

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

To all counties  
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

**FREEZE BERRIES FOR  
DELICACY NEXT WINTER**

Freezing homegrown strawberries is one of the best ways of preserving part of the crop for the table next winter. Varieties that freeze well are Dorsett, Dunlap, Premier, Burgundy, Tonka, Beaver, Gem and Wayzata, according to J. D. Winter, University Farm horticulturist.

Pick the fruit when it is fully ripe and freeze it the same day with the least possible delay, advises Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm. Cap and sort the berries, discarding any that are green, bruised or overripe. If the berries are washed in iced or very cold water, they will keep firm. Be sure to drain them after they are washed.

Berries may be left whole or sliced, as preferred. The sliced or chopped fruit, however, usually retains more of the full fruit flavor. An ordinary kitchen food chopper with stainless steel blades may be used to chop the berries before sugar is added.

Mrs. Anderson recommends using 1 cup of sugar to about 7 or 8 cups of hulled berries, depending on the sweetness of the berries. Sprinkle the sugar on the fruit and let it stand for three or four minutes or until the sugar is dissolved. Stir carefully until the fruit is coated with dissolved sugar and fruit juice.

Pack loosely in containers with the juice, then seal tightly. Wide-mouthed glass jars, metal cans or moisture-vapor proof cartons are suitable containers. A 24-quart crate of strawberries will yield about 36 pints of frozen berries or more, depending on the amount of waste.

Further information on freezing fruits is given in Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use," available at the county extension office.

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July 1 1947

To all counties

**DON'T NEGLECT  
SMALL FRUITS**

If a strawberry patch is to be continued for more than the first crop, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, it must be thoroughly renovated after the crop is harvested.

Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, University Farm, gives the following directions for renovating a patch:

First remove all coarse mulch material and mow the plants down to the ground with a scythe or mower. To guard against possible infestation of leaf spot and certain harmful insects, rake up all leaves and burn.

Cultivate or plow between the rows, leaving a narrow band of plants about eight inches wide, and hoe out the old plants, leaving only strong runner plants. It will help to apply a sidedressing of a complete fertilizer at the rate of one pound per 25 feet of row, he advises. A thorough watering will speed new growth if the weather is dry.

Clean cultivation and pest control throughout the summer are important in the summer care of raspberries, \_\_\_\_\_ further cautions.

Failure to cultivate allows sprouts to spring up all over the patch to compete with parent plants for moisture, minerals and sunlight. \_\_\_\_\_ warns that permitting these sucker plants to thrive will result not only in small, inferior berries, but will encourage insects and diseases in the patch.

\_\_\_\_\_ also suggests a spray program be followed during the summer to control apple maggots.

Extension Bulletin 255, "The Home Fruit Planting" by Dr. Snyder, just issued by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will provide further information. It is available from the county extension office.

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

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

To all counties

ACCIDENTS EXPECTED  
ON 1 OF 4 FARMS IN '47

Unless \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers are especially careful, there will be a disabling injury on one of every four \_\_\_\_\_ County farms in the next 12 months.

Even worse one out of every 350 farm families will suffer the pain and sorrow of accidental death during that time, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declares. More fatal accidents occur on the farm than in any other industry.

Although July 20-26 has been set aside as Farm Safety week by President Truman and Governor Youngdahl, every week should be farm safety week. It is a good idea to check safety on the farm during that week, but all 52 weeks should be set aside for practicing farm safety.

Machinery, falls and livestock cause the most accidents on the farm. According to a survey made by Dr. H. Herman Young of Mayo Clinic, Rochester, over an 8-year period, falls from farm equipment caused the greatest number of accidents.

The tractor, corn picker, corn shredder, buzz saw and threshing machine also took a heavy toll in injury and death, the Young survey shows. Horses still lead livestock as the No. 1 cause of injury among livestock while bulls are No. 2.

Whatever the cause of the accident, it can be eliminated, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Avoiding farm accidents is more than eliminating hazards during Farm Safety Week. It also involves year-round care on the farm.

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY  
By L. C. Snyder 1947  
Extension Horticulturist

Vegetables

1. Keep the garden growing. Cultivate shallow and often to control weeds. A mulch of clean straw, ground corn cobs or other suitable materials should be used under and around your tomato plants. A side dressing of a complete fertilizer applied at the rate of about one pound to twenty five feet of row immediately after a rain will give your vegetables a boost.
2. Now is the time to plant your Chinese cabbage for a fall crop. There is still time up to July 10 to plant snap beans and early maturing varieties of sweetcorn.
3. 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.
4. Tie the leaves up around your cauliflower heads to keep them white and tender. Binder twine or rubber bands can be used for this purpose.
5. Spray or dust to control insects and diseases. Remember that a diseased plant cannot be cured so put the fungicide on before the disease strikes.

Fruits

1. Let flower buds set on newly planted everbearing strawberries for the fall crop. Mulch the ground under these plants with clean straw to conserve the moisture and keep the fruits clean.
2. Unless you planted a new planting of June-bearing strawberries this spring, you had better renovate your old bed as soon as the berries have been picked. Mow the old plants and weeds down with a scythe. Rake out all the straw and trash and burn. This kills many insect and disease pests. Narrow the rows by running

through with a plow or cultivator. Fertilize along the sides of the row using about one pound of a complete fertilizer to each 25 feet of row.

3. If the weather should be dry, you can extend your strawberry harvest by thoroughly soaking the ground around your strawberry plants.
4. Keep your raspberries clean cultivated to eliminate weed or sucker growth between the rows.
5. Spray your apple trees for apple maggot. The maggot flies should be out the last two weeks in July. Watch the newspapers and radio for announcements on the time to apply this maggot spray.
6. The time to spray your plum trees for brown rot is about 10 days to 2 weeks before harvest or about the time the fruits start to color.
7. Remove watersprouts from along the main branches on your apple trees.
8. Thin the fruits on your apple and plum trees if they set too heavily. Apple fruits should be spaced about 6 inches apart. This will result in increased yields of large fruits.

#### Ornamentals

1. Set your lawn mower high and mow regularly when needed. Do not fertilize in mid-summer as this encourages the growth of crabgrass.
2. Broad-leaved lawn weeds such as dandelions, broad-leaved plantain and chickweed can be controlled with one of the 2,4-D sprays. Be careful in using this spray to keep it off the flowers and shrubbery.
3. Cut out old Delphinium stems after they finish blooming. Remove faded Peony blooms and keep your sweet peas picked. Allowing seeds to form on these and other flowers shortens the blooming period and exhausts the plant.
4. Stake your lily and dahlia plants to prevent breaking during wind storms.
5. July is a good month to divide your iris and start new plantings.
6. Thrip on gladiolus can be controlled by dusting or spraying with DDT.
7. A summer mulch of clean straw, partly decomposed leaves or ground corn cobs will aid in weed control and moisture conservation in the flower border.
8. Tulip bulbs can be dug as soon as the tops have died down. Store in a well ventilated room.

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

To all counties

HOGS NEED WATER,  
SHADE ON HOT DAYS

We can't control the weather but we can help most of livestock fight the heat by seeing to it that they have plenty of water and shade available at all times, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declares. All animals, especially hogs, suffer from dust and heat during these hot summer days.

Since hogs do not sweat, they suffer intensely from the heat, according to H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. They need plenty of shade. Sufficient shade a few weeks ago may not be enough now because the pigs have grown and need more room.

Now is a good time to move those shades for pigs on range, says Zavoral. Even in rainy weather many of the shades become dusty and dirty. If possible, move the shades to a place where the breeze will hit them.

If the shade cannot be moved, pour a little used crank case oil on the dusty ground, Zavoral advises. The oil will help settle the dust and will also help in stopping the spread of lice and mange.

Zavoral points out that water is still the number one item in the summer care of swine. No matter how well pigs are fed, they need plenty of fresh water before them at all times to make the fastest, thriftiest gains.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Homemakers who plan to put homegrown strawberries in the locker or home freezer this summer should select varieties that freeze well. Varieties recommended for freezing by J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, include Dorsett, Dunlap, Premier, Burgundy, Tonka, Beaver, Gem and Wayzata.

For best quality in the frozen product, the fruit should be picked when it is fully ripe and frozen the same day. After capping and sorting the berries, discarding any that are green, bruised or over-ripe, they should be washed in iced or very cold water so they will keep firm, advises Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory. Drain well after washing.

Berries may be left whole or sliced, as preferred. Sliced or chopped fruit, however, usually retains more of the full fruit flavor.

Mrs. Anderson recommends using 1 cup of sugar to about 7 or 8 cups of hulled berries, depending on the sweetness of the fruit. After sprinkling the sugar on the berries, let it stand for three or four minutes or until the sugar is dissolved. Then stir carefully until the fruit is coated with dissolved sugar and fruit juice. Pack loosely in containers with the juice and seal tightly.

A 24-quart crate of strawberries will yield about 36 pints of frozen berries or more, depending on the amount of waste.

A3441-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

The Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold its annual tour in the Fargo-Moorhead area, July 16-18, according to S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at University Farm.

The tour will open with a get-together of farm managers at the Moorhead Country Club, Wednesday evening, June 16. The next morning the managers will visit the field crop plots at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.

Thursday afternoon the group will visit several large farms en route to Morris, Minnesota. Stops will be made at farms operated by Henry Peterson, Moorhead; Ernest Schroeder, Glyndon; Henry Wiediman, Sabin; and Paul Horn, Moorhead.

The group will see the results of the University of Minnesota variety trials, weed killing experiments, and hog equipment at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, Friday, June 18.

During the final afternoon the tour will include stops at the Howe Anderson and James Morton farms, Hancock.

Reservations for the tour should be sent in immediately to G. A. Pond, division of agricultural economics, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3462-HS



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Damage from the new oats disease, helminthosporium, has been reported on susceptible varieties by county agents and farmers throughout southern Minnesota, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist. The wet weather this spring and early summer has been favorable to the spread of the disease.

The disease is expected to reduce oat yields on susceptible varieties such as Tama, Vicland, Boone, Forvic and other Victoria type oats. Seed treatment this spring is expected to reduce the affects of the disease but will not necessarily eliminate them.

Reports indicate that the resistant varieties such as Clinton, Bonda and Mindo have not suffered from the disease.

Rose says that there have been three definite symptoms of the disease showing up in Minnesota fields at this time. Oats leaves have been turning brown, joints have turned dark brown, and roots have partially decayed and root systems have developed poorly.

Affected oats will produce weak plants or plants that will die before harvest.

There is no treatment that can be given this year, Rose declares. Next year the disease should be much less serious however, because the resistant varieties, Bonda, Clinton and Mindo will be available to most farmers.

A3463-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Don't let poison ivy mar your July 4 outing, A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist at University Farm, warned prospective picnickers today. Your 4th of July will be a happier one if you learn to recognize poison ivy and avoid it, he says.

Poison ivy usually is found on dry banks, borders of woodlands, along roadsides, fence rows, and other such places.

Larson describes it as a woody plant about one to two feet high that grows mostly in patches. The bark is greyish and dull and the leaves, oval in shape and tapering to a point at the tip, always have three leaflets which vary in size from about 1 3/4 inches wide by 2 1/2 inches long to 2 1/2 inches wide by 3 1/2 inches long. The stalk of the middle leaflet is longer than the other two.

The leaves glisten when young and later become dull green. In deep shade and dry weather, they may become lighter green, yellowish green, or red.

Should you accidentally be exposed to it, wash twice with naphtha or common laundry soap, and warm water, Larson advised. Rinse thoroughly after each washing. Toilet soaps should not be used, he warns, as they may spread the poisonous substance around and carry it into the skin instead of dissolving it.

Wash hands thoroughly and clean fingernails. Do not use a brush. With clean hands, wash face and other parts of the body that may have been exposed. This prevents possible spread of poison from the hands to the eyes or other delicate surfaces,

If the skin has been scratched, apply a 5 per cent ferric chloride solution or a deep wine-colored water solution of potassium permanganate. The ferric chloride solution can be made by diluting the tincture of ferric chloride obtainable from any drug store.

If the surfaces must be treated or poisoning is extensive, Larson concludes, consult a doctor.

A3464-FH

## UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Hog production during the next few years is likely to average 10,000,000 hogs above pre-war years, says Gerald Engleman, agricultural economist at University Farm.  
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Weeds cost Minnesota farmers 75 million dollars per year. This means \$800,000 per county per year, \$29,000 per township, or \$200. to \$300 per farm.  
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Handpaper varnished woodwork before painting or enameling it to prevent the paint from cracking.  
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Copper sprays or dusts will help control late blight of potatoes. For further information ask your county agent or write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for Extension Folder 116, "Late Blight of Potatoes."  
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There are 145 fewer creameries in Minnesota now than 10 years ago and 74 less than five years ago, says Max K. Hinds, extension economist at University Farm.  
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If drawer space is limited, cardboard boxes covered with cloth or attractive wallpaper may be used to hold hats, sweaters and other articles.  
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Milk production in Minnesota increased 5 per cent during the war years.  
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Don't sign a death warrant for those trees in your grove by allowing livestock to graze in the woodlot or windbreak.  
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Gather vegetables for freezing in the early morning before they have absorbed any heat from the sun, says J. D. Winter, horticulturist at University Farm.  
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Pick off peony blooms as soon as they have faded to improve the appearance of the plant as well as to save its energy.  
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In stitching rayon jersey, it is important to use a very fine needle, a medium long stitch and loose tension.  
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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

The University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture has experimental plots or projects in 80 of our 87 counties.

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Thin your raspberries in late July to insure better yields next year. In thinning leave the strongest canes for next year's crop, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

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Planning to put some of those fruits and vegetables in the locker? For full directions on freezing write to your county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a free copy of Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use."

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Scalding vegetables that are to be frozen helps prevent development of off-flavors and loss of vitamins.

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Give bossy a six to eight week's vacation before she freshens. She deserves it and she will make up for the milk lost during the dry period by producing more when she freshens.

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Machinery can lend a hand or take one. Be safe by being careful when using machinery.

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Let wrinkles in wool garments hand out rather than be pressed out. Avoid excessive pressing of wool, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

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Make plans to breed ewes early in September to take advantage of early lambs next spring.

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Don't let flax stand in the field after it is ripe. It is better to cut the crop when 90 per cent of the bolls are brown.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

How to reduce the toll of accidents on Minnesota farms will be the subject of discussion at a statewide gathering of farm safety leaders at University Farm, Monday, June 21.

The meeting will formally open the observation of National Farm Safety Week June 20-26 in Minnesota.

Unless extra precautions are taken this year, a resident on one of every four Minnesota farms will suffer a disabling injury within the next 12 months, says W. T. Foley, chairman of the Minnesota Farm Safety Week committee.

One out of every 10 Minnesota farmers will suffer a disabling injury, either on or off the job, in 1947, Foley adds.

The University Farm meeting has been called to work out a year-round program of farm safety for Minnesota. The meeting will start with a noon luncheon followed by round-table discussions.

