 22, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Do you want your transplants to have a head start on those pesky cutworms this year? If you do, it's time right now to take action before tomatoes, cabbates and many flowers are set out, says A. A. Granovsky, entomolgist at University Farm.

The best way to control these insects is by spreading poisoned bait over the prepared ground a few days before transplanting. A well-tested formula of poisoned bait for small gardens includes 5 pounds wheat bran; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris green; 1 teacupful molasses; and 2-3 quarts water.

Granovsky recommends preparing the bait several hours before application. First, mix the bran with the Paris green very thoroughly so that every flake of bran is covered with the poison. Next, dissolve the molasses in a pail of water, and then pour this sweetened water over the bran and Paris green. Mix thoroughly so every flake of bran is dampened with the solution, making the bait a crumbly consistency.

The poison should be applied in the evening because the cutworms feed during the night. It should never be placed in piles, but should be thinly broadcast over the infested area. Handle the bait carefully because it is poisonous. If it is well scattered there is no danger to household pets.

If the transplants or row crops already in the garden are being damaged by cutworms, sprinkle the poison around but not touching the plants.

New insecticides are still being tested for controlling the cutworm. Some kill the cutworm, but they also injure the plant. Until further tests are made, they are not recommended for this purpose, Granovsky declares.

A3456-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 22, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service conducted fertilizer demonstrations on nearly 350 farms in 65 counties during the past year, E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm, reported today. In 21 of these counties the demonstrations were carried on in cooperation with the TVA.

Two different types of experiments are being carried on by the Extension service, Duncan explains.

The University, through local county agricultural agents, has been working with the TVA for seven years testing superphosphate fertilizers on farms throughout the state. Farmers cooperating in the demonstrations found that by using phosphate fertilizer in the crop rotation, they: (1) obtained more and better hay; (2) improved crop yields; (3) hastened maturity; and (4) improved the health of livestock.

Another set of demonstrations on 250 fields was started last year with the University, local county agents, and local farmers cooperating. These demonstrations were set up to test the value of using high analysis nitrogen-phosphate fertilizers against using high analysis phosphates without the nitrogen.

Farmers themselves pay for the fertilizer costs of the demonstrations. The local county agent, with the help of University Farm specialists, works out the plan for fertilizing, checking results, and using the plots to demonstrate the use for fertilizer.

During 1947 even more farmers are expected to cooperate with the University in its experiments. There will be 244 new demonstrations in 31 counties.

Farmers have shown a marked increase in interest in pasture fertilizer demonstrations, Duncan says. In 1946, the University had 27 demonstrations. This year it will have 105 pasture demonstrations.

A3247-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
May 22, 1947

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

University Farm tests in low-temperature chambers indicate it will be possible to breed hybrid corn that will give better field stands in a cold, wet season.

Nearly one third of the farm homes in Minnesota were built before 1900, according to rural sociologists at University Farm.

Use of 2,4-D in growing corn has proved highly hazardous. All forage legumes, field beans, peas, sorghums, potatoes, sugar beets, most truck and garden crops, and ornamental and herbaceous plants are seriously injured by 2,4-D.

An acre of Sudan planted early in June will provide pasture for two cows during July, August, and September.

An article of furniture that is not especially attractive will be less conspicuous if painted a color and value close to that of the walls.

Watch out for bloat if cows accustomed to dry feed or restricted rations are turned out to lush growth of alfalfa or clover, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm.

About one-third of the retired farmers in Minnesota are of German descent; one-fifth Scandinavian; and one-sixth, British.

Vaccinate pigs for hog cholera at seven or eight weeks of age before they are too large to handle. That advice comes from H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Let the trees in your shelterbelt come up for air--keep the livestock from grazing through the shelterbelt and packing the soil with every hoof print.

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.

Soaking with a vinegar and salt solution will usually remove the scaly film off the inside of vases.

Potatoes can be grown successfully even if planted as late as June 15. When planting time is late, use "early" or short season varieties.

Tall cans and cardboard food containers can be painted or covered with wallpaper and used for hat stands.

The number of farms operated by tenants in Minnesota decreased from 63,817 to 50,485 from 1940 to 1945.

Notching the ears of pigs when they are young will enable the hog producer to select breeding stock from the largest, thriftiest litters.

Bacteria causing souring and undesirable flavors of milk grow 10 times as fast at 90° as at 50°. Therefore, cool milk to 50° to 55°F as quickly as possible after milking.

A new timetable for canning vegetables in the pressure cooker has been added to Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning." Copies may be obtained from your local county extension office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, warns young farmers that they will have to pay for farms bought at inflated prices on smaller incomes.

More than 40 agricultural short courses are held at University Farm every year, reports J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The latest recommendations on how to use DDT are found in Extension Bulletin 252, "Using DDT", which can be obtained from your local county extension office or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

Eggs should be gathered more often during warm weather. A good schedule suggested by W.H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, would be to gather at 10 a.m., 1 p.m. and late in the afternoon.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Early yields of tomatoes can be doubled and the year's output increased greatly if the home gardener would follow a few simple rules, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, declared today. Snyder suggested this five-point plan to increase yield.

First, select a good, adapted variety. Snyder recommends Bounty, Early Chatham, Victor and Firesteel as early varieties and John Baer, Marglobe, Stokesdale and Rutgers as midseason varieties. Some of the new hybrids such as Fordhook and Faribo, have proved successful wherever tried.

The midseason varieties will give the best results in southern Minnesota and the early tomatoes in the northern part of the state. A few early plants, however, often fit into the gardener's plans in the southern part of the state.

Second, select young, stocky, dark green plants for transplanting. The young plants will do better than the larger, overhardened plants.

Third, when digging a hole for the plants, scrape away the dry soil so that it doesn't come in contact with the roots in transplanting. Pack the soil firmly around the roots. Plant the tomatoes just a trifle deeper than they were in the greenhouse. To reduce disease, avoid planting tomatoes on the same ground two years in a row.

Fourth, give the young plants a good start by using transplanting solution. A good solution can be made by dissolving a half cup of 4-12-4 fertilizer in a gallon of water. Apply a half cup of the solution to each plant when transplanting. Commercial solutions will also prove successful.

It is also a good idea to apply 4 level tablespoons of a complete fertilizer in a trench, about 2 inches deep, about 3 or 4 inches from each plant.

Fifth, set plants on a cloudy day or late afternoon and water well at the time if soil is dry.

A3458-HS

The di-nitro herbicides, Sinox or Dow's selective weed killer, can be used safely for killing such broad-leaved annual weeds as mustard, ragweed, marsh elder, and pigweed in flax. 2,4-D, however, is not safe for flax. Spray about 60-80 gallons to the acre when weeds are small and flax is 4 to 8 inches high. Spray on a clear day when the temperature is between 65° and 80° F. Do not spray flax that is being used as a companion crop for alfalfa because the di-nitro herbicides will kill the alfalfa--R. S. Dunham

Planning feed storage now saves time next winter. Locating hay stacks next to the feed lots will save carrying. By moving grain bins or cribs to the place where the feed will be needed they will be ready at harvest time, and the feed will be handy next winter.--S. A. Engene

It's time to start culling when egg production drops below 50 per cent. Summer time should not be vacation time for hens. The loafers are easy to pick out. Their combs have begun to shrivel and lose their bright red color. Usually the loafers are the hens that hang around the roosts all day. Pick them up and you'll notice that their bodies are shrinking somewhat - vent dryer and smaller, pelvic bones drawing together and abdomen lacking the full softness of the hen that is set for full speed ahead.--Cora Cooke

Will you be caught short of pasture for your dairy herd late this summer? ^{An acre of} Sudan grass planted early in June will provide pasture for two cows during July, August and early September when bluegrass is poor. Remember, too, that Sudan grass is an excellent pasture for

hogs. Drill the seed 25 to 30 pounds per acre on a thoroughly worked seedbed.--M. L. Armour

Don't risk a disastrous outbreak of Newcastle disease in your poultry flock this year. Call your local veterinarian at the first sign of trouble. First symptom in young chicks is a common cold followed by dizziness and partial or complete paralysis of wings or legs. Older birds have respiratory trouble and egg production drops suddenly. When birds start laying again the eggs may be soft-shelled, off color or irregularly shaped. The Diagnosis Laboratory at University Farm stands ready to check suspected birds for Newcastle.--B. S. Pomeroy

Planting sweet corn every ten days from now until July 1 or even later will keep corn-on-the-cob on the table late this year. Except for late varieties sweet corn planted in the next month usually will mature before heavy frost in the fall.--L. C. Snyder

Castrate pigs when they are \times 4 to 5 weeks old. They will shrink less than if the job is left until after weaning. Now they have their mother's milk to depend upon, and there will be less shock and loss of blood. H. G. Zavoral

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 27 1947

To all counties

RURAL YOUTH MEMBERS
TO ATTEND ANNUAL CAMP

_____ and _____ have been named delegates to
(Name and address) (Name and Address)

the third annual business meeting of the State Rural Youth Federation to be held at Mission Farms, Medicine Lake, June 6-8 (County, 4-H Club) Agent _____ announced today.

The meeting will be held along with the annual Rural Youth camp. Others from _____ County who will attend include: (list names and addresses.)

The Rural Youth camp was started in 1935. Any Rural Youth member may attend the camp which combines many outstanding educational features with a special recreation program.

Highlights in this year's program include a talk by Frank Hansen, University child psychologist, on "Can I Get Along Without My Neighbor"; handicraft sessions; and conservation talks and movies.

The installation of the Rural Youth Federation officers for 1947 and 1948 will be one of the features of the camp according to Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, State Rural Youth leaders at University Farm. The state Rural Youth program for the coming year will be planned along with educational topics for next fall and winter meetings.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 27 1947

To all counties

SUDAN GRASS FILLS
SUMMER PASTURE GAP

Again this year, Sudan grass will be the hay and pasture crop to tide many _____ county farmers over the summer slump in milk production and possible winter roughage shortages, County Agent _____ said today.

Sudan should be planted in the next week or two, _____ says. It yields best on a thoroughly worked seedbed on land that was in corn or grain the previous year, but it will work well on alfalfa and clover fields which failed to come through the winter satisfactorily this year. Sudan may fit in nicely in these fields after the first hay crop is taken off if they are plowed and worked thoroughly before planting.

As an emergency or supplementary pasture crop, an acre of Sudan will provide pasture for two cows during July and August when permanent bluegrass is most unproductive. As a hay crop it may yield 2 to 4 tons of hay for winter feeding.

Sudan is a very dependable crop, especially in the southern part of the state, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Once it is established, it withstands drouth well. It grows on most soils although best production is obtained on fertile fields high in nitrogen.

Armour recommends using 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre when drilled or 30 to 35 pounds when broadcast. Do not cover the seed by more than 1 to 1½ inches of soil for best results, he says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 27 1947

To all counties

TOP HOG PRODUCERS
WILL BE HONORED

_____ County hog producers are eligible for selection to the Minnesota Swine Producers' association annual honor roll, County Agent _____ announced today. Each year the association honors the outstanding market hog producers in the state at its annual meeting.

(For counties having winners last year, the following paragraph can be used.)

Last year _____ were honored at University Farm for their outstanding hog production records, _____ says. Altogether 43 hog raisers have been selected to the honor roll in the past two years.

The association has asked that neighboring farmers, the county agent's office, vocational agriculture teachers, and members of the association in _____ County make nominations for the honor roll immediately. Nominations should be sent to E. F. Ferrin, secretary-treasurer of the association, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

Awards will be made on the basis of pork production per sow from spring farrowed litters, the application of up-to-date swine production methods, and a consistent record of hog production in recent years.

To qualify the producer must have at least eight litters farrowed, and all sows farrowing before June 1 must be included in the herd record. Only simple records need be kept, according to Ferrin. Next fall a special committee will visit the farms of producers nominated for the honor roll to study their progress and accomplishments.

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
May 27 1947

To all counties

COUNTY MEMBERS TO
ATTEND CLUB WEEK

_____ County club members have been selected to attend
(number) _____
the State 4-H club week to be held at University Farm, June 10-13, (County, 4-H
Club) agent _____ announced today. Members from _____ county who
will attend include: (list names and addresses).

(If your county has chosen members to attend one of the district weeks, you
may want to use the following paragraph.)

In addition several 4-H club members have been selected to attend the district
club week at (Crookston, June 23-28; Morris, June 16-21; Grand Rapids, June 16-18.)
They include: (list names, addresses)

_____ has been selected to represent _____ County at the
annual 4-H Club Federation meeting which will be held at University Farm in connec-
tion with 4-H club week. Officers of the federation will be elected at the meeting.

Special classes have been arranged for the morning sessions of the week. After-
noons will be devoted to tours of the Twin Cities. Every evening club members will
assemble for a special program, including the special candlelight installation of
new officers on the last evening of the week. A. J. Kittleson, state club leader,
will address the final session on "The Coming Year in 4-H."

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

The farm mortgage debt in the United States now stands at its lowest point in more than 30 years, J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm, reported today. Over half of the farms purchased in the country last year were paid for in full.

On the other hand, many veterans and young farmers who have started in farming with a heavy debt during the past year may find themselves in serious difficulty when farm product prices fall, McNulty says. They bought farms on credit when land prices were high and income was high. They will have to pay for the farms when income is low.

Even though many farms were paid for in cash, one out of seven in the United States were mortgaged for 75 per cent or more of the purchase price. Three out of four of the debts amounted to more than 50 per cent of the purchase price. That actually means that young farmers with 50 per cent debt have a debt larger than their farm would have sold for in 1941.