The committee planning the meeting includes W. T. Foley, The Farmer magazine; Martin Ronning, chief engineer, Minneapolis Moline Co.; P. J. Penn, Minneapolis, J. I. Case Co.; and A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm.

Nationally Farm Safety Week is being sponsored by the National Safety Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the National Fire Protection Association, the Farm Equipment Institute; the American Farm Bureau Federation; the Farmer's Union; The National Grange; the American Red Cross and many other organization interested in agriculture and farm life.

A3465-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Agricultural research in Minnesota is not confined to University Farm in St. Paul. Experimental projects are being conducted by the University of Minnesota in 80 or the 87 counties in the state, according to Clyde H. Bailey, dean and director of the department of agriculture, University Farm.

Many divisions of the Experiment Station supplement their research in the laboratories, greenhouses and plots at University Farm, by conducting local trials and demonstrations throughout the state where climatic and soil conditions will make their investigations most exhaustive and conclusive.

They are agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy and plant genetics, entomology, forestry, horticulture, plant pathology and agricultural botany, and soils.

Horticulture and agronomy particularly are extensively involved in testing new varieties of grains, forages, fruits, and vegetables under a wide variety of conditions before they are given final recommendation by the station.

The focal points for regional research and centers are seven branch stations. They are Northwest School and Station at Crookston; West Central School and Station at Morris; North Central School and Station at Grand Rapids; Northeast Station at Duluth; Southeast Station at Waseca; Forest Experiment Station at Cloquet; and Fruit Farm at Excelsior.

The effort is essentially statewide. In addition to the branch stations owned and operated by the University of Minnesota, according to Dr. Bailey, special facilities, including land, are provided at times by individuals, corporations, cooperatives, counties, and other state agencies. Though such means, field trials of crops, weed control experiments, fertilizer tests, soil conservation and drainage studies, and demonstrations are conducted over extensive areas.

A3466-FH

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Plant pathologists at University Farm, St. Paul, have determined where 2,4-D can be most effectively used against weeds without injuring valuable grains.

The new group of herbicides is successful in control of dandelions, plantains, chickweeds, and other broad-leaved species of weeds in lawns and turf, and is replacing all other herbicides on lawns, A. H. Larson, assistant professor in agricultural botany, reports. It fails, however, to control crab grass and may seriously injure creeping bent and white clover.

2,4-D can control or eliminate susceptible weeds in grass pastures and meadows and along highways and fence rows without sustained injury to the grasses. It can control susceptible weeds in oats, wheat, barley, or rye without important reductions in yield of grain. It can eliminate poison ivy, sumacs, prickly ash, and alders in grass pastures, along roadsides, and in parks and cemeteries.

It is highly hazardous, however, when used in growing corn. 2,4-D herbicides seriously injure all forage legumes, field beans, peas, sorghums, potatoes, sugar beets, most truck and garden crops, and ornamental woody and herbaceous plants.

Larson reports that combinations of 2,4-D as an herbicide, together with special cropping and cultural practices now being investigated, promise to lower costs of controlling perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada and sow thistle.

One form of 2,4-D, the monohydrate of the sodium salt, they predict, will be marketed extensively as a herbicide this year. Dusts, one of the standard 2,4-D formulations, are now available to consumers.

A3467-FH

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Vine crops in Minnesota gardens are now being attacked by their worst enemies, the striped and spotted melon beetles, A. A. Granovsky, entomologist at University Farm, said today. Fortunately control is easy if 3 or 5 per cent DDT dust is properly used.

The adult beetles attack the leaves of melons, cucumbers and squash as soon as they sprout. The beetles make small, ragged holes and girdle the stems of young plants. Later they may attack the fruit, pitting it.

In addition, the beetles may transmit bacteria of a wilt disease and their larvae may feed on the roots of the plant, Granovsky declares.

The 3 or 5 per cent DDT dust should be applied sparingly over the young plants and on the soil around the plants as soon as the beetles are noticed. Dusting should not be overdone because some cucumber varieties may be susceptible to DDT injury. Dust lightly as often as needed to protect the new foliage.

A3468-HS



It's the fertile eggs that account for the greatest loss through~~am~~ spdlage during hot weather. Kill off the old roosters and keep young roosters away from the laying flock.--Cora Cooke.

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Harvesting a ton of silage with a binder and stationary cutter took a crew of seven men almost eight minutes. Harvesting a ton with a field chopper took a crew of four slightly more than eight minutes. These were the averages obtained in a study of silo filling work on several southeastern Minnesota farms last fall.--S. A. Engene

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Start renovating that old bed of ever-bearing strawberries as soon as the berries have been picked. Mow the old plants and weeds down with a scythe. Then to kill insects and disease pests, rake out all the straw and trash and burn. Run through the rows with a plow or cultivator in order~~to~~ narrow the rows. Finally fertilize along the sides of the~~row~~ using about one pound of complete fertilizer to each 25 feet of row.--L. C. Snyder

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The time to spray your plum trees for brown rot is about 10 days to two weeks before harvest or about the time the fruits start to color. Get your materials together now so you'll be ready to spray at the proper time.--Charles Okken.

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Injured flax seed will germinate poorly next spring. Harvest time is the time to avoid this injury. It's a good practice to thresh flax for seed at a lower speed than is used for the bulk of the crop, even at the expense of losing a small amount of seed.--M. B.

Moore

Harvest time is danger time on the farm. Farm accidents hit their peak when harvest is in full swing. Stop all machinery completely before oiling, adjusting or unclogging. Keep safety guards and shields in place at all times. Avoid wearing floppy or ragged clothing which catches easily in moving parts and avoid jumping off a machine before it has come to a full stop. Be safe during harvesting by being careful.--A. J. Schwantes

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~~Injunct~~ Scald all vegetables before freezing. Scalding is necessary to retard natural enzyme action which causes chemical changes in the quality, color, texture, flavor and vitamin content of vegetables.--J. D. Winter

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Midsummer pastures may mean shrinking milk checks unless the dairy herd is fed good hay along with the pasture. Even with grain prices high it will still pay to feed grain to the high producers. Besides ~~kan~~ maintaining production, supplementary summer feeding will keep dairy cattle up in flesh. Once a dairy cow becomes thin, it will take a lot of feed to build her up later in the season.--Ramer Leighton

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If you are thinking of renting or buying a farm, now is a good time to inspect it. Check the yields of different fields; look for weeds; poorly drained spots and erosions.--S. B. Cleland

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Theodore H. Fenske, newly-appointed associate director of field operations at University Farm, will be in charge of plans for opening the University of Minnesota's agricultural research center at Rosemount, C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, announced today.

Fenske has joined the staff at University Farm after spending nine years as superintendent of the University West Central School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Morris. His new position with the Agricultural Experiment Station will also include direction of field operations at University Farm and coordination of field operations at the University's various substations.

About 1,500 acres at the Gopher Ordnance plant at Rosemount has been placed at the disposal of the University for research in animal and plant breeding, soils experiments and research in dairy production. The land was leased to local farmers for the 1947 crop season so that plans to have the center in operation in 1948 could be completed after the 1947 appropriations were available.

A native of Bemidji, Fenske was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1929. Following graduation he was named a member of the faculty at the West Central School. In 1938 he was named superintendent of the school and experiment station.

Besides his work in the field of agricultural education and experimentation, Fenske has been active in Kiwanis work. He has been governor of the district Kiwanis organization and at present is district secretary-treasurer. He served two terms as chairman of the Kiwanis international committee on agriculture.

A3409-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 8 1947

To all counties

HARVEST FLAX EARLY  
FOR BETTER YIELDS

Flax is too valuable a crop to harvest and thresh carelessly this summer. It is a mistake for instance, to let the crop stand in the field after it is ripe, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many weeds make rapid growth during those last few days flax is allowed to stand. Early harvesting when only 90 per cent of the bolls are brown will not reduce the yield and quality of flax and it will cut down weed damage.

Naturally the grower must wait until the flax is fairly ripe because it is hard to cut too green, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. However, the longer the flax field is left standing after it is ripe the greater the labor and mechanical power required to cut the crop and the higher the dockage in the threshed flax.

University of Minnesota experiments indicate that flax seed is easily injured in threshing. Injured flax germinates poorly.

M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm, suggests that flax for seed be threshed at a lower speed than is used for the bulk of the crop. This may cut down yield a little but it will pay in better stands from the seed next summer.

News Bureau  
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July 8 1947

To all counties

### AGENT WARNS AGAINST HARVEST ACCIDENTS

Farm accidents on \_\_\_\_\_ county farms will hit their peak during the next few weeks, County agent \_\_\_\_\_ warned today. Harvest time is one of the most dangerous of the year with every farmer rushed in the race against weather.

Harvesting machinery with its high speed shafting, belting and gears together with its cutting mechanism increases the chance of injury, \_\_\_\_\_ says. In addition, harvest machinery is worked hard and hastily without proper precautions.

First step in reducing harvest accidents is to put the machines in good shape before harvest begins. Once harvest has begun, the National Safety Council suggests that these precautions be taken:

1. Stop all machinery completely before oiling, adjusting or unclogging.
2. Always keep safety guards and shields in place while the machinery is running.
3. Do not wear ragged, floppy clothing which catches easily in moving machine parts.
4. Operate machines at a reasonable speed. Start smoothly. Take corners slowly.
5. Avoid driving too close to the edge of ditches or embankments.
6. Don't jump off the machine before it stops.
7. Never allow small children around the machines.

It was no accident, \_\_\_\_\_ says, that Farm Safety Week was set for July 20 - 26. With harvest season about to begin, the need for safety practices is at its highest point of the year.

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To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

WISE BUYING MEANS MORE  
MONEY IN FAMILY PURSE

Since clothing farm families ranks second only to food in the slice it takes from the average household expense account, \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers need to know how to buy wisely, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. The smart buyer not only benefits himself but also helps create a demand for worthwhile merchandise for the whole community.

First step in developing better buymanship ability, according to Miss Linn, is to add the question, "What am I paying for?" to "What do I want?"

Reading labels and carefully examining garments differently priced will usually show whether extra features are worth the additional money. Some differences which vary the price of shirts, for example, may be the fullness of the cut, the weight of material, the fit of the collar and a treatment which guarantees no shrinkage.

In selecting little girls' dresses, the problem is to decide whether one can afford to pay for high styling and added trimmings. Little girls' dresses vary greatly in price because styling makes up a large part of the cost.

Depths of pleats and hems, fullness of yoke and sleeves, well-finished pockets and seams, quality of material and matching buttons are among the points to be checked in buying women's and children's dresses.

It is important, Miss Linn says, that consumers keep up-to-date on new developments and ask for labels on their clothing which will accurately describe treatments and blends. Alert customers who know what they are asking for and who show appreciation of values encourage retailers to provide worthwhile goods that are specifically labeled.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 8 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

RID HOUSE OF FLIES  
BY SPRAYING WITH DDT

DDT is one of the most effective insecticides for killing houseflies, according to A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at University Farm. Advantage of DDT is that for about two months it will continue to kill flies resting on surfaces that have been sprayed.

Dr. Hodson recommends using a 5 per cent oil solution or emulsion on places in the house where flies normally rest, such as hanging light fixtures, drop cords, frames of windows and doors. Walls and ceilings should be thoroughly sprayed in the kitchen, pantry or dining room where food odors attract flies, as well as on back porches and entryways. Spray until the surface is wet but not until droplets begin to run.

Often the inside of the house can be kept fairly free of flies by spraying outside surfaces such as window and door screens, as well as the areas around doors. Garbage cans and walls against which they stand should also be treated. These outdoor areas may need to be treated every two or three weeks during the summer. Wettable powders may be used for spraying outdoors.

The oil solution of DDT should never be used where it will fall on plants in window boxes or gardens because the oil burns plants, Dr. Hodson warns. He offers these additional precautions in using DDT: (1) Don't spray oil solutions near fires; (2) Never let sprays get on eating utensils or food; (3) Never use oil solutions on animals; (4) When applying DDT, remove fish and pets from the room and cover plants; (5) Wash exposed skin with warm soapy water after using DDT; (6) Avoid excessive inhalation of dusts and sprays; (7) If DDT is swallowed accidentally, drink mustard water (1 teaspoon dry mustard in a glass of warm water) immediately to induce vomiting and consult a physician at once.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Twelve Minnesota men will judge national radio, press, and visual aids contests at the annual convention of the American Association of Agricultural Editors to be held at Murphy Hall, University of Minnesota, August 6-8.

Entries in the contests have been received from 25 state agricultural colleges, according to Paul C. Johnson, editor, Publications Office, University Farm, who is host to the meeting.

G. J. Kunau, Goodhue County Agent, Red Wing, is chairman of the publications committee. Mitchell V. Charnley, professor in journalism, University of Minnesota, and Paul Dittmore, assistant managing editor, Northwest Miller, Minneapolis, complete the committee.

Members of the press committee include Harold Pederson, Hennepin County Agent, Minneapolis (chairman); W. H. Kircher, field editor, The Farmer magazine, St. Paul; and Wilbur Elston, city editor, Minneapolis Tribune.

Larry Haeg, WCCO farm director, is chairman of the radio committee which also includes David Johnson, program director, WCAL, Northfield, and Clifford Cairns, Wilson Packing Co., Albert Lea.

Members of the visual aids exhibits committee include chairman J. I. Swedberg, Redwood County Agent, Redwood Falls; Warner Clapp, University Farm photographer; and Goodrich Walton, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

A3410-HS



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Poison ivy may be tough, but, according to A. H. Larson, assistant professor in agricultural botany, University Farm, St. Paul, it is not invincible.

The common low shrubby form that causes poisoning only on legs and hands can be eliminated with least danger by spraying or sprinkling the plants with a solution of sodium chlorate or with a chemical called "Ammate". In direct light 2,4-D is effective.

The simplest method of elimination, says Larson, would be to find someone known to be immune to ivy poisoning to dig or pull out the underground rootstocks. But since such persons are rare, the next best answer is to dissolve one pound sodium chlorate in one gallon of water and apply either with a power sprayer, a knapsack sprayer or a sprinkling can.

Spray half the solution across thick stands in one direction, and the rest in the opposite direction. The leaves will die and dry up in a few hours. Any salt remaining in the surface soil layer will prevent new growth. It is best to treat the plants in dry weather when there is no chance that rains will wash the salt away before it takes effect.

Do not let children walk through treated areas until several rains have washed the salt into the soil, Larson warns. Take off clothing and wash immediately. The fire hazard is great when salt solution dries.

The ammate may be dissolved in water and then sprinkled on. Use a cheap sprinkling can as the ammate is very corrosive on metals. Rinse out sprinkler as soon as possible. Full directions appear on the container.

A3471-FH

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Picking a juicy red apple off a tree growing right in your own yard need not be just a pipedream. In fact, Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, University Farm, sees no reason why, "since good fruit can be grown in every county in the state, every farm family or city family with sufficient ground should not grow its own supply of apples, pears, strawberries and others for fresh use as well as for freezing and canning."

In new Extension Bulletin 255, "The Home Fruit Planting," Snyder points out that the chief excuse given by most farmers for not growing fruits is that proper control of insects and diseases in the home orchard presents a very serious problem. To overcome that objection he proposes a program for spraying that will be necessary to produce reasonably clean fruit.

Pest control, however, is only one of four things on which the horticulturist bases success or failure of growing fruits. Selecting the planting site, choosing varieties adapted to temperature and soil conditions of your locality, and cultural care are others.

Soil should be fertile and well drained for most fruits, he cautions. Planting site needs differ with different fruits, but all of them need a windbreak.

In this bulletin Snyder not only tells how to plant and care for these fruit trees, but identifies and recommends prevention methods and cures for insects and diseases established by the departments of entomology and plant pathology. For a free copy, write the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3412-FH

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers were advised today to hold their bred sows as insurance against a soft corn crop. According to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, a large fall pig crop will be a good way of using a soft corn crop this fall.

Many farmers have been selling their bred sows because of the soaring corn prices. Corn probably will be scarce this fall and prices may be high. However, if corn is soft it must be used on the farm during the winter to avoid spoilage.

Using a soft corn crop is not the only reason for holding on to bred sows, Zavoral declares.

Hog prices promise to be very favorable during the next year. They may not reach their former peaks, but they will be high enough to give the farmer a good income.

Although farmers intend to keep 9 per cent more sows for farrowing this fall than last year, the United States fall pig crop is expected to be 32 per cent below the record 1943 figure and 2 per cent below the 10-year average.

Since the U.S. department asked for a 15 per cent increase in production over 1946, it is likely that hog production will not meet the goal. Minnesota hog production this fall probably will be 17 per cent below the 10-year average and only 3 per cent above last fall, according to estimates by the State Cooperative Reporting Service. All these figures point to a pig crop smaller than needed.

The decision as to how large a fall pig crop to raise depends on individual conditions on every farm. Most farmers, however, will profit by planning a larger fall pig crop. This means keeping, not selling, bred sows and in some cases, where winter facilities are adequate, breeding sows now for late fall farrowing. A3413-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

A short course for on-the-farm instructors of vocational agriculture will be held at University Farm, August 11-15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Special instruction in visual education, farm management, dairying, animal husbandry and other farm subjects will be given at the course.

Nearly 100 teachers of veteran vocational agriculture classes in Minnesota are expected to attend.

Milo Peterson, a ssociate professor of agricultural education at University Farm, is in charge of arrangements for the course.

A342~~5~~-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Measures to prevent serious damage from the Japanese beetle have now gone into full swing throughout the state. Although the beetle has not been found in Minnesota, a trapping campaign was started this week by the State Entomologist office at University Farm, working with federal authorities.

By detecting the beetle as soon as it arrives in Minnesota, proper control measures can be started before damage is serious, says T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist. The beetle is easily spread by airplane, trucks, trains and the like. It is now established in the Chicago area.

To detect the beetle one thousand traps have been set at 18 Minnesota cities, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Austin, Albert Lea, Fairmont, New Ulm, Owatonna, Faribault, Rochester, St. Cloud, Little Falls, Brainerd, Wadena, Detroit Lakes, Moorhead, Fergus Falls, Alexandria and Sauk Center.

The yellow, funnel-shaped metal traps are suspended from an iron rod and are baited with geraniol, and oil with a strong attraction for beetles. Aamodt has asked home owners to cooperate by permitting the traps to be placed on their property for 30 days.

The Japanese beetle is iridescent green and brown about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long with a row of white spots along its side. The beetle is very destructive and feeds on hundreds of host plants. The grub feed in the soil on roots of plants and seriously damage nursery stock, lawns and pastures.

Aamodt asks that anyone seeing such a beetle send it to the Entomologist's office at University Farm in a pill box or bottle immediately.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Plans for an all-out effort to cut down farm accidents which injure 50,000 farmers and kill nearly 100 every year in Minnesota will be presented by Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, at a special meeting of farm safety leaders at University Farm, July 21.

The meeting of safety leaders will open observance of national Farm Safety Week, July 20-26, in Minnesota.

Dr. H. Herman Young, Mayo Clinic, who has been a leader in farm safety programs in Minnesota for several years, will outline the seriousness of farm accidents to the group.

A. V. Rohleder, president of the Minnesota Safety Council; Martin Leaf, Willmar safety leader; Peter Loughrey, Winona, whose banquet for injured farmers brought him national recognition last year; Charles Partridge, Owatonna, Minnesota Implements' Dealers' Association; and John Lapham, Minneapolis, secretary of the North Central Electrical association will appear on the program.

Representatives of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and Grange, several county agents and other farm leaders will also attend the conference.

A3416-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The first late blight of potatoes this year was found yesterday at Hollandale in the southern part of the state. How far it will develop depends on the weather and control measures by growers, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

No blight has been found thus far in commercial potato fields, Rose reports. Blight has been found in farmers' fields, abandoned field pits, and in a farm garden.

In cool, humid weather the disease spreads rapidly and could destroy a field in a few days. In hot, dry weather, the disease may be completely checked. At present it is difficult to tell what may happen.

The past few days have been hot and nights cool so that each night the disease spreads and is stopped the next morning, Rose says. With blight already present a few cool, wet days could cause serious damage to the crop.

Farmers can protect their potato fields by spraying or dusting with one of the copper fungicides. If the weather continues cool and humid, apply the fungicide every 6 or 7 days. During hot weather apply every 10 to 14 days.

The volunteer potato plants that grow on potato dumps are the worst source of infection for local epidemics. Spray such plants in dumps with a good weed killer that will kill all plants.

Potato late blight also attacks tomatoes and causes fruit rot on the vine. The tomatoes should be sprayed like potatoes.

A3479-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 15 1947

To all counties

KEEP BRED SOWS  
SAYS SWINE MAN

A prospective soft corn crop in \_\_\_\_\_ County is another reason for \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers to keep their bred sows for fall farrowing, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declared today.

If the corn crop is soft, it can be used effectively as feed for hogs, \_\_\_\_\_ points out. Of course, conditions on individual farms will determine how large a fall crop of pigs can be fed, but the soft corn prospects should not cut down on farrowing plans.

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, who recommends keeping the bred sows, declares that there are other reasons for a large fall pig crop this year.

Hog prices promise to be very favorable during the coming year. They may not reach their former peaks, but they will be high enough to give the farmer a good income.

Present indications are that the U.S. pig crop will be larger than last fall but still will be 2 per cent below the ten-year average and 32 per cent below the record year of 1943.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has asked for a 15 per cent increase in fall pig crop. Since there will be only 9 per cent more sows farrowing this fall than last, the fall pig crop will be below what is needed.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 15 1947

To all counties  
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS  
AND 4-H CLUB AGENTS

WANT YOUR CANNED FRUIT  
TO WIN PRIZES AT FAIR?

Uniform color and size of fruit are important factors for \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers and 4-H club members to consider who are canning jars of fruit to exhibit at fairs this fall, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Following timetables carefully will also give a product that will stand up favorably under exhibit conditions, Miss Rowe says. Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," contains accurate directions and timetables for canning based on research and may be obtained from the county extension office.

Miss Rowe stresses the importance of cleanliness of all jars to be exhibited. After the jars are cold and seals have been tested, wash them thoroughly in barely lukewarm, soapy water, giving special attention to the screw thread at the top of the jar but being careful not to disturb the seal. After the jar is rinsed and dried, the screw band should be screwed on tightly for carrying so that a seal broken in transit will not result in spilling the contents. The jar should then be labeled exactly according to regulations.

Turning the halves of fruit out side down when putting them into the jar makes an orderly, compact, attractive arrangement. Most judges favor a solid pack of fruit with a minimum of floating. Parboiling in syrup makes it possible to get more fruit into the jar, reduces floating and helps prevent discoloration of pieces at top of the jar. Covering all pieces in the jar with syrup will also prevent darkening.

In canning peaches, Miss Rowe suggests omitting peach pits from the pack, as they may give an overly strong flavor and may become a factor in spoilage. In canning pears, blanch the fruit in boiling water, then dip in cold water and rub off the skin with the hand, to make a smoother surface and also save fruit. The stem, core and blossom end should also be removed. Care should be used in selecting peaches and pears that are not too large to go into the jar without excess cutting.

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  
July 15 1947

For western counties

**PROTECTION NEEDED  
FOR SHELTERBELTS**

Permitting your livestock to graze in your farmstead shelterbelt or windbreak may provide protection against the summer heat, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, but the damage done will more than offset the value of protection.

Livestock will browse off the lower branches of the trees and all the reproduction, removing all the vegetation so essential in wind stoppage. In addition they will injure the bark by rubbing, thus providing an entrance for tree diseases and insect pests.

Worst of all in their moving about they will pack the soil enough to prevent the roots from getting the air supply they need, says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm.

To provide the shelter needed by livestock during hot summer days, build a straw or moveable board shade in the pasture or feed-lot, Wood suggests.

Better still fence off a small area at the high point in the field or in the fence corners and plant several trees such as elm or cottonwood and nurse them along to provide that shade.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 15 1947

To all counties

FARM PRICES HIT  
POST WAR HIGHS

If history should repeat itself, \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers would face a serious drop in income during the next year. Two years after the end of World War I, farm product prices dropped rapidly.

Farm prices, however, are not following the same pattern they followed after the first war, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. The peak in prices then reached 235 per cent of 1910-1914 in May, 1920. One year later it had dropped to 112 per cent of 1910-1914.

Early this spring farm prices again hit a peak of 280 of the 1910-1914 period. There has been only a small decline since then.

There are several factors in the picture today that should cushion the fall and make it less severe than after World War I. Farmers should take advantage of these factors to adjust their farm plans to action for peace-time demand, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm.

Reasons that prices may not drop as quickly after this war include the strong foreign demand for relief of starving people, high employment and high purchasing power in the United States, and support prices.

Dvoracek points out, however, that farm costs are still rising. They will not drop as rapidly as the prices farmers receive. This will cut down farm income once prices begin to fall, and adds another reason for careful planning for the future by the farmer and by the nation.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 15 1947

To all counties

**CULTIVATE SAFETY  
TO CUT ACCIDENTS**

The tragic deaths, disabilities, suffering and losses from farm accidents can be avoided, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized today as Farm Safety Week, July 20-26 draws to a close. Most of the remedies are simple, inexpensive and obvious.

Every year accidents take 16,000 lives on farms. In \_\_\_\_\_ County alone a member of one out of every four farm families will suffer a disabling injury, he says.

The farm home is the most frequent place farm accidents take place. Outside of the home livestock, machinery and falls account for a large part of the farm accident toll.

There are many ways to cultivate safety. Here are a few suggestions, but don't overlook other safety measures on the farm.

1. Keep the work shop orderly.
2. Handle bulls carefully. Remove tusks from boars and keep bulls in high pens if possible.
3. Don't leave pitchforks laying around carelessly. A simple rack will provide a safe place for storing pitchforks.
4. Check harnesses and other equipment for weak or worn parts. Keep alleyways clean and free from tripping hazards.
5. Keep steps and railings in repair.
6. Remember that neglected ladders or things like open cisterns and other tempting hazards lead children to tragic accidents.
7. Keep poisonour drugs or sprays, guns, matches, sharp knives away from children.
8. Clean up protruding nails, old boards, broken glass and other rubbish around the farm yard.

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

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Armed with the knowledge of where mold spores come from, Clyde M. Christensen, assistant professor in plant pathology at University Farm, reports, bakeries have made effective use of disinfectants for washing equipment, fungicidal paints for walls and woodwork where molds might grow, air filters and ultraviolet lamps, and chemicals.

The objective is cleanliness, and as a result, says Christensen, bread, "if not yet perfect, is at least much less moldy than it used to be." Christensen recommends cleanliness as the first requirement in protecting bread from mold spores in bakeries.

Experiments conducted in the biochemistry division at University Farm have exonerated flour from blame as a cause or source of molds in bread, Christensen reports. They revealed that molds in flour and on bread cannot survive temperatures reached inside a loaf when it is baked.

Bakery researchers further found that when loaves were taken directly from the oven and placed in sterile, air-tight containers, they remained free of molds. But when exposed to air a few seconds or a few minutes after taken from the oven and then placed in sterile, air-tight containers, the loaves became moldy. The perpetrators, they concluded, were invisible spores in the air, on bakery equipment, and in the surroundings.

A3478-FH

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold its annual summer meeting, July 17-18, at Thief River Falls, C. S. Reynolds, president, Clearbrook, announced today.

Several leading United States and Canadian experts will speak at the meeting which is expected to attract 300 Minnesota beekeepers. M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois, editor of the American Bee Journal, and James I. Hamilton, Beltsville, Maryland, Chief of the Bee Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will address one session.

Canadian bee authorities scheduled to attend the meeting include Erdman Braun, Brandon, Manitoba; E. C. Martin, extension specialist in beekeeping, Winnipeg; and Frank Garland, manager of the Manitoba Honey Corporation.

Several demonstrations have also been scheduled for the meeting, according to C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist at University Farm.

A3479-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

That old pest of the lawn, crabgrass, is here again. However, you don't have to let it stay, says D. W. Frear, agronomist for the weed and seed division at University Farm. Left alone, a single crabgrass plant will produce as many as 200,000 seeds.

Control should be started now while the grass is in the seedling stage. In mowing the lawn with crabgrass, catch the clippings in a grass catcher and burn to destroy the seeds.

Many seedlings in the two-leaf stage are destroyed by sodium chlorate, one pound to five gallons or 3.5 ounces to one gallon of water applied on 1,000 square feet. Regular lawn grasses will not be injured seriously, but repeated applications may be necessary.

Water-white kerosene, to which a little soap has been added, will control crabgrass also. It should be sprayed in the two-leaf seedling stage or before seed is formed. Apply  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gallon on 300 square feet in late afternoon when temperature is from 85 to 90 degrees. Water heavily the next morning, Frear says.

Water-white kerosene may injure other grasses slightly but they will recover.

Shaded with mulch or tarpaper, crabgrass often dies while good lawn grasses may turn yellow but quickly recover.

A weed chemical called TAT-C-LECT is said to kill crabgrass, especially young seedlings, in all stages of growth and to deposit a residue in the soil which retards germination and growth of young plants, Frear adds.

A3420-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota's 180 veteran on-the-farm training classes will join other farm organizations in Minnesota in the drive to eliminate farm accidents during Farm Safety Week, July 20-26.

More than 5,000 veterans who are training on the farm will devote all classes during the week to farm safety, according to Leo Knuti, state supervisor of agricultural education.

The veterans will meet once or twice during the week in a class at the local high school. In addition the instructor will meet with the students on their home farms.

At all these sessions during National Farm Safety Week, the students will check their farms to eliminate all hazards. In addition, they will study safety measures they might adopt at home.