Unless the veteran or young farmer can pay for his farm in cash, he should think twice before going heavily in debt, McNulty warns. He will take very little risk in waiting, but he will take a big risk in buying on credit.

A3419-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 29

One of the state's most coveted 4-H honors, a free trip to the National 4-H Club Camp, has been awarded to John Torgelson, Swift county; Richard B. Johnson, St. Peter; Helen Jackman, Aitkin; and Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing, according to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. The camp will be held at Washington, D. C., June 11-18.

The four Minnesota representatives were selected for their outstanding 4-H club work and leadership over a period of years. All winners have been in club work for at least five years and have been junior leaders for at least three years.

John Torgelson, 18, vice-president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, is now a student at Luther college. He has been in club work for seven years and has served as president of the Swift County 4-H club federation.

Richard B. Johnson, 18, three-year president of the Oshawa 4-H club, has been especially active in leadership and livestock activities and projects.

Marilyn McCracken, 17, is a student at Hibbing Junior College and is president of both the West Missabe and St. Louis county 4-H Club Federations. She has been a member of the Swansdale 4-H club for seven years.

Helen Jackman, 18, is a student in home economics at the University of Minnesota. A member of the Lakeland 4-H club, she has been in 4-H club work for seven years. She has been county winner in conservation, clothing, home beautification, garden, bread, and meal preparation projects, and state winner in the canning project.

A340-HS

(CAPTION for mat -- These four outstanding 4-H club members have been awarded trips to the National 4-H club camp to be held at Washington, D. C., June 11-18. From left to right are John Torgelson, Milan; Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing; Helen Jackman, Aitkin; and Richard B. Johnson, St. Peter.)

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 27, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Over 1,000 4-H club boys and girls are making final preparations to attend Minnesota's annual 4-H Club Week to be held at University Farm, June 10-13. Club members from all sections of the state have been awarded trips to the event for their outstanding 4-H club work during the past year, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Every county in the state will be represented by one official delegate to the annual meeting of the Minnesota 4-H Club federation which will be held in conjunction with the week. At the meeting new officers who will preside over 4-H activities during the coming year will be elected.

Several tours have been arranged for the 4-H'ers during the week, Kittleson says. Morning sessions during the week will be devoted to talks by University Farm specialists on every-day farm and home problems. The tours and recreation programs have been planned for the afternoons and special assemblies for the evenings.

A341-HC

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday June 25, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

BEE BUSINESS

Some people think of a bee only as 110 volts of potential fire attached to a big buzz, searching for opportunities to bestow pain, distress and misery on unsuspecting and innocent human beings. Others, who are better informed concerning the habits and home life of the bee, visualize delicate but sturdy wax combs, dripping with delectable sweetness which add delight to griddle cakes or muffins.

Like most people, bees improve greatly as friendship develops. Those who know them intimately, admire their sense of organization, their ability and their fanatic devotion to hard labor. They are highly efficient employees, perfectly docile as long as their simple requirements are met; but quick to defend their rights when the bounds of propriety are disregarded.

Orchardists often rent bees to pollinate their fruits. Men who grow clover or alfalfa seed profit by their unceasing labors. So far, honey bees have not been so helpful with red clover growers, because the flower tubes are too long for bees' tongues to reach the nectar. Bumblebees can do it easily and honey bee men are trying to breed strains of bees with longer tongues. Plant breeders are attempting to make strains of red clover with shorter flower tubes. If these projects are successful, both will profit.

The controlled breeding of bees is a difficult and delicate business. A virgin queen leaves the hive, usually three to ten days after hatching, for her nuptial flight. She meets the drone (male bee) on the wing and returns, a matron capable of laying up to 200,000 eggs a season for 3 or 4 years. Her daughters will all inherit characteristics from both parents, but her sons will be hers alone and

bear no relationship to her mate. Probably she never leaves the hive again except when crowded conditions induce her to lead her daughters out as a swarm, leaving the old hives for the youngsters, many of whom are still in the egg, larval, or pupal stage.

Attempts to control the mating of bees have been numerous, but even huge cages, an acre in extent, screened to keep out stray drones have not been very successful. Some few have claimed results from artificial insemination, but it is so difficult and uncertain that a general breeding program has seldom, if ever, been possible. Bees are certainly set in their ways, which is not surprising when we remember that their society is almost wholly composed of spinsters.

To those who know them, bees are friendly people with a fascinating lore of science, skill and habit inherited from millions of generations of honey gatherers. At times they gorge themselves with honey and hang like curtains, exuding wax, chewing it to plasticity and patting it in place in a frame or comb of cells, all mathematically exact and engineered precisely to provide the greatest strength from the least weight and material. With new cells built, the workers hunt for nectar and evaporate it down to honey—seven bee loads of nectar to one of the finished product.

Their organization of queen feeders, evaporators, ventilation crew, cleaning department and defense, are all seemingly well directed. They have learned to gather food for winter and store it effectively. Then they don't fancy having any outsider messing up their family affairs. When their scouts decide you are a menace to the hive or if you accidentally pinch one of the little ladies, she will try and hasten your departure. It's only the point of an offended bee that is dangerous.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday June 18, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

KEEP THE FRINGE ON TOP

Love of the land and growing things is an instinct descended from thousands of years when our ancestors were cave dwellers, perhaps tree dwellers, hunters, shepherds and farmers. Few of us are survivors of exclusive city dwellers over many generations. Back in the dim past, before history began, those who did not observe Nature and her moods most carefully seldom lived to raise big families.

It's true that now some people prefer to live in crowded beehives, wearing out elbows on continuous streams of passing elbows, standing in long lines or inching their way through a maze of traffic and noise which would confound an army. They live, or at least exist, in a single cell in a honeycomb, with perhaps a picture of a tree to satisfy their normal longing for the many benefits Nature has to offer.

Of course, if they prefer to live in congestion, singing about "Managua Nicaragua" and straining their sacroilliacs over the conga and the rumba, that is their right and privilege. On the other hand, there are a lot of people who prefer to yodel "Don't Fence Me In" out in the wide open spaces where there is more independence of thought and action. They can't take being confined in a dry lot but long for "Green Pastures and Still Waters". It's a more natural way of living.

A friend of mine recently made a speech in which he advised young men to pick the place they wanted to live, and then make their living there. To me it sounded like good sense. After all, we only live once and we should make the most of that opportunity. Working hard at things we enjoy can be real fun.

For those of us who like trees, grass, sunshine, birds, animals, lakes and can be enthused even while watching insects (which don't bite), confinement would be

punishment. Every one can find some particular field to his liking. One raises all possible varieties of lilacs and becomes an authority on their culture. Perhaps one specializes on iris, rock gardens, house plants, roses, lawns, landscaping, trees, golf greens, field crops or nursery stock. The field is wide.

Some farmers may keep at their job because they can't get away, but the big majority live with fields and livestock because they get a satisfaction from it. Most of them won't put it into words, but somewhere along the way they get a thrill out of working with God to produce things the world must have. Some get the big kick from breeding and fitting animals worthy of winning a prize. Some get it from a perfectly prepared seed bed, a field of waving grain or a fine stand of corn.

Somewhere about every job there must be tucked in little pleasures, a sense of accomplishment, a thrill when difficult problems are correctly solved or skill has prevailed over the forces of confusion. If this were not the case, most of us would go crazy from the monotonous futility of life. It is these satisfactions which compensate for the long hard hours of toil in dust, rain, mud, cold or heat. There are times, especially in June, when the weather is perfect and those who love the land start for the daily grind, feeling on top of the world and singing, "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning, Oh, What a beautiful Day. I've got a beautiful feeling, everything's coming my way".

Between Luther Burbank with his vast plantings and Mrs. Bill Jones with her can of nasturtiums, there is a wide range of skill, ability and size of operations, but the instinct to grow things is similar. It's a grand and glorious feeling to watch plants and animals come to life, paint their picture, reproduce and fade away, leaving pleasant memories behind. The game of moving Nature's chessmen to jump the hazards of wind, water, drouth, cold and heat keeps many of us children busy for a life time. It can be a lifetime of hard work, disappointments and tasks which are often disagreeable and poorly paid, or it can be a lifetime of achievement, thrills, satisfactions and pleasant memories of helping God raise a crop. The difference is in our personal reaction to the things about us.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday June 11, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

SOFT SHOULDERS

To a road contractor, soft shoulders mean a job to be done or warning signs to put up. A truck driver keeps a wary eye on soft shoulders in case he has to park for repairs. Motorists hasten past the posters indicating danger, using due caution to avoid the edge of the pavement. But to the lass with spring fever, soft shoulders mean something entirely different!

Any married couple will warn her of the danger inherent in the soft shoulder business. Sometimes a nice soft shoulder brings on a softening of the head, by osmosis or something, and before the 4th of July, she finds herself bumping along, off the familiar pavement with a permanent claim on a pair of shoulders. Then she has time to discover whether those shoulders represent the tailor's skill or the real thing—worth leaning on for better or for worse.

In life, as on the highway, the shoulders are for emergency use only. A sound vehicle, well managed, can travel many miles on smooth concrete without needing any shoulders at all. That's the kind of trouble-free driving both motorists and matrimonial prospects anticipate and desire. A skilled driver with due care can coax many miles from a faulty car and a novice can usually get along with the modern mechanical wonders turned out by the automobile manufacturers, but any trip of length will find cars and drivers in trouble.

When things go wrong, it's a comfort to have a good solid place to stop while repairs are made and then the journey can be continued. Soft shoulders may be desirable for certain occasions, but in the long run, the hard ones are more useful. No sane person gets any pleasure or satisfaction out of being towed in by a wrecker or watching others have that unfortunate experience.

Soft Shoulders

Page 2

Most of the wrecks on the highway as on the road of life are caused by carelessness, selfishness, poor materials or ignorance. Our papers are filled with accounts of the loss of life and property from highway accidents. Most of them could have been prevented by a little care, a little less hurry or timely repairs. It's so hard to look back and say "If."

Even more alarming are the records of personal wreckage, blasted hopes and wasted accomplishment in human relations, due to the same causes. Marriage, home and responsibility, as depicted by the average radio program and magazine story, might be compared to a pair of gloves, usually more or less soiled, which could be put on or off as casually as an old hat. If our common publicity mediums actually represent average conditions and average thinking, it's no wonder the world can't devise a peaceful method of settling differences!

Any driver who wants to arrive at his destination safely and on time must make sure his car is right mechanically and then give thought and attention to his driving, being alert for possible emergencies which may be averted by "thinking ahead". The same care and precaution will be just as useful in guiding a business or maintaining a home.

We don't get anything for nothing in this world. Precaution is the price of a good trip, and if a matrimonial venture is to be successful, both parties must work hard to see that everything goes as smoothly as possible. We have to earn our way or go in the ditch.

Soft shoulders are fine for a porch swing in June, but along the highway, they're dangerous.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday June 4 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

HAIL TO THE GRADUATES

The most important crop this country produces is its young men and women. So far there have been no strikes or slow downs on this production line and in spite of all mistakes and maladjustments, boys and girls continue to grow, mature, finish their schooling and take their place in society. History will decide whether they are any improvement over the old Model T. Americans who bred, fed and trained them. The integrity, ideals and ability of our young people are far more important than any degree of material prosperity.

Our hats must come off to the new crop of graduates, particularly the High School graduates. There are so many of them, and yet each one is most important, not only to parents, relatives and friends, but to the nation as a whole. They are so filled with energy and enthusiasm! Many have already decided to right the world's wrongs which seem so simple from their viewpoint. For them, white is white and black is black, with no bothersome gradations of grey which confuse and baffle those of us who have spent long years rooting for a living and trying to understand what makes people so queer and unreasonable.

A graduate's dreams are something precious. Seldom expressed in words, they picture a world breathlessly waiting for a Sir Galahad or Joan of Arc to lead them into peace and prosperity. Even boys who have given their best on athletic fields and still lost the game are confident that in the game of life they are sure to be a success in every way. They have learned their lessons, studied their books, satisfied their teachers and now feel equipped to meet whatever may come.

College graduates have usually progressed further and often close their college years full of doubt. They have begun to see that problems which looked

Hail to the Graduates

Page 2

simple after High School are complicated by innumerable factors which make their solution next to impossible. Black and white are not as easy to separate and many even suspect that there is no clear distinction between right and wrong. They begin to feel the vast inertia of people in the mass who are sharply partisan and selfish in matters which affect their own material gain but surprisingly indifferent to projects of a more general nature, designed to benefit others.

Graduates close their school careers in a succession of ceremonies which honor their achievement, stressing their personal and collective importance. It is right and proper, but just a little like giving a condemned man his choice of the finest foods just before the execution. After the cap and gown are laid aside, it's "root hog or die" in a world which often seems far more inclined to let one die than to help with the rooting.

Perhaps those of us who are older can help some of these graduates to understand this strange world a little better. We want them to keep their lofty dreams and ideals. People are not bad when they are understood. They only seem indifferent because they are accustomed to looking at things within their own circle. Broader horizons, deeper insight, greater sympathy and comprehension are the result of training and experience.

Perhaps we can soften the shattering impact of the graduate's fervent enthusiasm on a complacent world which has no apparent intention of being saved. Perhaps we can strengthen the spirit and resolve some of the uncertainties which plague the minds of those who have heard so many sides to such numerous controversies that they feel like doubting everything and everybody.

The world, for each of us, is just what we make it. It can be sweet and pleasant or it can be bitter and violent.

Here's to the graduates, God bless them! But have we done our part well in teaching, leading and showing them the possibilities in the road ahead?

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 250 Rural Youth members from all sections of Minnesota will meet at Minnesota's annual Rural Youth camp, Mission Farms, Medicine Lake, June 6-8, according to Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, State Rural Youth leaders at University Farm. Every Rural Youth member is eligible to attend the camp.

The third annual meeting of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation will be held in conjunction with the camp. Officers of the Federation for 1947 and 1948 will be installed in a special evening ceremony and plans for the coming year will be made. Each of Minnesota's 55 county rural youth groups will be represented by an official delegate at the meeting.

Highlights of the program include a talk by Frank Hansen, University psychologist, on "Can I Get Along Without My Neighbor?"; handicraft sessions; and conservation talks and movies.

Rural Youth groups are organized on the county basis with aid of county agricultural or 4-H club agents. It is intended primarily for young men and women above 4-H club age and under 30. Special emphasis in their programs is placed on community service, education and recreation.

A342-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Planning a picnic or special outing during June? No matter what date you set, there is one chance in three that rain will mar your fun, says S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at University Farm.

Engene bases his prediction on a study of rainfall data collected at eight weather reporting stations in Minnesota from 1895 through 1945. His findings are reported in the May 30 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes published at University Farm.

Events scheduled for July or August are least likely to be spoiled by rain, Engene has found. At most of the weather stations, the chances of rain rise slightly in mid-August and then fall again in September.

There is only one chance in five that any five-day period in June selected will be rain free. June is the poorest choice for work or events that need several consecutive days without rain. April is best, followed by September and August.

Here are the odds that it will rain during any day during June, July and August at different spots in the state. At Minneapolis the chances are 40 in 100 that it will rain any day during June, and 30 in 100 during July and August. At Crookston the chances are 33 in 100 during June and 27 in 100 during July and August; at Morris, 36, 26 and 28 in 100 for June, July and August respectively; at Worthington, 35, 27 and 28, respectively; at New Ulm 38, 29 and 30; at Grand Meadow, 36, 28 and 29; at Leech Lake Dam, 39, 32 and 30; and at Duluth 44, 36 and 35.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Even the dairy cow and her family face overcrowding if barns are not planned correctly. It is not an easy task for the farmer to know the size of his dairy herd in the future, but some of the guess work has been taken out of planning the barn by H. W. Ottoson, agricultural economist at University Farm.

Ottoson has recently completed a study of several farms in Nicollet county over a five-year period. From this study, he is able to advise farmers how much room they will need for young stock in the future.

The calf population reaches its peak in December and April when there are six calves for every ten cows in the herd. The number of yearling heifers remains fairly constant throughout the year, about four for every 10 cows. The number of two-year-old heifers reaches its peak in July with four for every 10 cows. Since heifers are on pasture during the summer, less space will be needed for them at their peak.

As a result of these findings, Ottoson recommends that space should be included in the barn for approximately six calves, four yearling heifers and two to three two-year-olds for every 10 cows. This will crowd the barn a little at times, but it will be the cheapest way of keeping cattle.

The farmer raising purebred cattle will want more space for his dairy herd than the average dairyman. He will keep bull calves and heifers longer in order to sell them for breeding purposes.

Ottoson reported his findings in the May 30 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes published monthly at University Farm.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The buying power of Minnesota farm products took another dip during April, W. C. Waite and O. K. Hallberg, agricultural economists at University Farm, reported today. Minnesota farm products now will buy about 38 per cent more than they did in the pre-war years, 1935-1939.

Minnesota farm prices during April were 255 per cent of the pre-war level and 2.5 per cent below March. Crop prices rose 2 per cent during April while livestock prices dropped 3 per cent and livestock product prices 4 per cent. The drop in livestock product prices was the normal seasonal decline.

The largest increase in prices received were corn, 16 per cent; potatoes, 9 per cent; and chickens 5 per cent while decreases noted were rye, 14 per cent; flax, 10 per cent; hogs, 7 per cent; butterfat, 6 per cent; wheat, 4 per cent; and milk 3 per cent.

Waite and Hallberg make their monthly reports in Minnesota Farm Business Notes, published every month at University Farm.

A3465-HS

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN PLOT SHEET FOR JUNE
By L. C. Snyder 1947
Extension Horticulturist

1. Flowering shrubs may be pruned as soon as they finish blooming. Remove all dead or diseased branches at this time. If the bush has become too large, prune out the oldest stems at the ground line. This will encourage new growth from the base thus renovating the old shrub. If it becomes necessary to shorten some of the stems, always cut back to a side branch.
2. Vegetables such as lettuce, chard, carrots and beets should be thinned and weeded now. Space the lettuce, carrot, and beet plants about 2 inches apart and the chard at least 6 inches. Young beet and chard tops may be used for greens.
3. Keep your raspberries cultivated. Cultivation removes the root sucker plants that come up between the rows. If these are allowed to develop they will act as weeds to reduce the yield of the plants in the row.
4. Keep the blossoms removed from newly set strawberry beds. Allowing fruits to develop on these plants will produce little really worthwhile fruits and will reduce the set of vigorous runner plants needed for next year's crop. On ever-bearing varieties, allow the blossoms to set after July 1 for a fall crop.
5. There is still time to plant succession plantings of beans and sweet corn. Beans and corn planted now will mature after your first planting is through thus lengthening the harvest season for these crops.
6. Now is a good time to kill those dandelions and broad leaved plantain in your lawn. The 2,4-D weed spray will do the job. Apply in the morning of a quiet, clear, warm day for best results. Follow directions on the container. Be certain that you do not get the spray on your shrubbery or flower border. If the sprayer is to be used for anything else, be certain to rinse it thoroughly. Use 2 teaspoons of household ammonia per quart of water and let stand for 2 days. Work some of this solution into the nozzle and rinse thoroughly with fresh water.

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

ATTN: Home Demonstration Agents

LET NEEDS SELECT
PRESSURE COOKER

Buying a pressure saucepan that will meet individual cooking needs is, like everything else, a matter of selection, according to _____, _____ County home demonstration agent (Ina Rowe, extension Nutritionist at University Farm).

Not all saucepans, for instance, come in the same shape nor are they all equally convenient for all kinds of cooking. A high saucepan is needed for a tall roast or a pudding steamed in cans. A low saucepan with a broad base is useful for browning steaks or chops. Since the consumer can't have both height and a broad base in a four-quart utensil, the most common size in pressure saucepans, she has to choose the shape that is best adapted to her needs, advises _____.

The metal of the saucepan, on the other hand, is a matter of personal preference. _____ advises the homemaker to choose the kind of metal she likes. Pressure saucepans are available in aluminum, stainless steel, or enamel ware, so she has a wide choice.

It is useful, however, to have a range of pressure. A pressure of 10 pounds may be suitable for some foods, like meat, while others are most tasty if cooked at 5 or 15 lbs. pressure.

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

To all counties

LABOR SAVERS FOR
POULTRYMEN GIVEN

By using your head and saving your heels, the job of caring for the poultry flock can be cut in half or more, says County Agent _____.

_____ cites a study made at Cornell University recently. In this study the poultry raiser who did the best job of planning his chores walked 100 miles a year to take care of 1,000 birds while the farmer doing the poorest job walked five times as far, 535 miles.

_____ County farmers, even with small flocks, can save some labor and time by rearranging the chore route and combining operations on each trip. The savings may seem small for the day but over a year's time, they may mean several days saved.

Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, suggests several things that might be done.

1. Locate nests near the door.
2. Use large pens or community nests.
3. Arrange for a year-round water supply with water disposal. Running water directly through the poultry house saves time.
4. Fill waterers at the same time as eggs are gathered.
5. Keep feed supply close at hand.
6. Have egg storage room handy.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Edla Marie Erickson, Goodhue, and Floyd Bellin, Jr., North Branch, have been awarded trips to the Youth Camp at Shelby, Michigan, for their outstanding leadership activities in 4-H work. Miss Erickson will attend the camp July 28-August 10 and Floyd Bellin, August 11-24, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

Miss Erickson, now a student at St. Olaf college, has been in 4-H work for 10 years and has been a junior leader for over 4 years. She has been two-time health champion of Goodhue county and has also been chosen style queen for the county. In state competition she was selected as one of the attendants of the state style queen. In addition she has won honors with her clothing and leadership projects.

Floyd Bellin, University of Minnesota freshman, has been in 4-H work for eight years and in leadership activities for over 4 years. Floyd has won county and state awards in his conservation, poultry, corn and leadership projects.

A3426-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Charles V. Covell, president of the American Rose Society, Oakland, California, will be featured speaker at the seventh annual Rose Growers' Day to be held at University Farm, Friday, June 27.

Covell will speak at the morning session in the Administration Building Auditorium on "Roses, Your Favorite Flower" and at the evening banquet at the University Farm cafeteria on "A Dozen Roses in Every Back Yard."

Other speakers for the day include Richard S. Wilcox, president of the Minnesota Rose Society; J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses; G. J. Lucking, horticulturist, Minneapolis Park Board; and Mrs. P. C. Remington, Preston, Minnesota.

During the afternoon the growers will visit the garden at University Farm, private rose growers' gardens in the Twin Cities and the Minneapolis Municipal Rose Gardens.

A3647-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold its annual midsummer reunion at the Auditorium, Administration Building, University Farm, June 14.

The annual event will include an assembly program with Victor Dose, St. Paul, 1937 graduate, giving the principal address. Later the midsummer reunion dance will be held in the University Farm gymnasium.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school, will greet the alumni at the assembly. Ruth Wichelmann, Lakeland, will give a vocal solo, and other special musical numbers have been planned.

Alois Lauer, '44, Richmond, is general arrangement chairman for the event. Other student and alumni committees include Ruth Johnson, Elma, Iowa; Donald Koecher, Maple Plain; Erma Markuson, St. Paul; Richard Nordin, St. Paul; Frances Rother, Plainview; Herbert Hoverstad, Dennison; Otis Siewart, Windom; and Philip Dziuk, Foley.

A348-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 3, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Late blight of both potatoes and tomatoes looms as a threat in Minnesota this year, R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, warned today.

A nationwide plant disease survey indicates that late blight has already caused considerable damage in Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. If cool, humid weather continues, the possibility of an epidemic will be much greater than in most years.

Rose urges every gardener and potato producer to plan his spray program and order spray material now so that he will be ready for blight if it becomes serious.

The first spray or dust for potatoes should be applied as soon as the first insects appear in June or July. This spray should contain both copper and DDT. Although the copper is used for the control of disease and DDT for the control of insects, including copper in the first spray is a good precaution this year.

Later the DDT can be dropped from the mixture if insects are no longer a problem.

In treating potatoes, any type of copper spray may be used. However, with tomatoes only the insoluble copper compounds such as tri-basic copper sulfate, copper oxide or copper oxychloride should be used, Rose declares.

For complete directions in controlling late potato blight or late blight of tomatoes, write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for copies of "Late Blight of Potatoes," Extension Folder 116 and "Information Letter on Tomato Diseases."

A3489-HS

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

To all counties

PUTTING HAY IN SILO
PRACTICAL IN COUNTY

Legume silage is now practical on many _____ County farms, County Agent _____ said today. Many farmers may put part of their grass in silos because of insufficient mow space or curing troubles during wet weather.

A few years ago many troubles arose in connection with grass silage. The hay was hard to handle and adding a preservative meant extra work and trouble, _____ says.

With field choppers, there is no need to pitch tangled hay into the cutter. Trials at Beltsville, Maryland, with alfalfa show that preservatives are not necessary in curing. These experiments showed, too, that less dry matter and protein are lost and three times as much carotene is retained in silage as in hay.

This does not mean that silage can replace hay entirely, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm. Some good hay is always necessary.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture experiments indicate that there are certain essentials in making legume silage. They are:

1. Be sure silo is airtight and has smooth walls.
2. Wilt the crop slightly to 60-68 per cent moisture before putting in silo.
On dry days this will take only a few hours on the ground.
3. Set the cutter for $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for best results.
4. Distribute silage evenly and tramp thoroughly in top third of silo.
5. Put 4 to 6 feet of heavy, unwilted silage on top of wilted silage.
6. Level off top and keep well tramped near wall while silage settles.
7. Reinforce silo because pressure is greater than with corn.

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
June 4, 1947

Special to THE FARMER

When pasture for poultry becomes too rank in mid-June, clip it fairly short. The birds will not eat the coarse fibrous stalks, but they will go for the young shoots of alfalfa, oats and other greens that usually come up after clipping. Pasture is provided for birds to eat and not as shade.--H. J. Sloan

Prices of high-protein feeds are changing so frequently that it is hard to know what is the best buy. When hogs are on pasture, a good guide is the cost per pound of protein. For instance, if feed costs \$4 per hundredweight and has 40 per cent protein the cost of one pound of protein is ten cents.--E. F. Ferrin

In spite of the annual crop of blackhead remedies for turkeys, there is still nothing better than prevention. This involves the old story of clean pastures, rotation of pastures from year to year, and avoidance of potholes after heavy rains.--W. H. Billings.

Pasture is a good place to put manure during the summer. Cattle avoid manured areas for a while. Then when they do start pasturing again, the grass is all the better for the rest it had.--S. B. Cleland

Hogs need plenty of water during hot weather. A portable hog wallow made of a few planks bolted together and filled with water, may save some hogs during a hot spell.--H. G. Zavoral

Once they have finished blooming, flowering shrubs may be pruned. First, remove all dead or diseased branches. If the bush has become too large, prune out the oldest stems at the ground line. This will encourage new growth from the base, renovating the old shrub. If it is necessary to shorten some of the stems, always cut back to a side branch.--L. C. Snyder

Now is a good time to kill those dandelion and broad-leaved plain-tain in your lawn. The 2,4-D weed spray will do the job. Apply in the morning of a quiet, clear day and follow directions on the container. Be sure not to get the spray on your shrubbery or flower bed. If the sprayer is to be used for anything else, rinse it thoroughly. Use 2 teaspoons of household ammonia per quart of water and allow to stand for two days. Work some of the solution into the nozzle and rinse thoroughly with fresh water.--Charles Okken.