Veteran agriculture classes will also be represented at the special meeting of safety leaders to be held at University Farm, July 21, at University Farm.

A3481-HS



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Cultivating around trees during the hot months of July and August when weeds and young tree roots are competing for survival is essential in establishing a good farm planting, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

Cultivation, Anderson says, not only eliminates weeds but leaves the ground in condition to retain moisture and absorb summer rains. Do not cultivate too deep or too close to trees so the roots are cut off, and avoid hilling up the soil too high around the plants, Anderson advises.

Small evergreens on the south and southwest side can be protected against drying out during hot weather by shading them with shingles or small boards a foot or so from the tree. Cultivation will also help protect the evergreens.

A3482-JB

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

Daily papers

RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 18

A new, expanded research program, geared to serve Minnesota's position as third ranking state in turkey production, will start at the University of Minnesota's agricultural research center at Rosemount early next year.

The research program is being planned by H. J. Sloan, in charge of the poultry section at University Farm, and facilities for turkey raising are being arranged by Theodore H. Fenske, newly appointed associate director in charge of field operations.

Chief emphasis in the new turkey research program will be placed on nutrition and breeding problems. The University will begin operations with about 500 breeders and 3,000 young stock at Rosemount, Sloan says.

Staff members will study different types of turkey rations, methods of feeding, and nutritive requirements of turkeys. Breeding experiments will emphasize improvement of the market type of bird, higher egg production, increased hatchability, and increased livability of poults.

Until recently, extensive turkey research has not been feasible because of a small staff and inadequate facilities at University Farm. This situation was remedied this spring when the legislature appropriated funds to obtain additional research workers and teachers and to develop facilities at Rosemount.

Turkeys cannot be raised close to chickens or on ground used by chickens because of the danger of disease, Sloan explains. The new quarters will enable the University to keep turkeys far from other poultry.

A3483-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The University of Minnesota's new School of Veterinary Medicine will enroll its first class this fall, C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture at University Farm, announced today. The establishment of the school was authorized at the last session of the Minnesota legislature, and the curriculum has already been worked out.

The legislature also appropriated \$600,000 for construction of a new veterinary medicine building at University Farm, but building material scarcities will make it impossible to have the building ready for the 1947-1948 school year.

Temporary housing, now being arranged, will provide the space needed to start the school, says W. L. Boyd, chief of the division of veterinary medicine. The first class, which begins October 1, will necessarily be a small one because of the necessity of using temporary housing and difficulty of getting equipment and teaching staff on short notice.

The new school will work closely with the University of Minnesota Medical School. Members of the medical school staff will teach some of the classes required in the veterinary medicine curriculum.

The school will fill a long need for training veterinary students in the state. During the past few years, Iowa State College, Ames, and other veterinary colleges have been unable to admit students from Minnesota. Consequently Minnesota students were unable to study veterinary medicine.

The minimum admission requirements for the school will be two academic years of pre-veterinary college work. The veterinary medicine course is set up on a 4-year basis so complete training will cover six years, Boyd says.

A3424-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Average sale prices of Minnesota farms today stand nearly 70 per cent above pre-war years, J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm, declared today, warning young farmers to think twice before going heavily in debt to buy farms.

Farming still offers opportunity to the ambitious young man. However, in many cases he might be wiser to wait a few years until land prices are lower and farm income has levelled off before buying.

It is still possible to start farming by entering a partnership or by renting, he declares. Starting by either of these ways will give the young farmer necessary experience without taking the risk of buying land at inflated prices.

If a mortgage is placed on a farm for 75 per cent of its present price, the mortgage load per acre may amount to more than the farm sold for at 1935-39 prices, McNulty points out. If income should fall, such a debt load could only result in delinquent mortgages for many farms.

Even more important than the capital is experience and training in agriculture. More young farmers have failed due to poor training and experience than from the lack of money, McNulty says.

A3485-HS

Lice and mites are the cause of that drop in egg production more than most poultry raisers suspect as a close look at the hens for lice and roasts for lice and mites will often reveal. They cause an unnecessarily high feed waste with feed prices at record levels. Black-leaf 40 on the roasts is the time-saving control for lice, while spraying with carbolineum takes care of the mites.--Cora Cooke.

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Automatic unloading devices save time and labor when field loaders are used for hay or silage. Minnesota farmers using homemade wagon boxes with power unloading devices chopped and blew into the barn a ton of hay in 1.1 man hours; farmers who pushed the chopped hay into the blower by hand used 1.4 man hours.--S. A. Engene

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When two or more proteins are mixed together, they are usually utilized more effectively by hogs than they would be alone. The reason for this is that the proteins may supplement one another.--H. G. Zavoral

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Small calves usually do better if kept in during hot weather. In the pasture they are exposed to heat and flies and often do not get as much feed as they would in the barn. If they are turned on pasture, they must have additional feed.--Ralph Wayne

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Keep those spring pigs moving fast this summer. Everyone is trying to get their pigs to market early this fall while prices are good so don't get left in the scramble.--S. B. Cleland

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Head off insect damage in your stored grain now. A few precautions will save trouble later. Thresh damp, weedy or badly lodged parts of ~~wild~~ fields separately. Keep this grain or that threshed in cleaning up around the machine in a separate bin. Insects thrive on damp, cracked or damaged grain.--A. C. Hodson

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Your raspberries will yield better next year if they are thinned now. If grown in hills, prune the old canes as soon as the berries have been picked and thin out the new canes to 8 to 10 to the hill. In the hedge rows, cut out the old canes and thin the new ones to 3 or 4 to the running foot. In thinning, leave the strongest canes for next year's crop.--L. C. Snyder

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Now while the yards are dry and firm is a good time to get in concrete feeding floors or other concrete jobs. Don't allow the fresh concrete to dry too rapidly. Keep it damp for three or four days by covering with wet straw or earth.--C. K. Otis

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

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farm and safety leaders pledged themselves this week to do everything possible to hold farm safety interest at high level throughout the year. Meeting at University Farm Monday in observance of National Farm Safety Week, they heard reports from counties that have done outstanding work in reducing farm accidents and outlined plans for a sustained effort throughout the year.

W. T. Foley, associate editor of The Farmer, St. Paul, will head an action committee which has been given two objectives: (1) to coordinate efforts of the Extension Service, safety councils, farm organizations and industrial groups to insure an active farm safety organization in each county; (2) to designate the most dangerous farm accidents according to season and throw the spotlight on these by enlisting all forms of publicity.

Members of the committee, besides Mr. Foley, are T. A. Erickson, public relations counsel for General Mills, Minneapolis; W. A. Dickinson, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul; Clara Oberg, Ramsey 4-H agent; A. J. Schwantes, chief in the division of agricultural engineering; S. H. Rutford, assistant extension director, and Paul C. Johnson, editor, all of University Farm.

PCJ  
A3186

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Graduates and former students of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, representing 15 counties, will renew friendships and revive memories at three summer reunions to be held in August.

Alumni from Jackson, Martin and Faribault will meet August 3 at Lincoln Park, Fairmont. Max K. Hinds, St. Paul, secretary of the School of Agriculture Alumni association, will be guest speaker.

A reunion of alumni from Houston, Fillmore and Winona counties will also be held August 3, at Lanesboro. Victor Dose, 1937 graduate from St. Paul, will speak.

Joseph A. Nowotny, director of physical education, University Farm, will address alumni from Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Benton and Morrison counties when they meet August 10 at Indian Trading Post, Mille Lacs Lake.

Meetings are being planned by the district presidents, Delbert Kahoun, Rushford, for Houston, Fillmore and Winona; William Fox, Princeton, for Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Benton and Morrison; and Harold Jagodzinske, Welcome, for Jackson, Martin and Faribault.

FH  
A3187



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Farmers should give more attention to safety practices in the farm woodlot, Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm, said today. According to a recent survey conducted over an eight-year period, wood, the products of wood and their manufacture were responsible for approximately 18 per cent of accidents to farm people.

Woods safety is an important phase of the farm safety program because farm people as a group own the greatest percentage of commercial timberland in Minnesota. In addition, many farmers are owners and operators of small sawmills where frequent accidents cause loss in production. Although it is a good idea to check on accident prevention in the farm woodland and around the sawmill during Farm Safety Week, July 20-26, Wood emphasized the importance of practising safety throughout the year.

Wood recommended these safety precautions for anyone working in the woods and around sawmills:

Keep all tools sharp and in good repair.

Keep all loose tools, cant hooks and axes in their places.

Take time out to cut brush and low-hanging limbs so you have a firm footing when you saw and a clean space to swing the axe.

Have space enough to avoid kickbacks caused by the spring of limbs as the tree strikes other trees or the ground.

Never attempt to pull out a lodged tree by hand. Use a long steel cable and tractor or a heavy block and tackle and a team.

Use suitable equipment when skidding and loading logs and make certain the load is properly secured before moving.

Be sure the safety devices and guards are properly installed on all equipment before putting the sawmill in operation.

Keep the ground around the mill free of debris, slabs and edgings.

Be sure equipment is not in operation when adjustments are being made.

Avoid wearing ragged or loose clothing which might catch in machinery parts.

JB  
A348

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

Daily papers

Release Friday, July 25

For the first time in seven months, the purchasing power of Minnesota farm products has increased. Purchasing power now stands at only 43 per cent above the 1935-1939 period, even though prices received by farmers is 262 per cent above that level.

Writing in the July 25 issue of the University of Minnesota "Farm Business Notes," O. K. Hallberg and W. C. Waite, agricultural economists at University Farm, point out that prices received for Minnesota farm products rose 6.1 per cent for crops, 4.5 for livestock and 2.7 for livestock products.

During May prices had dropped 6 per cent, but much of this drop was recovered in June.

Corn led in the price increases, rising 19 per cent. Cattle rose 10 per cent; barley and oats, 6 per cent; and butterfat, 5 per cent.

Some farm products prices fell during the month, Waite says. Hay dropped 7 per cent; chickens, 4 per cent; and wheat and milk, 2 per cent.

HS  
A3489

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 22 1947

To all counties

KEEP COCKERELS,  
PULLETS APART

Selling the cockerels at the right time is a big factor in determining the earnings from that part of the poultry enterprise, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. He calls attention to a statement by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm in regard to present prices of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -pound springs compared to the prices of lighter springs. A difference of four cents a pound, as at present, will more than pay for the feed it takes to put that extra weight on springs of the heavy breeds.

However, he warns that a gain from feeding to the heavier weights will be likely to pay in the long run only if it is not done at the expense of the pullets. The production of eggs is the real profit source on most Minnesota farms, and it pays to give all the attention necessary to insure good growth in the pullets.

If keeping the cockerels a little longer means crowding the pullets it would be better to let the cockerels go at the lower price. This is especially true in hot weather which will continue for some time yet. The ideal thing would be to put up a wire roosting shelter for the pullets, continuing to feed the cockerels in the brooder house until they are ready for market. The pullets will grow and feather much faster in these open shelters than in a brooder house in warm weather.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ urges especially that Leghorn cockerels be moved off to market as soon as they reach two or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Leghorns gain at only a high feed cost after that time and there is no chance of getting a higher price per pound as there is in the heavy breeds. Leghorn cockerels above that weight are almost certain to mean a loss in returns from them, and in addition they are a constant handicap to the growth of the pullets.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 22 1947

To all counties

USE CULTIVATOR IN  
FARM SHELTERBELTS

While the corn cultivator is still attached to the tractor, use it to clean the weeds out of the farmstead shelterbelt or field windbreak, suggests County Agent

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Like any other crop, trees will respond to clean cultivation by increased growth and development. In addition, removing most of the weed competition will help store up moisture for the drier periods later in the summer, \_\_\_\_\_ points out.

When cultivating, avoid using any piece of equipment that will bank the soil in around the trees. Discs used other than in a tandem arrangement will cause hilling. To obtain best results, use the corn cultivator, a spring-tooth cultivator or any other piece of equipment that will give shallow cultivation, urges Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm. Shallow cultivation at regular intervals will keep the weed competition from retarding tree growth.

Keeping the shelterbelts and windbreaks clean cultivated is necessary only until the first week in August. Late cultivation has a tendency to stimulate late fall growth at a time when the trees should be hardening off for winter, Wood warns. When the weeds are left which develop after the last cultivation, they will help to catch and hold snow, giving additional protection to the trees during the winter months.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 22 1947

To all counties

SPACE STRAWBERRIES  
FOR BETTER YIELDS

Letting too many strawberry runner plants set or all the young raspberry canes develop will result in sharply reduced fruit yields and inferior fruit quality.

Failure to thin out surplus runner plants is one of the most important causes of small crops and deformed berries. According to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, runner plants should be spaced from six to eight inches apart in a matted row that is about two feet wide. Late formed runner plants should be removed to avoid overcrowding. Experiments have shown that where plants are spaced eight inches apart the yields are about four times as great as where they are allowed to grow four inches apart.

Runner plants may be spaced by hand and surplus runners cut off with a knife or hoe before they have anchored, if the patch is small. If the patch is large, however, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, suggests going over the row with a rake and pulling out any late plants after the desirable number of runner plants has set.

Keeping the soil between rows clean cultivated during summer is a good way to cut off young raspberry canes that come up. When the last berries have been picked, Snyder advises cutting out the old canes and thinning out new ones. Thin to three or four of the strongest new canes per running foot in the hedgerows and five to eight canes in the individual hills, depending on soil and moisture conditions. To destroy disease and insect pests, burn all canes that have been removed.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Haste in getting the crop into granaries before frost sets in may be a necessity. But to save time by oiling machinery while it is running, jumping off moving machines, turning corners at high speed, is, according to the National Safety Council, just another step toward fulfilling predictions that one out of every 10 Minnesota farmers will suffer a disabling injury, either on or off the job, in 1947.

Machinery, falls and livestock cause the most accidents on the farm, and harvest time, when the farmer is racing against weather, is one of the most dangerous of the year. A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm, warns farmers that accidents will hit their peak during the next few weeks, and urges that they take every precaution to prevent death or injury.

Some of his suggestions, to be observed not only at harvest time but all year round, are:

First, always have machinery in good repair and see that it is in good shape before the work begins. Keep safety guards and shields in place while the machinery is running; do not wear ragged, floppy clothing which will catch easily in moving parts; stop all machinery completely before oiling, adjusting or unclogging; avoid driving too close to the edge of ditches or embankments; and operate machines at reasonable speed.

Schwantes further urges farmers to keep small children away from machines and to cover up open cisterns, remove ladders, guns, matches, sharp knives, poisonous drugs or sprays which might tempt them.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Freezing part of the summer's catch of fish is one way of helping to reduce the cost of living.

Since fish spoils rapidly, however, it should, if possible, be frozen the same day as it is caught, J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, advised today. Until it is frozen, it is advisable to keep the fish in a refrigerator or packed in crushed ice,

Fish is prepared for freezing the same as for the table. After scaling, cleaning and rinsing, small whole fish may be frozen without further preparation. Be sure to wash and drain fish thoroughly, Professor Winter cautions.

When fish such as bass or pike is cut into slices, fillets or steaks, it is preferable to rinse the cut pieces in brine made with one cup of pure table salt per gallon of water. Brine should be used only with lean types of fish, however, as it will hasten rancidity when used on oily fish like lake trout.

Since fish dries out rapidly, especially when cut, good packaging is very important. Winter recommends wrapping it in moisture-vapor resistant cellophane or aluminum foil.

Though the quality of fat fish deteriorates rapidly in keeping, Canadian experiments show that lake trout and other fat fish will keep well when soaked for about 20 minutes in an ascorbic acid solution made with 3 tablespoons of ascorbic acid to a gallon of water.

A3491-JB

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Ailing red cedars, the extent of which has alarmed owners throughout the state, are suffering from an unusual form of winter killing, according to Clyde M. Christensen, plant pathologist at University Farm.

After receiving an avalanche of calls and letters about dying red cedars, Dr. Christensen, together with Dr. A. C. Hodson, University entomologist, made a survey of nurseries west of the Twin Cities. They found no evidence of fungus or other kind of disease, and noticed that the effects were scattered and especially prevalent on older trees.

The main part of the damage, Christensen reported, was done long ago and has just showed up now. He surmised that the warm November weather last fall may have stimulated the trees to activity so that winter caught them unprepared.

A heavy population of aphids, found by Dr. Hodson, is believed to have contributed largely to the destruction of cedars. The scientists assure red cedar owners that this menace has already been quite effectively taken care of by lady bird beetles, lace-wing flies and other aphid predators.

Though some of the cedars are dead, most of them, Christensen predicted, will look much better in September than they do now. A good share of those he saw already were recovering and putting out new green shoots for branches.

The plant pathologist suggests pruning the affected cedars to remove dead twigs and branches and cutting back the living branches to stimulate more vigorous shoot development.

A3102-FH



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

One of the most effective ways of getting rid of houseflies, which become more of a pest than ever during late summer months, is to use DDT, A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at University Farm, said today. Advantage of DDT is that for about two months it will continue to kill flies resting on surfaces that have been sprayed.

A 5 per cent oil solution or emulsion should be used on places in the house where flies normally rest, such as hanging light fixtures, drop cords, door and window frames, Dr. Hodson said. Walls and ceilings should also be thoroughly sprayed in the kitchen, pantry, dining room and back porch where food odors attract flies. Spray until the surface is wet, but not until droplets begin to run.

Spraying outside surfaces such as window and door screens and areas around doors will help to keep the inside of the house fairly free of flies. Garbage cans and walls against which they stand should also be treated. These outdoor areas may need to be treated every two or three weeks during summer. Wettable powders may be used for spraying outdoors.

Because the oil solution of DDT will burn plants, it should never be used where it will fall on plants in window boxes or gardens, Dr. Hodson warned. He offered these additional precautions in using DDT: (1) Don't spray oil solutions near fires; (2) Never let sprays fall on eating utensils or food; (3) Never use oil solutions on animals; (4) When applying DDT, remove fish and pets from the room and cover plants; (5) Wash exposed skin with warm soapy water after using DDT; (6) Avoid excessive inhalation of dusts and sprays; (7) If DDT is swallowed accidentally, drink mustard water (1 teaspoon dry mustard in glass of warm water) immediately to induce vomiting and consult physician at once.

A3103-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Browning of cut slices of peaches during the storage or thawing stages of freezing can be prevented, and very simply, according to J. D. Winter, associate professor in horticulture, University Farm.

Just keep the top slices of peaches below the surface of the sirup during the storage period. Mr. Winter suggests using a container having a lid or cover and placing a generous wad of waxed locker paper under the cover. Locker paper is more effective than ordinary waxed paper. To insure success, the frozen foods expert cautions against defrosting too slowly.

Of various other methods tested to slow up darkening of the cut slices, crystalline ascorbic acid dissolved in the sugar sirup has been found to be the simplest and most effective. Two level teaspoons per gallon of sirup is the standard ratio.

To prepare peaches for freezing, first plunge the whole fruit into boiling water until the skin loosens and cool quickly in cold water. Peel, remove pit, and slice directly into the prepared sirup used in packing. The sirup is made by dissolving about 12 cups of sugar to a gallon of clean, cold water and letting it stand until clear, stirring occasionally. Fill container until the sirup just covers the fruit, leaving a space one tenth the volume of the container for expansion.

A3194-FH

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

For the first time since 1880 farm tenancy is decreasing in Minnesota, according to J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm. Latest figures for the state show that there are slightly over 50,000 tenants in the state compared with 63,817 in ~~1914~~<sup>1940</sup>.

About 25 per cent of the farms in the state are now operated by tenants compared to 34 per cent in 1940.

The decrease in tenancy was greatest in the poorer farming areas during the war years, McNulty says. It was especially marked in the cutover areas of the state. Aitkin and Hubbard counties each had decreases of 68 per cent. Anoka, Cass, Kanabec, Pine and Todd counties had decreases of 50 per cent or more.

Tenancy increased in only nine of the state's 87 counties. The largest increase came in Scott county with 9 per cent more tenants. Other counties with a larger proportion of tenants after the war include Brown, Cottonwood, Jackson, Martin, Nicollet, Redwood, Rice and Sibley.

A3105-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, August 27, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The State Fair

"Step right up front, Ladies and Gentlemen, while we entertain you with this free and open air exhibition, the like of which will not be found elsewhere in the great Northwest. See Bobo the snake eater from the wild jungles of Africa, the bearded lady, the monkey colony and all the other wonders of the world, brought here at untold expense to your very doorstep so that you too may see and hear the things travelers spend fortunes to gaze upon.

"Don't hang back there, mister. Bring the little lady right up close here for the greatest combination of singers and dancers the world has ever known. Fourteen beauties—count 'em—fresh from the greatest theaters of New York to show you the latest exotic dances only known heretofore by the most sophisticated denizens of the great metropolis. Don't crowd, don't rush. Get your tickets here. Plenty of comfortable seats for each and every one of you inside. The show is just commencing. The price is not \$3, not \$2, not even \$1, but only 50 cents, a half a dollar to each and every one of you."———

That's the State Fair to some people, and it's fascinating, I'll admit. One of my boyhood ambitions was to be a spieler on the State Fair Midway. Probably one seeming attraction was the possibility of seeing all the shows for nothing. It would still be fun for a quarter hour or so, but as a daily grind it must be worse than any farm work imaginable. Still the monkeys perform, the cuties parade and the rides go round and round, just as they did over 40 years ago when I first graced the Minnesota State Fair with my presence.

But the Midway and Grandstand are only a part of the excitement. Up on Machin-

ery Hill farmers are appraising the latest creations of the engineers, wondering whether the new gadgets or the great clumsy contrivances will pay their way under the particular conditions prevailing on the home place. Skilled salesmen are anxiously appraising the farmers, attempting to measure their interest and enthusiasm, because after all, if the farmers won't buy, the new ideas won't pay off.

Down in the barns a perfume of disinfectant dispels the smell of gas and grease, but under it are the familiar odors of livestock. On a bale of straw, a couple of cattle owners are planning some operation or matching wits over the exchange of breeding stock. In an empty stall, men sleep or grouse over some deep wrong they have suffered from the forage department, the Fair management or some goof with a different breed of cattle.

Weary crowds tramp endlessly to and fro. Some city woman points out a "baby cowie" to her young hopeless and a starry-eyed couple stroll hand in hand through the aisles, seeing nothing, hearing nothing except their own communication in sweet nothings. Questions which would be met with hearty laughs any other place are snowed under with indifference by weary men who have been up since 4:00 A.M. scrubbing and grooming stock for the show ring. How they long for quiet and sleep!

Crowds are thronging to the grandstands, ticket sellers are busy, popcorn and soft drink boys are hawking their wares in raucous voices. A constant stream of cars, taxis, sight seeing wagons, clowns, bands and people jam the streets. Every imaginable inducement is offered by hoarse barkers who want us all to come in and eat their particular version of State Fair food.

Once I took a friend to eat at the Rollamat where the dishes and victuals all pass the diners in an endless stream of little cars on a greasy track, but the charge is fixed for all you can eat. He got so interested in sampling that soon his plate was heaped to overflowing. Sheepishly he looked at me and remarked, "This is a heck of a place to bring a Scotsman." It all adds up to a State Fair: Fun to go, but, oh, so glad to get home and take off your shoes.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, August 20, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

GASTRONOMIC ECSTASY

As Mother told the story, Mrs. Bleibenstott was sitting on the back porch, tossing kernels of 50-cent corn to her prize chickens who were clustered confidently around her. Glancing up the road, she saw a horse and buggy approaching. Recognizing the horse, she realized that the preacher was coming to call and that it was near noon. He'd probably stay to dinner. With one swoop she caught a cockerel by the neck, wrung same and five minutes later had the bird in the frying pan.

When the preacher had tied his horse and came up on the stoop, he was met by a cool, unflustered sister, attired in a clean white apron and behind her he could smell the delectable odor of frying chicken. Of course he stayed to dinner. He'd planned it that way. Wouldn't you?

Years ago I heard a sequel to this story. His brothers and sisters missed the young cockerel and inquired of their mother as to what happened. "He went into the ministry," she replied. Then the eldest sister is supposed to have made the remark, "Well, he'd never have made much of a lay brother anyway."

Nowadays, the casual dismemberment of a chicken is rare except on the farm. City folks pay fabulous prices for birds which may have been in cold storage for an indefinite period. Even on the farm, with \$2.00 corn, a chicken is valuable, but chicken is eaten freely. Eating well is one perquisite of farm life, and just at this time of year, the table on a well managed farm groans under a load of good things from garden, orchard, dairy and poultry range.

Fried chicken, new potatoes and peas, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, string beans sweet corn and sliced cucumbers are all available. Green apples for pie, a mess of

strawberries from the everbearing patch, perhaps a few late raspberries and sweet cool melons for a snack between meals, all add their bit to the ensemble! Is it any wonder some of us get a little extra lard around the middle?

A well planned garden can just about feed a family these days. Flour, sugar, coffee and salt are about all the store materials Ma needs to make us feel like self-satisfied stuffed geese when we get up from the table. Biscuits and new honey, the tang of cole slaw, pickles, jam, jelly, homemade ice cream, thick cream on berries fresh from the vines or bushes make us feel that our labor has not been in vain.

We're thinking of the winter, too. The kitchen is busy these days, canning, preserving and getting things ready for the freezer. Asparagus, beans, strawberries, raspberries and corn have been stored away in the cold to warm us up and make life interesting when the north winds howl and snow lies deep outside.

Who worries about vitamins, calories or diets when the garden is going strong? We eat heartily and with pleasure and then work hard enough to eat again when the dinner bell starts a stampede for the table. A happy stomach makes a happy man who laughs at long hours and tough tasks that would stagger an anemic food picker. That's living on the farm, and if we lose our girlish figure in the process, who cares? I'll bet we have more fun than the slim gals who cavort on the movie screen. It's garden time, Halleluliah!

The only regret is that everyone cannot share our abundance. We think of the hungry people of Europe and Asia who really need the extra calories and wish we could invite some of those children to sit at our table for a few weeks. I'll bet that even Hitler, if he had lived at our house, would never have picked a fight. When a man is full of the food he likes best, he's not likely to want trouble with anyone. A world well fed would be a big step toward a world at peace. We hope everyone can have a garden.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday August 13, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Water At The Tap

An elderly lady went to see "The Yearling", a movie shown some weeks ago at our local theater. She didn't like it at all. The reason? She said it made her back ache to see the woman haul water from the spring, wring clothes by hand and try to save the pitiful remnants of the corn crop after the storm.

This woman was one of the pioneers, and today we just can't imagine the hardships they endured. We fuss about paying income taxes and worry a bit because the corn crop may not be ample for all of our numerous livestock, but in those days, the few hills of corn, planted between the stumps with such labor and care, hoed over and over in the hot sun, meant the difference between food and hanger for parents and a brood of growing children.

My advent was late enough to escape the worst of the water hauling. We had a pump on the back porch and a cistern pump by the sink. Those were luxuries, but I can readily remember helping to carry the wash water in and out and can picture Mother bending over steaming tubs, scrubbing clothes for her family of nine or ten. Ironing with a heavy hunk of metal heated on the cob-burning range, baking in a red hot kitchen endless meals and dishes and always water to bring in and carry out! It's no wonder she had little time for bridge clubs or boredom.

Father used to get up at 3:00 A.M. to help with the washing, so he could be through to start his farm work at 5:30 as usual. She appreciated his strong arms to carry water and endless baskets of corn cobs, carry the wet clothes out to the lines in the yard and the tubs back to the wood shed. I wonder how many tons of water they carried?



August 13, 1947

Once I was a hired hand on a farm where the nearest water was at least 20 rods from the house---and, of course, the well was 'way down hill, handy to the barn. That poor woman seemed to spend most of her waking hours trudging up the hill with two heavy pails. Then morning and night she lugged pails of milk from cows to tank and from tank to calves. She spent her life and strength just moving things from place to place.

Human endurance can't compete with a motor, either gas or electric, in doing mechanical tasks. It seems so simple now to pump water to places where it will be used or rig a wheeled cart for moving things. Were our parents too dumb to fix things handy? Well, what would you do if there was no pipe, no motor, no rubber tired wheels and gasoline was thrown away because it made the kerosene lamps explode? You'd carry water!

Today there is little excuse for carrying water to house or hogs. A good cow will almost pay for a complete pressure system. Of course, a wife is supposed to work for nothing, but if she's a good cook, that's more than a cow can do! Man or woman, carrying water in these days is working for less than a cent an hour. That might have been going wages 60 years ago, but it's poor pay in 1947. We have the things to do with and every farm can have water delivery if there's a will to work it out.

When I see folks carelessly turn on a faucet and let it run, I wonder if they appreciate the convenience and the labor behind that stream of pure, safe water, cold or hot, hard or soft. They have had no experience carrying water and little occasion to do without it or to conserve the supply because another pailful means a tiresome, arm-pulling tramp to well or spring. I'll bet they'd even howl over a good pump handle and wouldn't even know how to prime a pump. Water, when we don't have it, is precious.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday August 6 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Walnut Worms Worry Me

This is the one time of the year when it's no fun to walk through the walnut orchard. I'm always afraid I'll see some nude limbs. There are reports that some folks pay out good money for such entertainment at the theaters but those are not for walnut limbs. Even nude walnut limbs wouldn't be so bad except for the mass of worms lurking nearby, waiting to finish plucking the leaves.

Sometimes the worms are small, with red bodies and black heads, "dripping" from a twig in a squirming mass which might be pretty except for their potential urge to eat. If we find them a few days later, they may have increased in size from four to six times and are now splendidly clothed in white fur. A fat one may be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch through the equator, with his shiny black jaws slavering green walnut juice.