Reinforce that corn silo before you put grass or legume silage in it this year. The pressure of these crops is much greater than corn. Remember these points, too. Wilt the crop slightly to 60-68 per cent moisture before putting in silo. Set the cutter to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. And keep the silage well tramped near the wall as it settles. U. S. Department of Agriculture experiments have shown these to be essential practices in preserving grass or legumes in silos.--Ralph Wayne.

~~XX~~ Facing a shortage of hay this summer? Now is the time to seed such supplementary crops as soybeans, Sudan, and sorghum. The soybean is preferable because an excellent quality legume hay, almost the equal of alfalfa, can be made. The seed bed should be well prepared. Soybeans can be drilled solid, 120-150 pounds per acre, or seeded in rows for cultivation, 75 to 80

pounds per acre. Use about 8 pounds of sorghum or Sudan for seeding in rows and 30-35 pounds for drilling solid. These crops all make better hay than millet.--Ralph Crim

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Scalding asparagus and other vegetables from the home garden before freezing them is one way of insuring good quality and flavor in the frozen product.

According to Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, scalding vegetables that are to be frozen is necessary in order to reduce or prevent changes in the quality, color, texture, flavor and vitamin content. Vegetables differ as to the scalding time required, however, and there is also variation in the scalding time between the small immature pieces and the larger mature ones, Mrs. Anderson said.

Asparagus to be frozen should be prepared as for cooking, but it should be sorted into medium and large sizes and the tips cut either into lengths to fit the containers or into 1-inch pieces. Scalding time should be 3 minutes for stalks under half an inch in diameter and 4 minutes for larger stalks.

For scalding, a large kettle with a cover and a wire basket are required. Put four quarts of water in the kettle, bring water to a rolling boil, place one pound of the vegetable in the basket and submerge in the boiling water. The vegetable should be kept under the water during the entire process and the kettle should be kept covered. Scalding time is counted from time the vegetable is first immersed in boiling water.

After scalding, cool the vegetable in ice cold water, but avoid prolonged soaking. The cold dip prevents further cooking and loss of quality. When the center of the vegetable is cool to the tongue, it is ready to pack. It can be tested by biting through one or two pieces. Drain the product, pack in suitable containers and freeze as soon as possible. About 3 to 4 pounds of fresh product can be frozen per cubic feet of home freezer per day.

A3430-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota farmers growing Clinton oats this year may have these oats certified, Ward Marshall, seed registrar for the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, said today.

In order to qualify for seed certification, farmers must be members of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, must have the certification tags from Iowa, Illinois or Indiana for their seed stock, and must apply for field inspection before June 15.

Because the requests for field inspection and certification is the largest in history, applications this year must be in early. Applications should be mailed to Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3491-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Bernie Bierman, University of Minnesota football coach, will tell Minnesota 4-H'ers attending the annual 4-H club week at University Farm, "How to Play the Game," Bierman will speak Thursday afternoon, June 12, immediately preceding the annual play festival arranged for the club members.

The week, June 10-13, will be devoted to morning classes, afternoon tours and recreation activities and evening assemblies, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

The morning classes will stress information helpful to club members in their project work and in their preparations for county and state fairs. University Farm livestock, grain, engineering and home economics specialists will teach the classes.

Registration will start Tuesday morning, June 10. In the afternoon, club members will be taken on a tour of St. Paul.

The Minnesota State 4-H Federation will hold its annual meeting, Wednesday afternoon, June 11. Each county in the state will have one official representative at this session which will elect new federation officers for the year.

C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will speak at the Wednesday evening assembly and the Hennepin county 4-H group will present a one-act play.

Highlight of the Thursday morning meeting will be the annual good grooming contest to be held at the auditorium of the 4-H building at the State Fair grounds.

The traditional candle-lighting ceremony will be held Thursday evening at the Auditorium, University Farm, Kittleson and Patricia Sperl, Dakota county, state rural youth and 4-H radio speaking champion, will speak at the assembly, and the Carver County 4-H group will present a one-act play.

A342-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 5, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

A new fungicide, known as fermate, will control cedar rust on apples, R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, said today. The disease is favored by moist weather and will be checked by dry weather.

Apple cedar rust occurs only when red cedars and apples are planted in the same neighborhood, Rose explains. It will seriously injure both trees, and until recently the only way to eradicate the disease was by eliminating all the red cedars within a quarter mile of apple trees.

Signs of the disease are hard nut-like galls on the red cedars and pale, yellow spots on the leaves and fruit of the apple trees. Apple varieties most likely to be affected by the disease are Wealthy, Beacon, McIntosh, Whitney and Dolgo.

To control the rust, fermate should be first applied when the apple buds start to break in the spring. Spraying should be continued at regular intervals. If the first sprays were missed, the fermate may be still applied at the regular times.

Fermate is also effective against apple scab and can be used to replace the lime sulfur in the spray mixtures formerly recommended in the apple spray program.

Directions for the use of fermate are included in the package. Other control measures are explained in Extension Folder 110, "Apple Cedar Rust," which can be obtained from local county extension offices or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A343-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Best time to prune spring-blooming shrubs like spirea, honeysuckle, lilac, snowball and mock orange is after the blossoms fall. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today that intelligent pruning will pay dividends in improving the health as well as the appearance of the shrubs.

In pruning shrubs, Snyder's advice is to thin them out, but avoid shearing them. Shrubs should be allowed to take their natural shape of growth. As soon as flowering shrubs finish blooming, remove all dead or diseased branches. If the bush has become too large, prune out the oldest stems at the ground line. This practice will encourage new growth from the base, thus renovating the old shrub. If it is necessary to shorten some of the stems, they should always be cut back to a side branch. In case a saw is used to cut off large limbs, make a cut on the underside of the stem to prevent stripping off the bark when the limb drops down during cutting.

Snyder passed along some other timely suggestions today on flowering plants. As soon as peony blooms have faded, they should be picked off so they will not go to seed, he said. Picking off the dead blooms improves the appearance of the plant and saves its energy for vegetative growth. Snyder also suggested pinching back chrysanthemums now to within four or six inches of the ground if more bushy plants are desired.

A374-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 10 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

TIME NOW TO FREEZE OR CAN
ASPARAGUS FOR NEXT WINTER

Foresighted _____ county homemakers are beginning to stock the larder for next winter by freezing or canning the surplus crop of asparagus from the home garden. Those who have facilities for freezing will probably prefer the frozen product, as canned asparagus is likely to be somewhat overcooked, even though the new, shorter timetables are followed.

Whether preparing the asparagus for canning or freezing, break the stock rather than cut it, advises Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Asparagus which is tough enough to require the knife is usually too tough to be strictly first-quality, she says. The knife, however, is necessary for removing the bracts, which conceal sand and grit. For either canning or freezing, asparagus should be fresh and tender.

For canning, asparagus may be cut in half-inch lengths or tender stalks tied in bundles and placed upright in boiling water. After boiling 2 to 3 minutes, the asparagus should be packed hot in cans, covered with boiling water and salt added. Many people pack it tip down for easier removal from the jar. The revised canning schedule recommends processing 25 minutes for pint jars of asparagus and 35 minutes for quarts. Like other non-acid vegetables, asparagus should be processed in the pressure cooker.

Asparagus to be frozen should be sorted into medium and large sizes and the tips cut either into lengths to fit the containers or into 1-inch pieces. Scalding is necessary to insure good quality and flavor in the frozen product. Scalding time should be 3 minutes for stalks under half an inch in diameter and 4 minutes for larger stalks. Scalding time is counted from the time the vegetable is immersed in boiling water.

Complete directions for freezing asparagus and other vegetables are given in Extension Bulletin 244, Freezing Foods for Home Use, available at the county extension office. The revised timetable for canning may also be secured at the extension office Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 10 1947

To all counties

2, 4-D NOT SUITABLE
FOR ALL FARM CROPS

Although 2,4-D has shown great promise in controlling farm weeds, it is not suitable for use in all farm crops, County Agent _____ said today.

Listing its advantages and disadvantages, _____ points out that 2,4-D is relatively inexpensive, non-poisonous to human beings and animals, and practically non-corrosive to spraying equipment. A disadvantage is that a single application rarely eliminates even susceptible perennial weeds.

R.S. Dunham, agronomist at University Farm, declares that 2,4-D can be used to control:

1. Dandelions, plantains, chickweeds and other broad-leaved species of weeds in lawns and the turf. On lawns 2,4-D has been so successful that it is replacing all other herbicides. It fails, however, to control crab grass and may seriously injure creeping bent and white clover.

2. Susceptible weeds in grass pastures and meadows and along highways and fence rows.

3. Susceptible weeds in oats, barley, wheat, rye. Control is cheap and does not reduce yields materially.

4. Poison ivy, sumacs, prickly ash, and alders in grass pastures, along roadsides, and in parks.

Use of 2,4-D in growing corn is highly hazardous, Dunham says. All forage legumes, field beans, peas, sorghums, potatoes, sugar beets, most truck and garden crops, flax, and ornamental woody and herbaceous plants are seriously injured by 2,4-D herbicides.

Combinations of 2,4-D, as herbicide with special cropping and cultural practices now bring tested promise to lower costs of controlling perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada and sow thistle.

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
June 10 1947

To all counties

GET RID OF DANDELIONS
ON LAWN BY USING 2,4-D

Extending the use of 2,4-D to the farm lawn was recommended today by L.C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Most effective way to eradicate dandelions, plantain, chickweed and other broad-leaved weeds which mar the appearance of the lawn is to apply 2,4-D.

While good results may be obtained from spraying at any time when the weeds are actively growing, the results will be quicker and better during the period when the growth is more rapid. Effect of the 2,4-D on dandelions and other weeds can be seen within a few days after the spray has been applied.

Spray the 2,4-D on the morning of a dry, clear day, when the temperature is higher than 60°, Snyder advises. Apply it with a small three-gallon pressure sprayer, or a sprinkling can may be used. Enough 2,4-D should be used to cover the leaves of the weeds completely. Since many flowers and vegetables are killed by even small quantities of 2,4-D, Snyder urges that extreme care be used so that none of the spray will fall on the leaves of trees, shrubs, flowers or vegetables.

If the weeds are not controlled by one spraying, a second and third application may be made in late June or early July and in September. Two or three weeks after an application of these sprays, sow more grass seed to replace the weeds that have been killed. Apply fertilizer this fall to thicken the growth of lawn.

Snyder urges using the sprayer only for 2,4-D. If it must be used for other sprays, fill it with a solution made with 2 teaspoons of household ammonia to each quart of water, or for a three-gallon sprayer, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of household ammonia to 3 gallons of water. After filling the sprayer, pump it up to get the solution into the spray nozzle, let it stand overnight, then rinse with warm water.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 10 1947

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

NUTRITIOUS FOOD CAN BE
MADE FROM SKIM MILK

Making cottage cheese is an excellent way of using surplus skim milk on the farm, according to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm. A pound of cottage cheese contains more than three ounces of nutritive and highly digestible protein and is equal in food value to a pound of the best cuts of meat.

Use fresh, clean skim milk which has been kept cold, below 50° F., Combs advises. Pour the milk in a double boiler and heat it as quickly as possible to 70 or 75° F., testing the temperature with a common dairy thermometer. Stir as the milk is heating, and as soon as it has reached 70 or 75° F., remove from the stove and let stand at room temperature until it sours and forms a firm curd. From 18 to 24 hours will be required for souring. The time may be shortened by adding about a teaspoonful of sour milk to a quart of skim milk.

When the milk is firmly clabbered, so the curd can be cut with a spoon, place water in the lower section of the double boiler and heat the water to between 120 and 130° F. Set the pan of coagulated milk in the water and allow it to stand for 10 minutes. Then with a table knife, cut the curd into pieces about an inch square and stir gently. Slowly bring the temperature of the whey to 100° F. and hold it at that temperature for about half an hour or until the curd separates from the whey. Drain in a colander or cheesecloth until the whey ceases to run in a steady stream. If desired, ice cold water may be poured over the curd as it drains. When through draining, add cream and seasoning to taste.

Since cottage cheese is perishable, it should be kept in the refrigerator.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at University Farm, will attend the second session of the permanent agricultural committee of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, commencing August 4.

Nelson is the only United States member on the committee. The objective of the committee is to establish by international agreement better living and working conditions for farm workers, both owners and wage laborers.

Nelson attended the first session of the committee held in Geneva, February, 1938.

Meanwhile, Nelson is teaching the first term of the summer session at Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

A375-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Nutritionists at University Farm today called the attention of homemakers to new and improved timetables issued this year for canning vegetables. The revised canning timetables are based on three years of intensive scientific study by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Because the new processing times are in most cases shorter than those recommended in the past, vegetables canned under the new schedules will look and taste better. For example, the new processing time for asparagus is 25 minutes for pint jars instead of 30 minutes formerly recommended. For snap beans the processing time now recommended is 20 minutes for pints and 25 minutes for quarts in place of 30 minutes for pints and 40 minutes for quarts.

The revised timetables for canning vegetables in glass jars and tin cans are given in Extension Folder 100, Home Canning, available by writing or calling the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1. University Farm nutritionists urge homemakers to get copies of the new canning schedules before the canning season begins.

Timetables given in the folder for canning non-acid vegetables apply to using the steam pressure canner. Use of the steam pressure canner is the only method recognized as reliable for canning non-acid vegetables.

The pressure saucepan is not at present recommended for canning meats and non-acid vegetables, partly because there has not been sufficient experimental work done to warrant such recommendations and partly because the use for which the pressure saucepan is intended does not require extreme accuracy in the gauges and the gauges do not lend themselves readily to testing.

A3486-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 10, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Seven Minnesota farm boys have been named district F.F.A. winners of the Portland Cement association concrete improvement contest, Carl Albrecht, executive secretary of the Minnesota FFA announced today. The winners will be presented \$20 awards at the annual FFA convention being held at University Farm, June 16-18.

The winners include Oliver Sorenson, Ada; Donald Pederson, Fergus Falls; Veryl Shelstead, Ortonville; Don Voss, Worthington; Kenneth Wegner, Faribault; Walter Tenquist, Hinckley; and William Kantos, Hibbing.

The boys were given the awards for effective use of concrete in their supervised farming programs.

A347-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Damp weather has begun to take its toll on peony bushes in southern Minnesota and around the Twin Cities, R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, revealed today. As a result of recent wet spells, two common diseases of peonies, gray mold and downy mildew, threaten to seriously damage many plantings in a very short time.

Gray mold causes the leafy shoots to wilt suddenly and fall over due to a brown or blackish rot near the ground line. These rotted areas become covered with a gray mold which produces a large number of spores.

The spores, in turn, land upon the leaves and buds causing leaf blight and bud rot. When small buds are attacked they turn black, wither and cease development, Rose says.

Downy mildew is similar to gray mold except that no mold is visible on infected parts. The entire shoot, however, may turn black or fall over because of stem rot. Downy mildew may also cause wet rot in the crown or fleshy root.

To control the diseases, Rose advises cutting the infected shoots well below the soil as soon as they wilt. Avoid scattering the spores and keep diseased shoots in a closed container until they can be burned.

It may be necessary to poison the ants found on peony bushes because they will scatter the spores.

Next, spray or dust the plants thoroughly with a copper fungicide, Bordeaux mixture, tri-basic copper or copper oxide. These are the same dusts and sprays used for potatoes. Repeat the spraying or dusting one week later, and if the disease persists, a third application may be necessary.

For further information write to R. C. Rose, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a special publication on control of these peony diseases.

A3478-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's outstanding farm boys will be honored at the 24th annual banquet of the Minnesota association of Future Farmers of America to be held at Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota, June 17.

The state's Star farmer, six district farmers and 80 state farmers will be announced at the banquet. The banquet will climax the three-day High School Congress and FFA convention being held at University Farm, June 16-18.

Dr. Mark Graubard, University of Chicago, will headline the program arranged for the first assembly of the Congress, Monday evening, June 16, at the Administration building Auditorium, University Farm.

District team winners in high school agricultural judging contests will compete Tuesday morning for state honors. Contests will be held in general livestock, dairy, dairy products, crops, horticulture, poultry, farm management, potato, farm mechanics, meat identification and entomology judging.

The FFA public speaking and the FFA chapter procedure contests will be held Tuesday afternoon. Seven district winners will compete in each contest.

Delegates to the annual convention will meet Wednesday morning to elect officers for the coming year. Following the delegate session, Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl will address the final assembly of the Congress.

A3639-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Using greens that grow in fields and along roadsides is an excellent way of increasing both the variety and the nutritional value of the family diet. So say Jane M. Leichsenring, professor of nutrition, and Loana M. Norris, laboratory technologist, University Farm, who have conducted a special study of 15 species of edible wild plants, analyzing them for calcium, phosphorus, iron and ascorbic acid (vitamin C) content. The plants were gathered in fields, gardens and along roadsides in the vicinity of University Farm.

In the University Farm study, alfalfa, milkweed, pigweed, plantain and shepherd's-purse were found to contain so much calcium that one serving will supply as much of this nutrient as a cup of milk. Dandelion, marsh marigold, strawberry blite and wild lettuce also contain significant amounts. In phosphorus content, wild greens compare favorably with garden vegetables like green beans, broccoli and cabbage. All of the wild greens analyzed contained appreciable amounts of iron. Common milkweed is an excellent source of vitamin C, and alfalfa, strawberry blite and oxalis or sour grass are other good sources. One serving of alfalfa, for example, will supply more than a third of the commonly accepted standard allowance for ascorbic acid.

Wild greens may be prepared and served in the same ways as garden greens. The youngest, most tender leaves of dandelion, chickweed, lamb's-quarters and strawberry blite make a good tossed salad, served with a piquant dressing. Other varieties may be served as cooked greens. If they are mild-flavored, steam or cook them in a small amount of salted water; if stronger-flavored, use a larger quantity of water.

Because some wild greens are poisonous, however, Dr. Leichsenring and Mrs. Norris warn homemakers to use only those varieties which are positively known to be edible. All plants of the wild carrot family should be avoided. They can be identified by lacy leaves and small white or yellow flowers which grow in umbrella-like heads. Care should also be taken not to gather plants in areas where there is possibility of contamination from household waste.

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Eugene Lyman, 17, Northfield, today was elected president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation in its annual meeting held at University Farm as part of 4-H club week, June 10-13.

Other officers elected include Nancy Juhl, 17, Luverne, vice-president; Leonard Czikalla, 16, Newport, secretary; and Mavis McKay, 18, Delhi, treasurer.

The new president of the federation has been in 4-H work for 8 years and is a member of the Big Giants club. He has been president of the Rice County 4-H club council and has been Rice county health champion for the past three years. He is a letterman in track and football at Northfield high school where he was graduated this spring. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Lyman.

Nancy Juhl is a member of the Blue Mound Climbers 4-H club in Rock county. She is a senior at Luverne High School. A 4-H club member for 7 years, she has been secretary of her local club and president of the Rock county 4-H Club Federation. Her project work has won her trips to the State Fair twice and she has won several local and county 4-H speech contests.

The new secretary of the Federation, Leonard Czikalla, is a student of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at University Farm. He is a member of the Woodbury 4-H club and has won several blue ribbons with his dairy calf project at county fairs.

Mavis McKay is a member of the Royal Scotties 4-H club. This is her ninth year in 4-H club work. She has graduated from Redwood Falls high school. She is president of the Redwood County 4-H Club council and has won state honors with her canning project.

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

Daily papers
RELEASE 10 P.M. TUES. JUNE 17

Walter W. Maki, Hibbing high school junior, and Kenneth E. Elvin, Little Falls high school junior, tonight (June 17) were named winners in the Minnesota FFA farm electrification and farm mechanics contests.

The \$100 awards, made by the Future Farmers of America Foundation, were announced at the annual FFA banquet at the University of Minnesota Coffman Memorial Union. The banquet climaxes the FFA convention and High School congress being held at University Farm, June 16-18.

Maki was honored for his achievements in using electricity on the farm and in the home and for his participation in the electrical work in his vocational agriculture course in high school.

As part of his work, Maki helped establish electrical circuits in all buildings on his farm home and a water system powered by electricity. He was awarded the State Farmer degree by the Minnesota Association of FFA at the banquet.

Elvin won the farm mechanics award on the basis on the repair, operation, and construction of mechanical projects on his home farm. As part of his school work he has built a seed treater, a milk cooler, a two-wheeled trailer, and many other farm shop items.

Elvin also was awarded the state farmer degree tonight.

A342-HS

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

For release
10 p.m. Tuesday, June 17

Eugene Nelson, 18, Ortonville, tonight was named Minnesota's 1947 Star Future Farmer at the annual FFA banquet at the University of Minnesota Coffman Memorial Union. The banquet was held in connection with the state FFA Convention and High School Congress at University Farm, June 16-18.

Nelson was awarded the \$100 Future Farmers of America Foundation prize at the banquet and will receive a trip to the national FFA convention to be held in Kansas City, October 18-22. The trip is awarded by The Farmer magazine.

Six other high school vocational agriculture students were awarded district Star Farmer awards and 80 boys were given the State Farmer degree. The Star and State Farmer awards are made on the basis of a supervised farm program worked out in connection with the boy's high school vocational agriculture course.

This year marks the third consecutive year that an Ortonville high school student has won the Star Farmer award. Lawrence Fossen was the 1945 winner and Paul Lindholm, the 1946 Star Farmer. R. H. Hoberg is the Ortonville vocational agriculture teacher and local FFA chapter advisor.

Minnesota's Star Future Farmer has been a straight A student in high school, president of his Senior class and local FFA chapter president. In addition he has invested over \$5,000 in farming and savings as a result of his farm program.

Eugene is now renting 80 acres of land on a crop share basis. He is developing a herd of purebred Jersey sows including seven sows, 50 spring barrows and 20 fall pigs.

Last year, Minnesota's new Star Farmer was a member of the Ortonville high school football team and secretary of his local Luther league.

The 1947 district Star Farmers include Donald Novak, 16, Warren; Richard Seehus, 17, Detroit Lakes; Eugene Nelson, Ortonville; Curtis Pell, 17, Jackson; Donald Drescher, 17, Albert Lea; Wilbert Kern, 17, Stillwater; and Walter Maki, 17, Hibbing.

(more)

1947 State Farmer degrees were awarded to the following: Albert Lea - Donald Drescher, Robert Ellingson, John Winjum; Annandale - Willard Mann; Austin - Jewayne Baumgartner, Melvin Haldorson, Richard Magee; Detroit Lakes - Kenneth Paulson, Richard Seehus; Faribault - Eugene Kelm; Frazee - Ernest Filibrandt, Stanley Glawe, John H. Ratz, Quentin D. Smith, Quentin Tester, Tommy Ulschmid; Granite Falls - Lloyd E. Elton, Floyd A. Johnson, Willis Johnson, Dale Nellerhoe; Harmony - Wayne Hoag; Hector - Lloyd Fredrickson, Paul Berntson, Orin Hanson; Hibbing - Walter W. Maki; Hinckley, Leonard Sandell; Jackson - George Lusk, Curtis Pell, Arthur G. Petersen Jr., Joseph Whisney; Lakeville - John Byrne, Robert Klotz, Oren Larson; Little Falls - Norman Ballou, Kenneth Elvin, Robert Munson, Joseph Tembruell, Charles Sutton; Long Prairie - Marvin Zastrow.

Mankato - Edward Frederick; Mountain Lake - Alvin Fast, Harold H. Fast, John M. Klaassen, Arnold H. Quiring, Edgar Stoesz; New Richland - Ernest Knudson; New Ulm - Eugene Edwards; Ortonville - Stanley Lindholm, Robert McHone, Eugene Nelson, Lowell Sellin; Park Rapids - Archie Henderson; Perham - Henry Guck, Gilbert Guck, Marlin Senske; Pipestone - Bernard J. Ford, Gordon Ostermeier, Donald Powell; Plainview - Donald Grobe; Rochester - Gordon H. Bluhm; St. Charles - Lyle Campbell; Springfield - Roland Richert; Spring Grove - Harlan W. Ingvalson; Stillwater - Wilbert Kern; Thomson Twp., Esko - Leslie Kesti, Donald Koski; Warren - Donald Novak; Watertown - Norville Luebke, Clyde Rumpza; Windom - Kennard Fredrickson, Milo Siewert, Kermit Twait; Winona - Gerald V. Papenfuss, Dale Pittelko, Allan J. Strelow; Worthington - Lyle J. Adolph, Stewart Kanis, Robert T. Johanson, Melvin Rogers, Donald Roos.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
June 17, 1947

Immediate release

Kenneth Fredrickson, Windom, and Eugene Edwards, New Ulm, graduating high school students, last night (June 17) were presented \$100 college scholarships for outstanding fire prevention work. The awards were announced by A. R. Johnson, Farm Underwriters association, at the annual FFA banquet at Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota.

Kenneth Fredrickson ranked sixth in his graduating class of 62. He studied vocational agriculture for four years and has over \$600 invested in farming and savings as a result of his FFA work. A check of his fire prevention practices indicates a perfect record on his home farm.

Eugene Edwards was class president and ranked in the upper fourth of his class. He studied vocational agriculture for three years. As a result of his FFA work, he has over \$1,200 in farming and savings.

A3644-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
June 17, 1947

Immediate release

Four leading Minnesota citizens were named honorary state farmers last night (June 17) at the annual banquet of the Minnesota association of the Future Farmers of America held at Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota.

The new honorary state farmers include Joe Oberhauser, agricultural agent for Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; William B. Pearson, master, state grange, and Ogilvie farmer; Harry C. Schmid, state director of vocational education; and A. W. Large, agricultural agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Oberhauser has appeared frequently on FFA programs and has been instrumental in securing prizes for FFA members enabling them to attend national conventions and judging contests.

Pearson has served for many years as an active member of the State Advisory Committee for vocational agriculture, and he has been a leader in obtaining FFA national recognition in the Grange program.

Large has served agriculture in the Northwest for many years and has shown a keen interest in the high school vocational agriculture departments of the state.

As state director of vocational education, Schmid directs the programs of education including vocational agriculture in Minnesota. During the past few years he has also been in charge of the state's program for training 15,000 veterans in special vocational agriculture classes.

A3845-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
June 17, 1947

Immediate release

Pine City judging teams came out winners in four of the Minnesota high school agriculture contests held Tuesday morning, June 17, at the Future Farmers of America state convention, University Farm, St. Paul.

The teams were awarded plaques for their performances in the judging of potato varieties and diseases, dairy products, poultry, and in horticulture.