If we have missed a swarm or put off the hunting, they have migrated to the tree trunk where they cast off garments which are too tight and grow new elastic girdles with a two-way stretch, ready for more walnut leaves. When the tree is bare or the worms full grown, they crawl away in the grass to pupate and then as winged insects lay more masses of eggs to hatch more masses of worms, to eat more walnut leaves, to lay more eggs to hatch more worms, until I'm fit to be tied.

When hunting walnut-worms, I carry as much paraphernalia as a city slicker out after his first fish. A pail containing a couple of quarts of kerosene, several corn cobs, a long stiff wire and a 12-foot pole with a pointed rod in the end are the first essentials. There is no need for a cautious approach because walnut worms are dumb and know nothing except to eat and reproduce. Under a likely tree, I gaze carefully all around for bare limbs.

August 6 1947

"Ach! There are the sweet little beasties, about 200 of them, playing 'possum and hoping I won't see them." These are little fellows just beginning their career of destruction. Pruning shears come out of a pocket, the twig is snipped off and the whole family dropped into the kerosene. That ends their life cycle.

Next I find a tree where the boys and girls are having lunch. They are scattered over a whole branch and one can almost hear teeth crunch and leaves scream as those beautiful leaflets are ground to mush. This is a small tree, so I pick them off by the handful and drop them in the pail. Ugh! They spit green juice on my fingers, they wiggle, squirm and won't let go. "All right, big boy, if you want to hang on, we'll dunk fingers and all. Farewell, and may all of your tribe follow you!"

This tree is a big one and the marauders are too high to reach, so a kerosene-soaked cob is stuck on the end of the pole, a match is struck and in a jiffy the worms begin to sizzle and pop. Stand out from under, because it isn't raining daffodils! It's not a pleasant occupation, but there is satisfaction in playing cops and robbers. The burning corncocks may damage the trees as much as do the worms, but it foils the future generations, anyway.

Walnut trees are among my favorites because they produce such fine wood as well as the wherewithal to decorate cakes, cookies and sundry other delectable dainties of culinary art. So far, I haven't decided whether it's more fun to run a sharp plane over a black walnut board or treat their tasty fruit as the worms treat the leaves. Perhaps that's why I despise the worms so much. They're robbing me.

The loss of a crop of leaves seldom kills a walnut tree, but certainly it doesn't do them any good. I wonder if there is a tree which would give the worms a belly ache or something? If there is, perhaps we could breed that character into a new race of walnuts, immune to worms. That's a project for some bright boy or girl to undertake.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

To all counties

FALL EGG PRICES TO  
HIT 27-YEAR PEAK

Egg prices received by \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers are likely to hit their highest point in 27 years, according to reports received by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, This increase, however, will be partly offset by higher costs.

There are two important reasons for prices holding up on eggs, says W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm. First, meat prices will stay high prompting many consumers to substitute eggs for meat. Second, consumer buying power is expected to stay high.

Dankers points out, however, that prices of corn and other feed stuffs have gone up faster than egg prices, the season considered. For example, although mid-June prices were 8 per cent above a year ago, the sharp increase in costs was reflected in egg prices at 93 per cent of parity.

Farm flocks are laying more efficiently than ever before. In fact production in 1947 is averaging 30 eggs per hen more than before the war.

The number of young chickens on farms is about the same as last year but 3 per cent less than in the pre-war days. Storage supplies are also low, well below last year for both shell and frozen eggs.

With feed prices high, farmers should cull non-layers as soon as they go out of production, Dankers advises. Chances are that farmers will cull a little more heavily in the next few months than last year.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENT

COUNTY 4-H MEMBERS  
TO ATTEND STATE FAIR

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H boys and girls will represent \_\_\_\_\_ county at  
(number)  
the Minnesota State Fair this year, August 23 to September 1, Club (County) Agent  
\_\_\_\_\_ announced today.

The 4-H winners, who will leave for St. Paul \_\_\_\_\_, are: (Give names and  
(date)  
club, and tell on what basis each won trip to Fair and what activity each will  
participate in there.)

This year promises to be a bigger year than ever in 4-H club activity at the  
Fair, according to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. Livestock exhibits will be  
resumed this year, after having been cancelled for the last few years.

Four-H activities will center in the 4-H building, where 4-H exhibits, demon-  
strations and special events will be held. Of special interest are the county 4-H  
booths portraying club activities. Exhibits by individual club members will include  
clothing, canning, homemaking assistance, home furnishings, corn, potatoes and garden  
products. Besides exhibiting, 4-H'ers at the Fair will take part in demonstrations.

Highlighting the week will be the annual health contest, climaxed by the  
crowning of a state health king and queen, and the naming of a state dress revue  
queen and her attendants, following the dress revue.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
July 29 1947

To all counties

BARN CLEANERS SAVE  
LABOR BUT COST MORE

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers who are planning to install barn cleaners should consider the cost as well as the labor saving involved, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Studies show that the barn cleaner can cut down labor greatly but that the costs of the mechanical barn cleaner are much greater than present methods, says \_\_\_\_\_.

A recent study by Frank Hady, U. S. Department of Agriculture agricultural economist, now at University Farm, indicates a mechanical barn cleaner takes only one fourth to half the time used by older methods.

With a herd of 20 cows, Hady found that cleaning with a mechanical unit took only 43 hours a year. This compares with 86 hours for a spreader hand loaded in a center driveway—that is driven through the barn—and 154 hours for a litter carrier hand loaded and dumped into the spreader. When the manure is first dumped on to a pile and later loaded into a spreader it takes even longer.

The picture is entirely different as far as cost is concerned, the study shows. The cheapest method is hand loading a spreader driven through the barn. Figuring labor at a low 50 cents an hour, the cost for both 20-cow and 30-cow barns was \$2.16 per cow per year.

The cost using litter carriers was \$4.75 per cow per year for the 20-cow barn and \$4.50 for a 30-cow barn. Using a one-gutter cleaner costs \$5.35 per cow for a 20-cow barn and \$4.36 for a 30-cow barn.

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

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

John L. Strohm, associate editor of Country Gentleman Magazine and author of the recent best-seller about Russia, "Just Tell the Truth," will address the annual banquet of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors to be held at the Radisson hotel in Minneapolis Friday, August 8.

The banquet will close the three-day convention of college editors meeting at Murphy Hall, University of Minnesota, August 6-8.

Another highlight of the banquet will be the presentation of the Reuben Brigham Memorial award for outstanding achievement in agricultural college journalism during the past year.

Strohm, formerly editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, recently returned from an extensive trip through Russia, Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece and several other European countries.

In writing about Russia, Strohm does not stress industrial and political issues. His observations are largely based on his uncensored visits with farm families throughout Russia.

Wednesday, August 6, sessions will be devoted to radio and press discussions. On Thursday editors will discuss relations of agricultural agencies and the use of visual aids in educations. On Friday, the association will elect new national officers with C. R. Elder, extension editor, Iowa State College, Ames, and present president, presiding.

Arrangements for the meeting are being made by Paul C. Johnson, extension editor, University Farm, and Calvert Anderson, extension editor, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

A3106-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

If history should repeat itself, Minnesota farmers would face a serious drop in income during the next year. Luckily for farmers, farm prices are not following the same pattern as they did after the first world war, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm.

Two years after the end of World War I farm product prices dropped rapidly. Prices reached a peak of 235 per cent of 1910-1914 in May, 1920. One year later it had dropped to 112 per cent of 1910-1914.

Early this spring farm prices again hit a peak of 280 and there has been only a small decline since then.

There are several factors in the picture today that should cushion the fall and make it less severe than after World War I, Dvoracek says. Farmers should take advantage of these factors to adjust their plans to peacetime demands.

Reasons that prices may not drop as quickly after this war include the strong foreign demand for relief for starving people, high employment and high purchasing power in the United States, and support prices.

Dvoracek points out, however, that farm costs are still rising. They will not drop as rapidly as the prices farmers receive. They will cut down farm income once farm prices begin to fall and this adds another reason for careful planning for the future by the farmer and the nation.

A3197-HS



## UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Feeding cows according to production is always good advise. For complete details on proper feeding write the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for Extension Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd."

\* \* \* \* \*

Hogs will utilize proteins more effectively if two or more proteins are mixed together. The proteins supplement one another, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

Farmers in southeastern Minnesota have \$6,355 each invested in buildings.

\* \* \* \* \*

Small calves need additional feed if they are turned out on pasture during hot, summer days.

\* \* \* \* \*

Several thousand 4-H boys and girls will exhibit or demonstrate at this year's Minnesota State Fair.

\* \* \* \* \*

A pinch of salt adds flavor in cooked fruit, say home economists at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

No preservatives are necessary in putting hay or corn in the silo if the job is done correctly.

\* \* \* \* \*

Threshing weedy and badly lodged parts of the grain field separately will head off insect trouble in stored grain later. Insects thrive on damp, cracked or damaged grain.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hogs need plenty of water in hot weather. A portable hog wallow will still save a few hogs from heat injury.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sprinkling cut fresh peaches with lemon juice will prevent them from turning black.

\* \* \* \* \*

Extension Bulletin 226, "Home Vegetable Storage," available from the county extension office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, tells how to make a storage cellar that will keep vegetables through the winter.

\* \* \* \* \*

Spinach, turnips and leaf lettuce can be sown early this month for a fall crop.

\* \* \* \* \*

Farm tenancy is decreasing in Minnesota. About one fourth of the farms are now operated by tenants.

\* \* \* \* \*

Give bossy a six to eight weeks' rest before she freshens. She deserves it and she'll make up for the milk lost with better production later.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mid-August is a good time to start a new lawn, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to figures compiled at University Farm, farm prices are 262 per cent of the pre-war years, but the purchasing power of farm products is only 42 per cent above that period.

\* \* \* \* \*

Home-canned pears frequently develop a pinkish color because of overcooking or the use of over-ripe pears.

\* \* \* \* \*

Homemakers can reduce family food costs as much as 15 to 20 per cent by careful planning, wise buying and wise use of foodstuffs, according to home economists at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

Fifty thousand rural boys and girls now belong to 4-H clubs in Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

Planning menus for the whole day rather than for a single meal at a time will result in less waste and better balanced meals.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
July 31, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Offering more than \$500 in premiums for exhibits, the Minnesota State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting and show September 15 and 16, E. M. Hunt, secretary-treasurer, announced today.

Exhibits, including fruits, vegetables, flowers and bee products, will be displayed in the Northwestern National Bank building in Minneapolis. There will also be a section for noncompetitive exhibits where commercial fruit growers and commercial florists or nurserymen will display their products. The meeting will be held at the Curtis hotel.

A3108-FH

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
July 31, 1947

Immediate Release

Mat to Newspapers

Farmers of Minnesota and the other 47 states observed the tenth anniversary of their soil conservation district program this month by pushing the area covered by districts in this country past the billion acre mark. At St. Paul, Herbert A. Flueck, state conservationist for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, announced that farmers of this state have now organized and now manage the affairs of 32 soil conservation districts to which the service is furnishing technical assistance.

The first soil conservation district was voted in 10 years ago by the farmers of Anson county, North Carolina. This was the Brown Creek Soil Conservation district. It opened a new era on the American agricultural scene. For the first time, farmers were enabled to organize by petition and by election a working organization of their own under laws passed by their own states and to secure technical assistance supplied to them primarily by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. The State Agricultural Extension Services have assisted districts with educational phases of the program and other federal, state and local agencies also cooperate.

The first Minnesota district to organize was the Burns-Homer-Pleasant Soil Conservation District in Winona county, now in operation for nine years. In Minnesota administration of the enabling act which allows for the organization of districts is in the hands of a state soil conservation committee. The members are Paul E. Miller, chairman, Extension Director; C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture; Chester Wilson, Commissioner of Conservation; R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture; Herbert A. Flueck, state conservationist; and M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist.

That this new program was true grass roots democracy has been proved

by the fact that never in American history has any similar movement met such a response on the part of the people. Today, farmers of 48 states and Puerto Rico have organized and manage 1,900 soil conservation districts which cover nearly 60 per cent of the nation's farm land, and more than half of its total land area; this in only 10 years.

At Washington, SCS Chief Hugh H . Bennett, who is credited with having done more than any other man to save the nation's vanishing topsoil, declared: "This action by American farmers marks the beginning of a movement that can insure the permanency of our nation. It provides permanent security for our most basic natural resource... the topsoil without which America cannot survive."

A349-PCJ

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
July 31, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Tomato plants can be given an extra boost by fertilizing them now with a side dressing of a high nitrogen fertilizer, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today.

Make a trench several inches deep and about six or eight inches from the base of the plant. Then scatter several handfuls of a fertilizer such as 8-8-6 or 4-12-4 in the bottom of the trench and cover with soil. If the ground is dry, soak the soil to make the fertilizer available to the plants, Snyder advised.

Since late blight in tomatoes has appeared in some places, R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, advises dusting or spraying tomato plants throughout the remainder of the season as a preventive. Use one of the insoluble copper compounds such as tri-basic copper sulfate, copper oxide or copper oxochloride. Apply the dust in early morning while the dew is still on the plants, or water the garden with the hose in the morning and apply the dust immediately afterward.

A340-JB

Every flock has hens that are laying down on their job and going out of production now. Hens that have stopped laying before August 15 should be culled out to give the rest a better chance. It is a good plan not to keep any old hens unless they can be housed separate from the pullets.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

In selecting sows for breeding later in the fall choose ones with 12 well-developed and evenly distributed udder sections.--H. G. Zavoral

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't neglect those cows due to freshen in the fall. Once they are down in flesh, it is hard or impossible to get them back to top production. At this time of the year pastures are usually poor and will not provide enough feed to meet the cows' needs. So give yourself and your cows a break by barn feeding them this summer.--Ralph Wayne.

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't let pigs drink water from stagnant wallows or streams from which yard drainage accumulates. A constant supply of fresh water should always be available.--H. G. Zavoral

\*\*\*\*\*

Early lambs born between the middle of January and early March bring the best returns. If you have good winter quarters, breed ewes within the next month. Early lambs usually are healthier, and the ewes are more vigorous and thrifty because her store of vitamins and nutrients is not used up before the lambs are born.--W. E. Morris

For better health in your poultry flock, isolate birds returning from fairs for a couple of weeks before letting them mix with the rest of the flock. Better yet, avoid the spread of disease by selling exhibited birds before they return to their flock.--

B. S. Pomeroy

\*\*\*\*\*

Do you wan't to make your apple picking job easier and reduce your pruning job next spring? If you do, remove those water spouts from the main branches of your trees right now. Cut the sprouts close to the main stems.--Charles Okken

\*\*\*\*\*

Stubble aftermath is often a good source of fall pasture. Disc your grain fields right after harvest. With a little rain, the shattered grain, which is most abundant where the shocks stood, will soon produce a lush growth, excellent for boosting milk production.--

A. R. Schmid

\*\*\*\*\*

The season is at hand for making repairs and insulating the poultry house. Do the job between the time when the old hens are sold and the pullets are brought in. Insulation will pay dividends in better production during the coming winter.--S. B. Cleland

\*\*\*\*\*

The time to prune raspberries is as soon as the last berries are picked. Cut out all old canes and thin out the new ones. Four strong new canes per foot of row is about right. Burn the canes removed to destroy insect and disease pests.--L. C. Snyder



GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST  
By L. O. Snyder  
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Prune your raspberries after the last berries are picked. Cut out all old canes and thin out the new ones. Four strong new canes per foot of row is about right. Burn the canes removed to destroy insect and disease pests.
2. Space the runner plants on newly set strawberry plantings. Runner plants should be spaced from six to eight inches apart in a matted row that is about two feet side. Late formed runner plants should be removed to avoid overcrowding. A garden rake can be used to loosen these late runner plants and pull them off.
3. Water sprouts should be removed from the main branches of your apple trees. Cut these sprouts close to the main stems. This will make your apple picking job easier and reduce your pruning job next spring.
4. Pick up and destroy wormy apples that fall on the ground. This will help to reduce your insect problem next year.
5. A fall cover crop of oats sown in your young apple orchard now will help to harden your trees off for winter and will add to the soil fertility when worked in next spring.