Other winning teams were New Ulm, in entomology; Marshall, general livestock; Bemidji, meat identification; Clarkfield, farm mechanics; Detroit Lakes, farm management; Ulen, crops; and Mountain Lake, dairy.

Each of the following high school students was awarded a medal for individual high standings:

James Davis, Andrew Saumer, and Edward Schlaeger, all of Pine City high school, Edward Carroll, Lakefield, potato varieties and diseases; Merlyn Gratton and Silas Brannan, both of Crosby-Ironton, and Wallace Raudabaugh and Duane Stinchfield, both of Pine City, horticulture; Eugene Edwards, Leon Fritsche, Vernon Kritzberger, all of New Ulm, Fred Lockwood, Ortonville, entomology; Dalton Melzer, Alexandria, LeRoy Caron, Marshall, Vincent Peterson, New Richland, and Harland Ingvalson, Spring Grove, general livestock; Dan Suther, Minneapolis Roosevelt high school, Ed Krystosek, Jr., Willmar, John Edwards and Wayne Dreyer, both of Bemidji, meat identification; Ronald Froland, Clarkfield, Orville Fluck, Hector, Robert Zailing and Earl Doane, Plainview, farm mechanics; John and Richard Seehuus, Detroit Lakes, Orrin Hanson and Earl Peterson, Hector, farm management; Charles Erickson, Harold Baum, Harold Olson, Pine City, Steven Petermeier, Melrose, dairy products; Owen Seck, Watertown, Lloyd Fredrickson, Hector, Wilbur Steuder, Lakeville, Otto Imhof, Little Fork, dairy; Robert Luing, Worthington, Kennard Fredrickson, Windom, Conrad Nizer, Ulen, Dennis Fredrickson, Windom, crops; Gerald Epsgaard, Pine City, Arve Roiko, Pebeha, Eugene Rumsey, Kimball, Marvin Nelson, Brainerd.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PRESERVING FOOD AT HOME
IMPORTANT AGAIN THIS YEAR

Variety of meals served on the home table as well as their nutritive value can be improved by preserving food at home, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today. She pointed out that Home Food Preservation Week, from June 22 to June 28, is a good time for _____ county homemakers to make plans as to what foods they are going to preserve this summer.

First of all, plan to make the best use of what you have in the garden by preserving the produce in the way that will make it most appealing to the family, Miss Hobart advised. Plan in advance what foods to freeze and what to can and store. When space is limited, put into freezer or locker storage only the fruits and vegetables which are better frozen than canned, such as asparagus, greens, peas and strawberries. Plans should be made to store root vegetables, onions, squash and potatoes by providing in advance proper storage conditions.

Since sugar will be available this year for making jams and jellies, homemakers would be wise to figure out at the beginning of the canning season the amount they can spend on fruit. Wild and garden fruits make good preserves and will help stretch the budget.

A chart suggesting how much food to preserve for an adequate food supply is given in "Good Health from the Farm," Extension Pamphlet 95, available from the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1947

To all counties

ATT: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

TREAT STAINS PROMPTLY
FOR SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL

Stains on summer clothing can usually be removed successfully if they are treated while they are fresh, if possible before they dry.

Before starting to treat a stain, however, know whether the cloth it is on is cotton, wool, silk, rayon or a mixture, warn extension clothing specialists at University Farm. A stain remover that is successful on one kind of material may ruin another. It is a good idea to test water or a stain remover on a sample of cloth or a hidden part of the garment to be sure it will not change the color.

For grass stains, use hot water and soap if the material is washable, rubbing the stain well. If the stain does not disappear, sponge with clear water followed by a solution of 1 teaspoon sodium perborate to 1 pint hydrogen peroxide; then rinse.

Fruit and berry stains should be treated immediately, since they are hard to remove after they dry. Most fruit stains can be removed with boiling water if it does not harm the cloth. Warm water will sometimes remove them. It is better not to use soap, as alkalis set some fruit and berry stains. Boiling water is effective on cotton and linen for most fruit stains except peach, pear, plum and cherry. Stretch the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water on it from a teakettle held at a height of 3 or 4 feet so the water strikes the stain with force. If a stain remains, squeeze a little lemon juice on it and place in the sun to dry.

For fresh peach, pear, cherry and plum stains on cotton and linen and for any fruit stain on wool or silk, first sponge the stain well with cool water; then work glycerine or a soapless shampoo into the stain, rubbing lightly. After several hours apply a few drops of vinegar or oxalic acid, allow to remain for a minute or two and then rinse well in clear water.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1947

To all counties

CLIP PASTURE WEEDS
SPECIALIST URGES

_____ county farmers who want better yielding, more succulent pastures for their dairy herd should get out the mower and clip weeds in their pasture in the next few days. That advice comes from County Agent _____.

Clipping weeds in the pasture will improve the feeding value and carrying capacity of the pasture. Experience of farmers indicate that cattle will nuzzle down in the growth more readily if it has been clipped.

On old permanent pastures, pastures should be clipped when the weeds are in blossom, according to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Clip as low as the cutting bar will go and be sure to clip before weed seed begins to develop.

On newly renovated pastures, clip when the weeds are in blossom just as with old permanent pastures. However, raise the bar high enough, usually about 6 to 8 inches, so that the tops of the weeds are cut off. If clipped too low, the new seeding may be set back.

On renovated pastures, Burson recommends clipping close just as hay would be cut. Often on alfalfa-brome and other pastures, livestock tend to spot graze. By clipping close the coarse growth is eliminated, and the cows can get at the new succulent growth.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 17, 1947

To all counties

FARM SHELTERBELTS
NEED CULTIVATION

The cool moist spring has given newly established farmstead shelterbelts and field windbreaks a good start. However, weeds have also got a good start, says County Agent _____, urging farmers to give the shelterbelts the same break in cultivation that any cash crop might receive.

In order to conserve the abundant moisture supply in the tree belt, begin cultivation now, _____ urges. Keeping down the weed crop until the trees are large enough to shade out the weeds will amply pay for itself in increased growth.

Do not cultivate too deep or too close to the trees, warns Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm. Shallow, frequent cultivation is best.

Be careful to prevent soil from hilling up around the trees during cultivation. Hilling will often encourage the growth of an extra set of surface roots, causing the lower more important roots to cease functioning.

Cultivate as often as necessary to keep the weeds down, Wood advises. However, it is better not to cultivate after the middle of August. Late cultivation will stimulate late fall growth at a time when the trees should be hardening off in preparation for winter.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
June 17, 1947

Immediate release

Donald Bakehouse, 17, Owatonna, is Minnesota's new FFA public speaking champion. Bakehouse won top honors this year after placing second in the state in last year's contest.

The speaking contest was held June 17 as part of the 24th annual FFA convention and High School Congress at University Farm, June 16-18.

Richard Zoller, Stillwater, placed second in the contest and Willard Heinecke, Perham, third.

The winner received \$100 from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Washington, D. C., and a gold watch from the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation at the annual banquet held Tuesday evening, June 17, at Goffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota.

Bakehouse spoke on "Farm Family Partnerships." He graduated from Owatonna High school this spring where he placed ninth in his class of 132. He formerly had won state honors in 4-H work at the last State Fair where he was named Minnesota's champion home beautification demonstration winner. Besides his FFA work, Bakehouse has been active in 4-H club work for seven years and has been president of the Steele County 4-H club Federation.

Zoller, 18, spoke on "Purposeful Farm Living" to win second place. ~~xx~~ Third place winner was Willard Heinecke, whose subject was "This is the Picture."

Other contestants included Milton Olson, Fosston; Grant Knutson, Hutchinson; Edgar Stoesz, Mountain Lake; George Karnas, Esko.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Those dandelions that are a pest on your lawn can be eradicated with a spray of 2,4-D. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today that application of 2,4-D is the most effective way to get rid of dandelions as well as chickweed, plantain and other broad-leaved weeds.

The 2,4-D should be applied on the morning of a dry, clear day when the temperature is higher than 60°. A small three-gallon pressure sprayer or a sprinkling can may be used. Enough 2,4-D should be applied to cover the leaves of weeds completely. Since many flowers and vegetables are killed by even small quantities of 2,4-D, Snyder warned against letting any of the spray fall on flowers, vegetables, leaves of trees or shrubs.

Spraying may be done at any time when weeds are actively growing, though results will be quicker and better during the period when growth is most rapid.

If one spraying does not control the weeds, a second and third application may be made in late June or early July and in September. Two or three weeks after spraying, sow more grass seed to replace the weeds that have been killed. This fall apply fertilizer to thicken the growth of lawn.

If possible, the sprayer should be used only for 2,4-D. If it must be used for other sprays, clean out the 2,4-D by filling the sprayer with a solution made with 2 teaspoons of household ammonia to each quart of water, or for a three-gallon sprayer, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of household ammonia to 3 gallons of water. After filling the sprayer, pump it up to get the solution into the spray nozzle, let it stand overnight, then rinse with warm water.

A3648-JB

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota rose growers will bring their problems to experts at the seventh annual Rose Growers' Day Friday, June 27, at University Farm, St. Paul.

There will be a round table discussion on Friday morning of sprays and dusts, budding, cuttings, hybridizing, winter covering, and similar topics. Richard S. Wilcox, chairman of the Minnesota State Test Garden Committee and president of the Minnesota Rose Society, will be moderator.

Panel members will be Carl Holst, Rosarian, Minneapolis Park Department; Benjamin Dunn, director, Mayo Horticultural Foundation, Rochester; Roy Thornton, past president, Men's Garden Club of St. Paul; L. E. Longley, assistant professor, University division of horticulture; Stanley D. Lund, Rosarian, Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis; and Charles V. Covell, president, American Rose Society, Oakland, California.

A3450-FH

Summer reunions of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will be held at Granite Falls, June 22 and Oronoco Park, June 29. Johanna Hognason, instructor in the school, will speak at Granite Falls, and J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school, at Oronoco Park.

Alumni and students from Goodhue, Wabasha and Olmsted counties will meet at Oronoco Park and from Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Chippewa, Redwood, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, and Renville counties at Granite Falls.

A3451-HS

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Prepared and impromptu demonstrations of their knowledge of parliamentary procedure won for members of the Owatonna Future Farmers of American team first place in the FFA chapter procedure contest Tuesday afternoon at University Farm, St. Paul.

Other winning teams were Hibbing, Granite Falls, and Mountain Lake. The national FFA foundation awarded each team \$25 and a plaque. Awards were made on the basis of power of expression, spontaneity and smoothness in delivery, general effect on the audience and correctness of club records, as well as correct presentation of motions.

Owatonna's problem, for unprepared response in correct parliamentary form, was "How can a state association increase the number of applications for the degree of State Farmer (in FFA)?"

The team's reply, in the form of a motion to the state association of FFA, was "Simplify the application forms."

Members of the winning team, all students at Owatonna high school, are: Donald Kvasnicka, Wayne Knutson, Robert Horecka, David Wanous, Marvin Meixner, Donald Bakehouse, George Priby, Vern Resler, James Grass, Eugene Waurin, and Robert Neigebauer.

Members of the Hibbing team, which placed second, are: William Kantos, Harold Perttula, Walter Maki, Frank Gustafson, James Bidler, Elmer Johnson, Richard Rutter, Thomas LaFane; and of Granite Falls, third place winner: Curtis Seim, Kermit Anderson, Alden Lerohl, Lloyd Elton, Donald Gustafson, Willis Johnson, Floyd Johnson, Dale Nellermoe, and Merle Mooney.

A3449-FH

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

Daily papers
Immediate release

Fred Sieling, 20, Perham, today (June 18) was elected president of the Minnesota association of the FFA at the closing session of the annual FFA convention and High School Congress held at University Farm.

Other officers elected this morning include Paul Lindholm, 18, Ortonville, secretary; Kenneth Paulson, 19, Detroit Lakes, treasurer; Harold Lunde, 18, Austin, director; Donald Drescher, 17, Albert Lea, reporter; Marvin Christianson, Halstad, vice-president, district 1; Richard Seehuus, 17, Detroit Lakes, district 2; and Eugene Nelson, 18, Ortonville, district 3.

The new president is a graduate of Perham high school and is now farming in partnership with his father, Louis Sieling. During the past year he served as secretary of the state association and in 1944 as vice-president.

Sieling has been active in FFA work for 8 years. He has also been a 4-H club member for 11 years and for the past 6 years president of the St. Joe 4-H club. During 1946 he was also a member of the state executive committee of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation.

The new secretary, Paul Lindholm, was last year's Star farmer, and the new vice-president from district 3, Eugene Nelson, 1947 Star Farmer.

A3492-HS

Pick them young! Don't wait for your vegetables to grow old. Peas should be picked while still sweet and tender. Snap beans should be picked before the seeds form. Keep cucumbers picked and they will bear longer.--L. C. Snyder

Do you have a cool place for eggs this summer? Remember that exposing eggs to high temperatures for two or three days may lose you five or six cents per dozen in grade. Here are a few simple devices that will help reduce moisture loss and deterioration during hot summer days. Try using a simple frame surrounded with wet burlap sacks to hold cases of eggs or a metal barrel with both ends out sunk in the ground in the shade and covered.--H. J. Sloan

Cover clover or alfalfa hay stacks with long, straight hay such as timothy, wild hay and the like. If this top material is put on green, it will shed water better.--S. B. Cleland

Mange may get a bad hold on pigs during the summer season when field work is the heaviest. With hog prices at present levels, it costs a lot of money to feed mange mites. Hog oil or lime-sulphur dip may be as necessary now as at any other time of the year.--E. F. Ferrin.

Don't let those drowned-out fields go to waste this summer. There is still time to get a good pasture or hay crop by seeding in early July. Flambeau and Kabott soybeans, planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, will still produce a good hay crop, and may produce ripe beans. Sudan grass can still be seeded for either hay or pasture and rape for pasture for hogs and sheep.--W. E. Morris

Keep the garden growing. Cultivate shallow and often to control weeds. Place a mulch of clean straw, ground corn cobs or other suitable materials under your tomato plants. A side dressing of complete fertilizer applied about a pound to 25 feet of row immediately after a rain will give your vegetables a boost.--L. C. Snyder

Be safe. Keep cattle and sheep off Sudan grass until it's about 18 inches high to avoid prussic acid poisoning.--W. L. Boyd

No time is better spent than that used preventing weeds from going to seed. Neglecting to cut or treat noxious weeds this year is merely storing up trouble for 1948. Next year will be a busy one, too.--R. S. Dunham.

Be prepared in case late blight should hit your tomatoes or potatoes again this year. Wet, humid weather brings the disease to the front. Start spraying or dusting right now in early July. For potatoes use a spray or dust containing DDT and any type of copper. The DDT will control insects and the copper the blight. For tomatoes use only the insoluble copper compounds such as tri-basic copper sulfate, copper oxide or copper oxychloride.--R. C. Rose

Watching soil move off a well cultivated corn field during a heavy rainstorm is an effective way to convince one's self that erosion is serious.--S. B. Cleland

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1947

Daily papers
RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 27

Many small Minnesota cooperative creameries should consider consolidating to take advantage of larger-scale dairy plant operations. Unless they do, they may face failure.

Writing in the June 27 issue of "Farm Business Notes" published at University Farm, Max K. Hinds, extension economist, points out that competition has been steadily eliminating the less efficient creameries.

There are now 145 fewer creameries in Minnesota than 10 years ago and 74 fewer than 5 years ago. On the other hand, the amount of milk produced increased 5 per cent from 1940 to 1945.

Planned consolidation of smaller creameries is the fastest and least costly way to bring about the economies of large scale production, Hinds believes.

One common plan for consolidating two or more creameries is to set up ^{an} over-all association. Members of the local creameries would become members and have equity in the larger association.

In this plan, all the operations might be brought together in one large plant or each plant might manufacture different products.

Another method of consolidation would be for one creamery to purchase the other plant outright.

There are numerous advantages in larger-scale dairy plant operations, Hinds says. Dairy farmers themselves must decide how they can gain these advantages. They can chose the slow, costly procedure of increasing creamery size by competition. Or they can plan consolidation by cooperative group action.

A3493-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 24 1947

To all counties

POTATOES, TOMATOES
FACE LATE BLIGHT
THREAT THIS YEAR

Spraying or dusting to control late blight of both tomatoes and potatoes should be started now, County Agent _____ declared today. The threat of late blight is especially marked this year because of cool, wet weather early in the season.

Early sprays should contain both copper and DDT for potatoes, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. When insects are no longer a problem, the DDT can be dropped from the spray because the copper alone will control disease.

For control of late blight, potatoes should be sprayed every 10 to 14 days until they are ripe or frost is expected, Rose says. Cover the plants thoroughly and step up spraying to once a week when weather is favorable to blight.

Spray should be applied 120-125 gallons per acre. The rate of dust application depends on the size of the potato plants. When plants are small apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Gradually increase this to 40 pounds per acre.

In treating potatoes any kind of copper spray may be used.

With tomatoes, do not use the DDT and use only the insoluble copper compounds such as tri-basic copper sulfate, copper oxide or copper oxychloride, Rose says. The same rate of application as for potatoes may be used.

Bordeaux mixture is likely to stunt the growth of tomato plants and delay ripening, Rose adds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24 1947

To all counties

GRAZING DESTROYS COUNTY WOODLOTS

Grazing _____ County woodlots will destroy the woodlot without furnishing good pasture for cattle, says County Agent _____. You can't mix cattle and sheep with trees and expect to get good returns from both, he declares.

If _____ County farmers need more pasture they should improve their existing pasture or provide for rotation pasture instead of allowing cattle free access to the valuable woodlot.

Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm, points out that it costs about 20 dollars per acre to improve existing pasture while it takes about 50 dollars to clear an acre of woodland.

It takes from five to 25 acres of woodland to provide enough pasturage for one cow. On top of that farm research has proved that milk cows give less and beef cattle put on less meat in wooded pasture than on improved pasture. All this adds up to one fact. Grazing on woodlots does not pay.

Allowed in the woodlot, the livestock will browse on leaves and tender shoots of the young trees. In addition they trample the young trees underfoot either breaking or deforming them.

Eventually the young trees disappear from the woodlot, Wood says.

Generally it is possible to tell a heavily grazed woodlot by the open park like appearance with the trees all one age and many of them with dying tops. The stock ruin more wood value than the food value they get in return, Wood concludes.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 24 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AND 4-H CLUB
AGENTS

POINTERS ON CANNING
VEGETABLES TO EXHIBIT

_____ county homemakers and 4-H club members who hope to get blue ribbons on canned vegetables they exhibit at fairs this year can take some tips from Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Fancy packs are not considered desirable because they take so much time that they defeat the purpose of canning and violate one of its most important principles, speed in handling, Miss Rowe says.

Uniformity of pieces, quality of liquid and density of pack are all important factors in canning vegetables. Cloudy liquid may be due to spoilage, over-cooking, over-maturity of product or improper preparation.

Peas should be uniform in size and not over-mature. Beans grade highest if the seed is not yet set. Beans can be cut in uniform lengths by grasping several at a time in the left hand and cutting against a board. Corn should show no discoloration in the jar. Since the liquid should be clear, the cob should not be scraped. Tomatoes usually grade higher if they are left whole and covered with tomato juice which has been extracted from the irregular and out-size pieces. Tomatoes should be free from blemishes, green spots and pieces of core.

Peas and corn should be packed lightly in jars. For each quart of raw corn, adding a pint of water is recommended. The pack will then be loose enough so the corn will move freely in the liquid.

Since judging must usually be done on appearance only, clear glass jars are preferred to colored glass. Jars exhibited in a unit make a better appearance if they are uniform in size. Because pints are easier to handle in an exhibit than quarts, they are preferable unless regulations suggest another size.

It does not pay to send to an exhibit underprocessed jars, even though they may be superior in appearance at the time of canning, Miss Rowe warns. When subjected to the heat of travel and display, underprocessed vegetables are very likely to ferment. Following the timetable accurately is one of the steps in producing jars of vegetables which will stand up well under exhibit conditions.

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
June 24, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Enrollment in Minnesota 4-H clubs has now reached its highest point in history, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm announced today. Enrollment for 1947 stands at 49,272 boys and girls compared to the previous high in 1940 of 49,258.

One out of every four boys and girls living on farms or in small towns in Minnesota is now a 4-H club member.

Eighty two of Minnesota's 37 counties have exceeded 1946 membership this year, Kittleson says. St. Louis county has the largest membership in the state with 2,527. Becker county ranks second with 1,220; Ramsey third with 1,092; and Stearns fourth with 1,014.

Last fall a special mobilization drive brought membership well over the 42,000 mark. Since then local club leaders have enrolled youth who were away to school or in the service or who became interested in 4-H work during the winter.

Kittleson praised local adult leaders for their leadership in 4-H club work during the year and gave them chief credit for bringing enrollment close to 50,000 members.

"Prospects for the future of 4-H work in the state are the brightest in years," Kittleson said. "The fact that rural young people flocked to join 4-H clubs this year after the disappointments of 1946 shows that club members are not easily discouraged and that they believe in 4-H work."

Last year the State Fair, the Junior Livestock show and many county fairs were cancelled after club members had spent many months in preparation.

Four-H club work was started in Minnesota in 1912 with 200 members, all taking the corn project. Since then it has grown steadily until the war when membership slumped.

A3464-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

New varieties of oats and flax will be displayed by University of Minnesota agricultural experiment branch stations during July and August when crops and fields will be open for annual public inspection.

Crops and field days will be held at Crookston, July 9; Morris, July 10; Waseca, July 15; Grand Rapids, July 23; and Duluth, August 16.

Two new varieties of oats, Andrew and Zephyr, will be shown at Morris. A relatively new variety of flax, Minerva, will be on display at Waseca, Morris, and Crookston. Dakota flax, also newly placed on Minnesota's recommended list, will be shown at Waseca, Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids.

Specialists from the divisions of agronomy and plant genetics and plant pathology of the University of Minnesota and the United States department of agriculture will attend to inspect crops and fields and note progress of new breeds.

Among them are Carl J. Eide, associate professor in plant pathology; H. K. Hayes, professor and chief, and J. W. Lambert, assistant professor, University division of agronomy and plant genetics; and E. R. Ausemus, agronomist and J. O. Culbertson, associate agronomist, United States department of agriculture.

A3845-FH

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 24, 1947

Daily papers
Immediate release

Hybrid corn that will give better field stands in a cold, wet season is seen as a possibility by agronomists at University Farm, St. Paul.

E. L. Pinnell, and E. H. Rinke, agronomists, conclude from tests made in a low pressure chamber that new lines of hybrid corn may be developed which are superior in germination and growth in cold, wet weather, to most of those used now.

The problem of producing better field plantings was first studied by making early field plantings about one month before normal planting time.

Now, in the recently acquired cold chamber, agronomists are able to duplicate the temperature and moisture conditions of 1945, when cold wet weather early in the season caused poor stands over most of the state.

After treatment with a recommended fungicide, the strains of corn are planted in flats of sand and of soil taken from a field that was in corn the year before. They are then subjected to water approximating very wet field conditions.

The germinations obtained, according to these scientists, "correlate extremely well with the field stands obtained under severe weather conditions."

Though many questions yet remain to be answered, Pinnell and Rinke believe these tests have yielded sufficient knowledge of effects of heredity and environment and differences in germination to warrant optimism for new and better hybrids.

A3456-FH

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 2, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

LET'S DO OUR PART

The other evening I heard a lot of shooting down by the lake, so curiosity prompted me to wander over that way to observe the excitement. A couple of grown boys were lighting firecrackers---then one of them screeched and thus disclosed her sex. They seemed to be having a hilarious time making a most satisfying racket.

A few days later, some little boys were having themselves a time throwing crackers near cars to simulate exploding tires. Firecrackers are banned by law in Minnesota, so it is apparent that we have another crop of bootleggers on the job.

I've heard lots of arguments for and against the use of firecrackers. Personally, I can get along very nicely without them, but I know what they mean to kids and could continue to live with them. They are dangerous, but so is almost everything else we do. They may be a good means of teaching caution. However, my personal opinions are of no consequence. There is a law in this state banning firecrackers, and as long as that law is on the books, crackers should be eliminated.

Back a few years, we kids demonstrated our patriotism on the Fourth of July by making as much noise as we could contrive with the ingenuity and equipment available. Older people attended picnics and listened to impassioned orators who recklessly spread their arms and adjectives on a flag-decorated platform. At least we all knew it was a very special occasion when we should proudly rejoice over our independence. On July 5 we went back to our hum-drum tasks and laid our patriotism on the shelf for another year.

Look where it brought us! Oh, yes, our young men make good soldiers, just as their fathers did. We spend our wealth of men and material with reckless abandon when we are attacked, but as soon as the war is over, we still revert to our hum-drum

tasks and lay patriotism in the closet until the next war makes us dig it out and dust it off. New millionaires count their gains, war scandals are aired in long court battles and the same old crowd takes over to play foreign and domestic policies like a game of chess, with the object of winning personal or group advantage even if it leads to another war.

Most of us forget so easily! We become engrossed with our own affairs, read the funnies in the newspaper and around election time vaguely wonder why "they" don't run some better men as candidates for office. At the polls we may vote for what seems the lesser of two evils and then leave the successful candidate alone as long as he doesn't offend our particular group or tread on our personal toes. A good honest man, trying to make things better, seldom gets a word of encouragement and a crook or incompetent is allowed to feather his nest as he sees fit.

As a modern Fourth of July patriotic gesture, why wouldn't it be a good idea for each thoughtful American to select some one elected official who he or she may think is deserving of credit for a public service well performed, and write a short letter of appreciation, stating that you think he has done well? I'll bet many honest, experienced and diligent public servants would faint from shock at receiving a letter from a constituent or otherwise, not asking for a thing, not cussing because of small differences, but just saying "Thanks."

Pick your man and let him have it--Big gun, pistol or puddle jumper! Just making your choice may take some thinking, but a little pat on the back now and then may be just the encouragement some man needs to keep him going.

For the remainder of the year, let's conscientiously try to live up to all of our laws and regulations, whether we consider them essential or not. Let's exercise our patriotism.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 30, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

HOW'RE THEY DOIN'?

Do you have any five-footed pigs? That's what we call them when four feet aren't enough to hold them up and they use their noses for an extra brace. Some pigs are born five-footed and others acquire the distinction because of worms, negro, mange, starvation or any of the hundred things which may make porkers unprofitable.

Right now the spring crop should be humping along toward market. It's a grand sight to see a bunch of thrifty, healthy pigs putting away the corn, tankage and alfalfa while they arrange the finishing touches on next winter's ham, bacon and sausage. There is money in raising hogs if their owner is skillful enough to get it. Like most other income, though, it must be earned.