Vegetables

1. Spinach, turnips, and leaf lettuce can be sown early this month for a fall crop.
2. Tie the leaves up around the cauliflower heads to keep them from turning green.
3. Pick your snap beans before the seeds enlarge for best quality.
4. Don't neglect the weeds in your garden. Allowing them to go to seed now will only add to your troubles next year.
5. Keep your cucumbers picked. Allowing even a few cucumbers to ripen on the vine will shorten the cucumber harvest.

6. Fertilize your tomato plants now with a side dressing of a high nitrogen fertilizer. Make a trench several inches deep and out six or eight inches from the base of the plant. Scatter several handfuls of a fertilizer such as an 8-8-6 or 4-12-4 in the bottom of this trench and cover with soil. If the ground is dry, soak the soil to make the fertilizer available to the plants.
7. Keep your tomato plants dusted or sprayed with one of the tribasic or insoluble copper dusts or sprays throughout the remainder of the season as a preventive against late blight.

#### Ornamentals

1. Fertilize your chrysanthemums now. Follow the same procedure as outlined above for tomatoes.
2. Transplant your peonies and iris this month. If your iris clumps are overcrowded and filled with weeds, transplant them to a new location where the soil has been enriched. In dividing the old clumps, discard any diseased portions. Set the iris plants so the rhizome is just covered with soil. Cut the leaves back to about 4 inches from the ground. In dividing peony clumps, leave 3 or 4 good eyes on each division. Make a hole about 18 inches deep and put in several shovelfuls of good rotted manure. Cover with good soil and plant the peony divisions so the buds are about 2 inches below the soil level.
5. Oriental poppies can be successfully transplanted just as the new growth is starting at the base of the plant.
6. For best bloom from your gladiolus, cut the spikes when the first florets open. Put in buckets of water in a cool basement and in a few days the florets will open and be much larger and of better color than if allowed to open on the plant. To control the gladiolus thrip, keep your plants dusted with 5% DDT dust.
7. Don't let the crabgrass in your lawn go to seed. Use a grass catcher and burn the clippings. Rake the lawn to lift the spreading crabgrass heads and mow again.
8. Mid-August is a good time to start that new lawn. Prepare a thorough seed bed and sow the grass seed evenly. Rake it in lightly and water thoroughly. Keep the ground moist until the new seeding is well established.

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

To all counties

CLEAN LAYING HOUSE  
DURING NEXT MONTH

August should be "spring" house cleaning time in those permanent poultry laying houses on many \_\_\_\_\_ County farms, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

First step in late summer management should be a good job of culling. If possible put the birds that are still laying and not gone into moult into a summer shelter. Then give the now empty permanent laying house a thorough cleaning.

Remove all equipment, roosts, litter and manure, advises Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Scrape and sweep all dirt from the floor, walls and ceilings. Scrub the whole house with hot lye water. Then wash with pressure hose, if available, the floors and even the dust from the ceiling.

When scrubbing and disinfecting is completed, take the windows out of the laying house for a few weeks. The warm summer sun dries out the house and gives nature a chance to complete her sterilization process. Two days before using the permanent laying house spray the interior with a disinfectant solution mixed with water.

Keep early hatch pullets on clean summer range entirely isolated from the older hens, Miss Cooke adds. Watch the pullets. At the first sign of egg production, move the pullets into the permanent laying quarters and get them ready for their season's work -- laying eggs.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

TIPS ON BUYING  
PRESSURE COOKERS

Be sure to get a good buy if you plan to purchase a pressure cooker, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, advises \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers.

First point to check in selecting a cooker is the gauge. The cooker should have a geared gauge, not a spring gauge. The later type gets out of adjustment easily and is difficult to correct. A geared gauge has the arrow fastened in the center of the face and the spaces for each pound are marked distinctly. There is little difference in cost between a geared gauge and a spring gauge.

Safety valves and pet cocks should be easy to take apart and clean, since they need cleaning after each time the cooker is used. A safety plug is an added safety device which is worthwhile having.

Metal gaskets have an advantage over rubber or composition gaskets, since they last indefinitely if properly used. The rubber gasket is satisfactory, but because it shrinks with heat, it will have to be turned and stretched occasionally and eventually will have to be replaced. The gasket should fit tightly so there is no leak.

Pressure cookers are made in aluminum, stainless steel and steel which has been tinned. The stainless steel type is the heaviest.

Miss Hobart recommends a cooker which holds seven quarts as being easier to handle than a larger size.

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

To all counties

DELIVER KNOCK-OUT  
BLOW TO WEEDS NOW

Weed control on \_\_\_\_\_ County farms is going ahead at full speed now that the grain harvesting is over, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports. Many farmers are taking advantage of the interval between grain and corn harvest to deliver a knockout blow to costly weeds.

An effective summer weed control program can be started now by putting the plow or disk to work in weedy grain fields. Whether the plow or disk is used depends on the lay of the land.

Plowing will do the best job in controlling thistles, quack grass and other deep rooted perennials, says A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist at University Farm.

After plowing work the ground thoroughly with a duckfoot cultivator or disk as the weeds come up. If the duckfoot cultivator is used after plowing, be sure to plow the same depth, usually 3 or 4 inches, that the cultivator is used to prevent clogging shovels.

Disking alone is effective in controlling annuals such as ragweed, lamb's quarter, and pepper grass. Continue disking as weeds appear right up to frost or until winter wheat or rye is planted or fall plowing is started.

Repeated cultivation is most important in controlling weeds, Larson emphasizes. Hundreds of weed seeds lay dormant in every square foot of most farm land. These seeds have to germinate before the weed problem can be licked on any farm.

Working the ground now will serve a two-fold purpose. First, it will kill many weeds before they are able to produce seeds again, and secondly it will help germinate dormant seeds so they can be killed by later plowing or disking.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 5 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

HERE'S HOW TO FREEZE  
TOP QUALITY PEACHES

Select peaches that are slightly riper than those used for canning, if you plan to freeze peaches from this year's record crop, advises Mrs. Lillian Anderson, research assistant in the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm. J. H. Hale and Elberta are varieties that freeze well. The Hale is superior for its texture and color and the Elberta is preferred for flavor.

Peaches can be prevented from turning brown during freezer storage by keeping the top slices of fruit below the surface of the liquid. A generous wad of waxed locker paper under the cover will hold down the top slices, Mrs. Anderson says. Then, if the product is not defrosted too slowly before it is used, there will usually be no serious discoloration.

Simplest and most effective of other treatments to retard darkening of the cut slices is to dissolve 2 level teaspoons of crystalline ascorbic acid in a gallon of the sugar syrup. Mix the ascorbic acid in a small amount of the syrup and then add to the remainder of the syrup just before putting in the peaches. Avoid beating when stirring in the ascorbic acid, Mrs. Anderson cautions.

Peaches are prepared for freezing by plunging them into boiling water for about 15 to 30 seconds, until the skin loosens, then cooling quickly in cold water. It is more satisfactory to prepare only two or three peaches at one time. Dip each peach into the sugar syrup immediately after removing the skin so it will not turn brown. Remove pits and slice the fruit directly into the prepared sugar syrup.

The syrup is made by dissolving about 12 cups of sugar in a gallon of clean, cold water and letting it stand until clear, stirring occasionally. Fill the container until the syrup just covers the fruit, leaving a space of about a half inch for expansion.

A gallon of syrup is sufficient to pack a crate of peaches for freezing. About 24 pint containers may be obtained from a crate.

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

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
August 5, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Arrangements for Minnesota's first teacher training short course for the veterans' on-the-farm training program, August 11-15 at University Farm, have been completed, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Speakers from University Farm for the course include C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture; E. C. Stakman, chief, plant pathology division; H. K. Hayes, chief, agronomy division; W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry; and A. M. Field, chief, division of agricultural education.

Other speakers include Leo L. Knuti, state supervisor of agricultural education; John G. Pease, chief, education and rehabilitation, Veterans' Administration, Minneapolis; and J. G. Umstattd, dean of School of Education, University of Texas, Austin.

Over 100 are expected for the course, according to Milo Peterson, University Farm, in charge of arrangements.

A3671-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
August 5, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The European corn borer for the first time is causing widespread damage to the Minnesota corn crop. Although the losses from the borer may not materially reduce the total corn crop, the borer does threaten to cut corn yields seriously for many southern Minnesota farmers, says T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm.

To combat the spread of the borer, the state entomologist's office is releasing 35,000 parasites, natural enemies of the borer, throughout southern Minnesota. Four different species, including three wasps and one small fly, have been introduced, Aamodt declares.

Farmers cannot expect these parasites to control the borers alone, but they do promise to supplement other measures in borer control, such as deep plowing-under of stubble.

The borer was first found in Minnesota in Houston county in 1943. By this spring it had spread to 40 counties.

Workers at University Farm who have checked corn fields during the past few weeks report that borers have been found as far north as Moorhead in Clay county. During September a more complete survey of the state will be made.

Many farmers have been using a 5 per cent DDT dust to control the insect this year. By now, however, the borers are too far developed to make further application this year with DDT useful in controlling first generation corn borers.

Farmers can identify corn borer damage by a few tell-tale signs, Aamodt declares. The young borers leave a buckshot hole effect on the leaves near the main stem. Later they leave a tan deposit of sawdust-like material near the axel of the leaf. The older borers drill into the cob and stem and often cause toppled-over steam.

A3502-HS



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 12, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Gardeners who have strawberry plants which have not been producing well may be allowing too many runner plants to set.

Failure to thin out surplus runner plants is one of the most important causes of small crops and deformed berries, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Experiments have shown that when plants are spaced eight inches apart, yields are about four times as great as when they are allowed to grow four inches apart. Snyder recommends spacing runner plants from six to eight inches apart in a matted row that is about two feet wide. Late formed runner plants should be removed to avoid overcrowding.

A garden rake can be used to loosen late runner plants and pull them off. If the strawberry patch is small, runner plants may be spaced by hand and surplus runners cut off with a knife or hoe before they have anchored.

A343-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 12, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The silo, long a standby on Minnesota farms, will have an especially important role to play this fall in saving the state's corn crop. Many Minnesota farmers, who are facing the prospects of either a drouth-stunted or a soft corn crop, will find the silo the best way to preserve their corn, says J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy division at University Farm.

Corn is lagging so far behind normal that a soft corn crop seems inevitable unless frost is especially late, Fitch says.

Right now in the sandy areas of the state many corn fields are so badly burned by hot weather and drouth that the silo offers a good way of saving the stunted part of the crop.

Dried-up corn should be allowed to stand as long as there is any possibility of rain helping it. However, if rain will only shatter the leaves and will not help growth, corn should be put in the silo immediately.

Farmers putting dried-up corn in the silo should be sure to add enough water to the silage so that it will pack well. If the silage is absolutely dry, a pound of water should be added for every pound of silage.

Water can be added to the silage by putting it in the blower or by spraying it in the silo, Fitch says.

Farmers without silos might erect temporary storage facilities with slat fences, trenches or baled straw or they might cut and shock the dried-up corn, Fitch adds.

<sup>50</sup>  
A344-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 12, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

Recent hot dry days have checked an expected late blight epidemic on tomatoes, but they have brought on other troubles for tomato growers.

The brown to black rot now appearing on the blossom end of tomato fruits is due to hot, dry weather and lack of moisture, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

Once the weather changes, new fruit will be healthy, he says.

The affected old fruit, however, will be partly ruined by the rot.

To stop the rot from spreading, gardens should be watered and grass clippings from the lawn or similar material spread on the ground below the plants. These clippings will serve as insulating material and will help conserve moisture in the ground.

<sup>80</sup>  
A3445-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 12 1947

To all counties

### LIMING NOW WILL UP NEW ALFALFA YIELDS

The first step to assure yourself of better legume yields next year can be taken right now, says county agent \_\_\_\_\_ . That first step is liming.

Every dollar spent on lime will bring \$3.00 additional return in better yields, according to Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

Before liming the soil should be tested for acidity. It is a waste of money to apply lime if it is not needed. The county extension office will make the test free.

For a sample take soil from ~~six~~ or seven different places in the field or pasture. Mix these samples together and send a half pint for testing.

If there are two different soils types in the field, samples should be sent for both types. For example, if part of the pasture is upland and part lowland, samples of each should be taken.

In making the test the extension office will recommend how much lime should be applied per acre.

Applying lime now will give it a chance to become available with the fall rains. Then, too, during dry spells during August and early September it is easier to move in the fields and on the roads.

Lime can be spread directly from special trucks or with the conventional lime spreader. On rolling ground, it should be worked into the soil on the contour.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 12 1947

To all counties

**SERVE FRESH PEACHES  
IN VARIETY OF WAYS**

Serving fresh peaches often is a good way to add interest to summer meals and to make use of the record peach crop now being marketed. Though delicious flavor is reason enough for eating peaches, they have nutritive value also. At the peak of ripeness this fruit offers a fair amount of vitamin C and is a good source of vitamin A, according to Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_ (Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm).

Keep ripe peaches cool until they are used, spreading them out to avoid bruising. Miss \_\_\_\_\_ advises. If they are slightly green, let them ripen at room temperature. To prevent sliced peaches from turning dark and unattractive, either peel just before using or sprinkle the cut fruit with a little lemon juice.

For variety, broil or bake peach halves, pit side up, adding a little melted table fat, sweetening and a dash of salt to each half. When hot and lightly browned, the peaches are ready to serve with the main course or as dessert.

Though sliced peaches with cream are always a welcome addition to lunch or supper, sliced peaches and raspberries or blackberries are a combination to please both palate and eye. A fresh peach sundae is a favorite dessert with children. Another cool summer dessert is peach Melba, made by putting a spoonful of vanilla ice cream in the hollow of a peach half, pouring raspberry syrup on top and adding a few chopped nuts. Other old favorites during peach season are peach shortcake, pie and cobbler.