We're getting away from the old weed patches and wallows which were once dignified by the name of hog pastures. It's no unusual sight to see pigs running in clover or alfalfa fields that would make a yellow cow turn green with envy. It's also interesting to note that the shotes in a lush pasture usually match it in condition. Apparently, the man who provides the cheapest and best feed sees to their other needs as well, and it's safe to say that his return over feed cost will be most satisfactory.

Pigs without pasture, shade, water and a balanced ration charge their owner for what they don't get. Some lots of hogs will make 100 pounds of gain on 325 pounds of feed plus pasture and water. At 3 cents a pound, that corn and tankage will cost \$9.75 and the owner gets the balance paid by the packer to cover his other costs and has some left over to put in the sock. Other lots of razor backs require 600 pounds and on up to 1000 pounds of feed for the same increase in weight. Keeping such hogs is not a gainful occupation.

Nutrition, sanitation and management are the first three requirements for profitable pigs. If these are well taken care of, further margins of income can be earned by choosing hogs capable of making the greatest possible returns for the feed consumed. If environment is not of the best, it is likely that scrub hogs will show less loss than the carefully bred and selected meat machines of highest efficiency. Every once in a while we find some hopeful who thinks that a boar from one of the new, highly publicized breeds will solve all of his problems.

The best sire in the world, mated to sows fed abundant corn, limited water and nothing else, isn't likely to raise the productive level. Then if the progeny are grown in worm-infested lots on unbalanced rations, burned by the sun and limited on water, they will charge their owner so much he will need a government subsidy to keep in business.

Comfortable pigs will do their best to show a profit for considerate owners. Healthy shotes fed balanced rations will make the best use of inherited qualities for the efficient conversion of feed into meat and put a smile on their master's face when he compares the check the packer gave him with his record of costs.

Hog raising in 1947 requires a different technique than it did in 1892, but the skill, energy and managerial ability of the owner is still the most important factor in making the business profitable. When you see a good pasture full of thrifty, happy shotes, you may be certain that a good manager is headed for a fat pay check.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 23, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

WEEDS ARE SELDOM SOLD

Tobacco is one of the few weeds which has been developed into a commercial crop. Probably it is a weed no longer when it is planted and cultivated. At one time there was a limited market for cleaned and canned quack grass roots, but generally the weeds produced on a farm are a total loss.

It's easy to sit down and write a nice story about how everyone should control all weeds and never let a thistle go to seed, etc., but it takes planning, hard work and power actually to kill the insidious crop crowdiers. Oh, I can tell you how to kill weeds, but have to keep my fingers crossed because my own performance falls far below the standard I hope you can reach. This isn't a sermon, it's a prayer meeting.

When I came to this farm, neighbors told me it should be possible to hitch on to one end and haul away the top 10 inches. The quack grass was just that solid. After nearly 30 years, it's still with us, mostly along the fence rows and in scattered patches where a few roots get a foothold when wet weather prevents cultivation. It just keeps us working and we're not afraid of it any more.

Canada thistles are harder to control. Every year it seems as though a thousand new patches start up from somewhere. We rotate our alfalfa and clean up field after field, but whenever grain goes in again, the thistles pop up in all their magnificence. They will even grow in the quack-choked fence rows, so we cut and spray as best we can, trying to keep even. This year we have some chlorate on hand and intend to get some of the thistles if we have to kill everything else to do it. Now the sow thistles are popping up here and there--another enemy in our midst!

Fence rows are one of the best friends the weeds have. We can dig them to death out in the open when the weather is dry, but a tractor doesn't work so good where

Weeds are Seldom Sold

Page 2

wire and posts are in the way. The weeds hide under the fence until the cultivators have retired and then start a new march across the field. They never seem to rest or get discouraged.

We used to think that a farm was properly managed when it was well surrounded with woven wire. Now as the old fences need replacement, we're taking them out except around the sheep and hog pastures. For cattle and horses, a charged wire is very satisfactory if the feed enclosed is ample. They won't hold hungry animals. It's a small job to put up and take down an electric fence, and what a pleasure to dig up the old fence rows and put them to work! Now they're growing corn or alfalfa, which pays much better returns than quack grass and giant ragweed or marsh elders.

The new sprays now on the market may help a lot, but most of us do not have the expensive equipment to put them on or means of hauling all the water required. Some day they'll be made to take less water and means will be found to apply them dry or in much more concentrated mixtures with cheaper machines. Then the weeds will truly be on the run and the long battle will be nearly won.

Meanwhile, we'll keep pecking away at our weeds and you keep worrying yours. We'll try to arrange a minimum of odd corners and waste spaces around the fields and maybe plant trees to shade out weeds the quack digger can't reach. Our aim is to have something useful on every foot of land, all contributing to the cash or the pleasure income of the farm. Weeds just don't pay.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 16, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A FEW FLOWERS

Farming requires a large investment, lots of hard, disagreeable work, long hours, constant study and close application. It involves a great deal of risk and much responsibility. The pay is often only a fraction of what could be earned (at present) in other fields of endeavor. Why under the sun is anyone so foolish as ever to undertake the management of a farm?

If money is the sole object, farming might be folly, but as a way of living, it has, or can have, compensations worth all the effort. Some of us don't care to live in crowded cities where, if the pup chases a rabbit, he'll tear up the shrubbery and dispositions of seven perfectly good neighbors. Streets crowded with people who rush past without caring are cold, lonesome and barren.

We only live once and that short span is largely what we make it. Place, position, wealth or even health do not produce or deny happiness and contentment, but they can help materially if properly used and appreciated. On a farm, there is ample scope for self-expression and the members of the operator's family have first place without any question. They come as close to independence as anyone can in these days. They are the "big shots" on their own acres at least.

On a farm the owner-operator can paint any sort of picture he likes. There is no reason why he shouldn't park the manure spreader in the front yard if he chooses, scatter scraps and junk about the farmyard and provide a happy home for rats in his buildings and straw piles. He can do a slovenly job of farming, get along with decrepit fences, unmowed weeds and low returns from his crops and livestock if that's the way he wants it. At least he can continue until he loses his deed to the proper-

ty, loses his credit or gets eaten up by debt.

Another man and his family may paint a different landscape. As time develops his print, it may reflect his love for order and efficiency, flowers, trees, neat fence rows, a well-kept lawn, fruit, a garden and a good road to the highway. As people drive past such a place they will remark, "It must be nice to be a farmer."

It is nice to be a farmer, if one can manage well enough to paint a pleasant picture and take a little time to enjoy it as he goes along. There is always the temptation to undertake too much, half do the various jobs and rush through the years, harried and driven by the piled-up work required. We're not all built to be managers of big enterprises, so perhaps it is better to find our limitations and seek contentment in the job we can do well.

It is nice to be a farmer, if one can find satisfaction in seeing things grow, can take part of the wages in good living, a sense of freedom and independence. It is nice to be a farmer, if one can find his heritage of serenity and competence in a job well done, a picture well painted, a life well lived with Nature in the great out of doors. When we view the home where such a family lives, we know that he has found the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 9, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

YOU'RE WELCOME

We're going to be powerfully busy on Tuesday, July 15. It's our regular Visitor's Day, when neighbors spend an afternoon with us, looking over the different varieties of small grain and asking questions. Usually the crowd gets up to around 500 and trying to visit with everyone at once keeps me hopping.

Of course I don't do it all alone. The specialists at University Farm plan the experimental work with crops, and members of the staff from Agronomy and Plant Genetics, Pathology and sometimes other divisions come down to explain what they are trying to do, what has been accomplished and the prospects for getting ever better varieties of grain, weed control or whatever it is they are working with.

Our corn, soybeans, sheep and pigs won't show up very well in mid-July, so we plan to have demonstrations with these crops later when results are available. Of course, for anyone interested there is no reason you can't look them over and get an idea of the program we are following.

A lot of folks this year will be interested in the new oat varieties. Mindo, Bonda and Clinton will be shown in adjacent plots, and yields for the past years will be compared. You may be growing one or more of them, but here is a chance to see what they look like when all were planted the same day at the same rate in the same field. Other new varieties such as Forvick, Benton, Eaton, Andrew and Zephyr are included as well as the older ones, Gopher, Vicland and Ajax.

Many farms are growing flax for the first time this year or have greatly expanded their acreage. They will be interested in comparisons of Koto, Redwing, Dakota, Crystal, Minerva and Bison. Barley and wheat varieties will also be discussed.

You're Welcome

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Most of our grain drills in southern Minnesota plant in 6-inch rows. In other parts of the U.S. it is customary to plant in 7-inch rows. We have two varieties each of wheat, oats, barley and flax, planted with a drill made especially for this test. One half had 6-inch and the other 7-inch rows. Can any difference be seen? Yields will be taken later.

What is the best method of putting up hay? We wish we knew. We'll be trying a new field chopper and also the old Jayhawk stacker. Our experiences in fitting up unloading devices and vans for hauling chopped roughage may be of interest or help to you.

Of course there are too many things at an Experiment Station to see them all in one afternoon, but perhaps you can make a start this time and come back again later. We plan to start the field trip as soon after 1 P.M. as we can get going. We'll try and be through by 4 o'clock, but of course if you want to see something else you may stay as long as you wish. We'll offer the weather man a piece of candy to arrange for sunshine and dry roads, but he won't guarantee anything this year.

If anyone wants to bring a picnic lunch, the grove is available as a spot to eat. Those who want to get closer to live fish may prefer the city park on Clear Lake, the other side of town. Perhaps the family can work in a little fishing, before or after the field trip.

Of course the Experiment Station welcomes visitors at any time, but we can't always take the time to make the rounds with each caller individually. We have to work once in a while so we pick a time when the crops ought to be about ripe and make a day of it.

You'll be welcome, July 15.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

With an enlarged program of courses, the Biology session of the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station of the University of Minnesota will open its 13th annual session Monday, July 28, at Itasca Park. It will end Friday, August 29.

Dr. A. C. Chandler, of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, will give instruction on animal parasites. Dr. Samuel Eddy, professor in zoology at the University of Minnesota, will be in charge of other courses in zoology.

Botany courses will be given by Dr. W. A. Anderson, University of Iowa; Dr. R. Evans, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. M. Buell, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Entomology and economic zoology will be taught by Dr. William Marshall, assistant professor in economic zoology, University Farm, St. Paul, and Dr. H.T. Peters, Bemidji State Teachers' College.

Two modern laboratories have been completed at the station during the past year, Dr. Thorvald Schantz-Hansen, director of the station, reports. New boats have been added to facilitate class work and increase recreational opportunities, and four eight-man cabins have been provided to accommodate men students. Registration is limited to 60 men and 40 women.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Chairman of the Itasca Committee, College Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A3460-FH

University Farm News
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Immediate release

The purchasing power of Minnesota farm products has slumped to its lowest point since July 1946, according to W. C. Waite, and O. K. Hallberg, agricultural economists at University Farm. Purchasing power, however, still is 35 per cent above the pre-war years.

Writing in the University of Minnesota "Farm Business Notes" for June 27, the authors point out that purchasing power has been slipping steadily since last December when it reached its highest point in the past decade.

Minnesota farm product prices stood at 247 per cent above the 1935-1939 period during May. Actually the prices of farm products dropped 6 per cent from April to May.

The decline in prices was led by flax, 19 per cent; milk and butterfat, 12 per cent; hogs, 6 per cent; and cattle, 4 per cent. Hay prices increased 8 per cent; potatoes, 4 per cent; and oats, 4 per cent during the month.

The decline of 12 per cent in butterfat and milk was larger than the usual seasonal decline, the authors declare.

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University Farm News
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Immediate release

Three summer reunions of graduates and former students of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, will be held in July.

Alumni from Sibley, Nicollet, LeSueur, Brown, Blue Earth, and Watonwan counties will gather July 13 at Winthrop City Park to hear J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, speak.

Max K. Hinds, secretary of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, will be guest speaker July 20 at Albert Lea, where former students from Dodge, Freeborn, Mower, Steele, and Waseca counties will meet.

Also holding their reunion July 20 are School of Agriculture graduates from Kandiyohi, Stearns, and Meeker counties, at Community Park, Lake Koronis. W. H. Dankers, University extension economist, will speak.

The reunions are being planned by Homer Berlin, Gibbon, for Winthrop; Wayne Hansen, Clarks Grove, for Albert Lea; and Martin Leaf, Willmar, for Lake Koronis.

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Immediate release

The new chemical, 2,4-D, can be enlisted in the fight against Minnesota's No. 1 weed pest, field bindweed, D. W. Frear, agronomist for the Minnesota Weed and Seed division at University Farm, said today.

To the uninitiated the bindweed may seem to be an attractive morning glory, but to the farmer it is a serious problem that cuts down yields and means hours of extra work.

Frear recommends applying 2,4-D now while the plants are growing. Applying $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of active 2,4-D with 25 to 100 gallons of water per acre will kill top growth and many of the roots. Since the plants may recover, the treatment may have to be repeated.

2,4-D should not be used on weeds in any legumes, garden crops, flowers, sorghums, ^{flax,} sugar beets and similar crops, he warns. It can be used for bindweeds in oats, wheat, barley or rye.

Small areas of bindweed can be controlled by spreading sodium chlorate and borascu, but the application will make the ground sterile for one or more years.

Without the use of chemicals, control of bindweed calls for persistent cultivation and planting of proper crops.

On fallow ground not subject to erosion, one control measure is to use the duckfoot cultivator every two weeks throughout the summer for one or two years.

Another control measure involves a cropping plan. After cultivating the fallow land during the summer, winter wheat or rye is planted. After harvest the next year, the ground is worked with the duckfoot and the winter crop planted again.

County agricultural agents have other rotation plans for controlling the bindweed or they can explain how sheep can be used, Frear says.