Don't neglect using chilled peaches with other fruits for summer salads, Miss \_\_\_\_\_ (Blair) suggests. Halved peaches nesting in crisp lettuce, with cottage or cream cheese or chopped fruit in the hollow of the peach half, make a refreshing salad.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 12 1947

To all counties

SILO CAN SAVE  
SOFT CORN CROP

Permanent and temporary silos will both be important in the feed storage plans of \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers this year. Ensiling will save more of the feed value of soft corn than any other method of harvesting and storing, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The effect of both the drouth and the late season are important in deciding when to put corn in the silo. Ordinarily if corn is running 10 days late, silo filling should also be 10 days late, says S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at University Farm. In many fields, however, the drouth has pushed the corn along so that silo filling may come at the normal time.

(Use next two paragraphs if drouth continues) Corn that has been so hard hit that it will not grow even with rain should be put into the silo immediately. This will salvage as much value as possible from the corn.

If the corn is so badly burned that it is dry, add plenty of water. If part of the plant is still green, it may be wet enough without water.

The feeding value of corn will depend on the proportion of good ears in the silage, Cleland says.

On farms where much of the corn will be soft, it might be a good idea to provide temporary silos and put up two year's supply of silage. The silage in the temporary structures could be used this winter and that in the regular silo held over for a year.

Suggestions for building temporary silos with slat fences or baled straw or for making trench silos are found in Extension Pamphlet 142 "Saving the Soft Corn Crop." Copies can be obtained from the county extension office.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 12 1947

To all counties

PLOW BOGS DURING  
AUGUST TO GIVE '48  
PASTURES GOOD START

Now, while low spots are dry and easy to get at, is a good time to start work on improving bogs as pasture, says county agent \_\_\_\_\_.

These low spots may appear to have good growth at present, but close inspection often shows that undesirable plants have crowded out desirable ones and renovation is necessary.

During most of the year these low spots are too wet to work. Dry weather during August is one of the few times they can be worked successfully.

By plowing bogs now and keeping them worked until November 1, undesirable plants such as red top, marsh grasses and weeds can be controlled. At the same time a good seed bed is being prepared for reed canary or alsike seeding just before freeze-up or early in the spring. On heavy low ground brome grass is a good crop and may be used instead of reed canary if the water table is not too high.

Fertilizer should be applied just before seeding, says E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Generally 0-20-20, applied 300 to 400 pounds per acre, is suitable.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 12, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Osgood T. Magnuson, former county agricultural agent in Chippewa county, has been named to the Minnesota 4-H club staff at University Farm, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. Magnuson will assume the duties of R. H. Giberson, who is now on leave because of illness, and will/especially with advanced livestock projects.

Magnuson became acting county agent in Chippewa county in 1944, after serving a short period as assistant agent in west Polk county. In November, 1946, he took a leave of absence in order to complete his work in agriculture at the University of Minnesota. Previous to going into county agent work, Magnuson farmed in Traverse county for five years. He also helped his father operate a 480-acre farm in that county.

Active in 4-H club work for many years, Magnuson also served as an adult club leader. He helped to organize the Rural Youth Group in Traverse county and was its first president.

A34<sup>0</sup>46-JB



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Prolonged drought and hot weather are responsible for blossom-end rot and sunscald appearing on tomatoes in many home gardens.

According to Charles Okken, assistant extension horticulturist at University Farm, the black spots on the blossom end of the tomato are most widespread on staked tomatoes. Lack of soil moisture and low humidity causes plants to dry up, the fruits being affected first. If the dry weather continues, the only way the gardener can prevent blossom-end rot from spreading is to water tomatoes thoroughly, without wetting the foliage. Soak the soil to a depth of 18 inches and water only occasionally.

White spots which appear on green tomatoes are sunscald or sunburn blister, caused by high temperatures. Large tomatoes exposed to the sun are especially showing the effect of sunburn. Sunscald can be controlled, Okken said, by shading tomato fruits exposed to the sun with paper bags or newspaper. Leafy midseason or late varieties will be least susceptible to sunscald because they produce more shade for the fruits.

<sup>SD</sup>  
A3447-JB

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

SPECIAL TO WEEKLIES

LOCAL FARM PEOPLE  
INVITED TO FARM AND HOME WEEK  
NOVEMBER 4-7

Farmers from every corner of the state will "go back to school" this fall when the University of Minnesota holds its 46th annual Farm and Home Week, November 4-7 at University Farm. Every farmer and homemaker in Minnesota is invited to attend.

The traditional January dates for Farm and Home Week had to be shifted this year to November because of housing and hotel problems. The last Farm and Home Week was held in January, 1945. Even though the date has been changed, the program still will be packed with the same interesting features that have brought thousands of farmers to University Farm every year, says J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses.

Every division at University Farm is arranging special classes for the event. Whether your interest is in dairying, poultry, gardening, beekeeping, small grains, hogs or a host of other farm activities, there will be special program for you, Christianson declares.

In addition, nationally known speakers will address noon and evening assemblies during the week.

Farm and Home Week is not the only short course scheduled for this fall. Dairymen and dairy product manufacturers will meet at Minnesota's first Dairy Products Institute, September 22-25 at University Farm. This Institute combines six short courses formerly held for buttermakers, cheesemakers, dry milk and ice cream manufacturers, market milk producers and dairy fieldmen.

The annual Farm Income Tax Short Course is scheduled for October 13-15, and final plans for other short courses are now being made by the Short Course Office.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota Flying Farmers organization will hold its second annual meeting at the University of Minnesota Northwest School of Agriculture at Crooks' 1, Sunday, August 24, according to Paul Moore, secretary-treasurer.

On Saturday, April 23, several of the state's flying farmers will leave Crookston for an air tour to Winnipeg, Canada. They will return to Crookston the same evening.

The organization, which was formed last year at a special meeting at University Farm, now has 102 members. New officers and two board members will be elected at the gathering.

Arrangements for the meeting are being made by Thomas Letness, Nielsville.

Present officers of the association include Ralph Engelstad, Dodge Center, president; Morris Swenson, Ortonville, vice-president; and Paul Moore, secretary-treasurer. Members of the board of directors are Arthur Ross, Fischer; Bert Hanson, Vernon Center; J. D. Barnard, Le Sueur; and Thomas Letness, Nielsville.

Hanson was recently re-elected secretary-treasurer of the National Flying Farmers organization at its annual meeting at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

<sup>5</sup>  
A348-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Don't let August pass without transplanting your iris and oriental poppies, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, advised flower gardeners today.

If iris clumps have become overcrowded and filled with weeds, it is advisable to transplant them to a new location where the soil has been enriched. Diseased portions should be discarded in dividing the old clumps. Set the plants so the rhizome or rootlike stem is just covered with soil, and cut the leaves back to about four inches from the ground.

The Oriental poppies can be transplanted successfully just as the new growth is starting at the base of the plant.

A3<sup>50</sup>19-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Better eggs for the consumer and better prices to the farmer during August will depend on frequent marketing and good care on the farm.

In some parts of Minnesota, poor quality eggs have sold as much as 16 cents per dozen below top grade eggs, W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, points out.

Many farmers do not have proper storage facilities to keep eggs on the farm. By marketing frequently they can deliver better eggs that will more than pay the added cost.

Quality conservation must begin even before marketing, Dankers says. Collect eggs three times a day. If they are collected less frequently, proper cooling is delayed and often partly cooled eggs left in the next are rewarmed by other hens using the same nest.

Collect eggs in wire baskets--never in pails, boxes or woven baskets. Wire baskets permit the circulation of fresh air around every egg.

After gathering, place eggs in a cool moist place for at least 24 hours before they are packed. Tests show that freshly laid eggs held at 90 degrees lose as much quality in 20 hours as eggs held for 3 days at 70 degrees or for 24 days at 50 degrees.

Eggs should be kept in a temperature range of 32 to 60 degrees the lower the temperature in that range the better the eggs will keep.

Finally, Dankers advises that eggs be kept away from musty places or where there are strong odors such as those of onions, lemons or kerosene. Eggs absorb these odors quickly.

51  
A3450-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 19, 1947

Daily papers

Immediate release

The University of Minnesota's first Farm and Home Week since January, 1945, will be held at University Farm, November 4-7, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Farm and Home Week, the University's oldest short course, has been shifted from its traditional January date to November because of the shortage of hotel and housing facilities early in the year.

The 46th annual week will bring together farmers for refresher courses in every field of agriculture. Faculty members from each division at University Farm will conduct classes during the week.

Special speakers will be highlighted every noon and evening at assembly programs, Christianson says. In addition, reunions of farm groups and the annual Farm and Home Week banquet will be on the group.

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A3451-HS

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 19, 1947

Daily papers  
RELEASE - FRIDAY, AUGUST 22

Prices of 14 of Minnesota's 17 leading farm products are higher than they were one year ago when most price controls were removed, report W. C. Waite and H. W. Halvorson, agricultural economists at University Farm.

Three common items on the purchasing list of most consumers are bringing lower prices to the farmer than last year. They are milk, chickens and wool.

On the other hand, rye, flax and hay prices are 40 per cent more than they were immediately after controls were removed.

Corn, potatoes and butterfat are less than 5 per cent higher than a year ago, according to latest official figures. Oats are 12 per cent higher, and wheat, barley, hogs, cattle, calves, lambs, sheep and eggs are 20 to 40 per cent higher.

The Minnesota farm price index now stands at 268 per cent of the pre-war levels. Greatest increase over 1935-1939 has come in crop prices which are 322 per cent of that period.

From June to July, farm product prices and purchasing power both continued their upward trend. Farm product prices rose 3 per cent during the month. This increase was the result of a 9 per cent increase in crop prices; 7 per cent increase in livestock product prices; and 1 per cent decrease in livestock prices.

Purchasing power of Minnesota farm products now is 45 per cent above pre-war levels.

Waite's and Halvorson's analysis of Minnesota farm prices will appear in the August 29 issue of MINNESOTA FARM BUSINESS NOTES published at University Farm.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 19, 1947

Daily papers

RELEASE - FRIDAY AUGUST 22.

Several Minnesota counties rank among the first ten in the nation in production of certain farm goods, according to a survey recently completed by H. W. Halvorson and W. C. Waite, agricultural economists at University Farm.

Minnesota counties make the best showing in oats, flax and sweet corn production. Ottertail county ranks first, Stearns second, and Todd tenth in number of acres of oats harvested.

In flax production, Lyon county stands second in the nation, Roseau third and Redwood fifth.

Faribault county ranks fifth and Martin sixth in sweet corn production. Polk county stands seventh among the potato producing counties of the United States.

Ottertail county has the largest colt and horse population in the nation while Stearns county again runs second. Ottertail also stands fourth in alfalfa acreage and seventh in all hay acreage.

The economists point out, however, that the high rank of Polk, Ottertail, and Stearns counties is due to their relatively large areas. A ranking on a per person or per acre basis would give considerably different results.

Halvorson and Waite will publish the results of their survey in the August 29 issue of MINNESOTA FARM BUSINESS NOTES, published at University Farm.

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A3453-HS



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 19 1947

To all counties

### SILO FILLING TIME BRINGS ACCIDENTS

A lost hand or a crippled hand may be the price paid by several local farmers for carelessness during silo filling. That warning was sounded today by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ who is cooperating with several state and national farm safety organizations in a drive to cut down the toll of farm accidents.

The power takeoff on the binder is a constant source of danger, he says. For safety's sake keep the power takeoff covered at all times.

Never try to adjust, unclog or oil the binder while it is running.

In the hurry to get corn from the field to the ensilage cutter, farmers take unnecessary risks, especially with tractors. Taking corners and hills more slowly and making less sharp turns will eliminate many farm accidents during the next few days.

Practically all new-type silo fillers have safety devices that will stop the cutters when too large an object enters, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm. Too often this device has been taken off and not replaced or has become rusted or tight since it was last used. Check the safety device before starting filling, he advises.

Other common causes of accidents are the gears and sprockets on the filler. Whenever the gears are changed, be sure to put the safety cover back immediately.

Common sense and everyday care will prevent many silo filling accidents on

\_\_\_\_\_ County farms this fall, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Don't be sorry; be careful.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 19 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PRECOOK PEACHES  
BEFORE PROCESSING

Peaches for canning should be firm, table-ripe and without blemishes, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. When the background color is yellow or yellow-white, not green, the peaches are ripe for use in preserving or on the table.

To keep peaches from darkening after the skins have been removed by blanching, place in a solution of 1 tablespoon lemon juice to a quart of water. Prepare only a few at a time, and drain them well before pre-cooking.

Precooking peaches has many advantages over packing the fruit cold in the jar. Precooking, Miss Rowe points out, helps prevent discoloration, reduces floating and makes possible a fuller pack of fruit. She recommends using 8 pounds of fruit to 1 pound of sugar and cooking slowly until the juices run freely and the fruit is heated through. If peaches are juicy, no water will be needed, though half a cup or more may be added to this amount of sugar and fruit if desired.

After precooking, the fruit is packed hot into hot jars and the syrup divided among the jars. If there is not enough syrup to cover the fruit, boiling water may be added in the jar. The peaches should then be processed in the hot water bath for 15 minutes.

Discoloration at the top of the jar can be reduced not only by precooking but also by being sure all pieces are well covered with syrup. Since underprocessing also may contribute toward discoloration, following accurate timetables carefully is important.

Though canning peaches with skins on is a matter of preference, sugar is wasted if skins are discarded when fruit is eaten. Miss Rowe recommends omitting peach pits from the pack, as they may give a strong flavor and may become a factor in spoilage.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 19 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

HERE'S HOW TO AVOID  
GETTING ROFY BREAD

A hot weather problem for many homemakers who bake their own bread is ropiness developing in the loaves. Two or three days after baking, bread becomes moist or sticky inside, has a disagreeable odor and often shows spots of yellowish brown. The sticky portions will draw out into a rope.

The rope is caused by bacteria, spores of which are resistant to baking temperatures and grow in bread in hot, humid weather, according to Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She suggests these precautions to prevent rope in bread:

1. Burn any bread showing signs of rope, to avoid further infection.
2. Clean out all particles of dough from seams or crevices of mixing bowl and bread board, and scald every article used for making or storing bread with hot vinegar water, using one tablespoon vinegar to each quart of boiling water. Then rinse with clear boiling water and dry in the sun, if possible.
3. Keep the rising bread somewhat cooler during hot weather, but use enough yeast to make it rise in the usual time.
4. Make dough somewhat stiffer than usual and bake the loaves very thoroughly so the finished bread contains little moisture.
5. Omit potatoes from bread during very hot weather, since they are a frequent source of bacteria causing rope.
6. Store bread in a cool, dry place.

If rope still occurs after taking these precautions, Miss Blair suggests making the dough a trifle acid, since the bacteria causing rope do not thrive in the presence of acid. Buttermilk or sour milk may be used to make up one-fourth to one-half the total liquid, but soda should not be added to the milk. In place of sour milk or buttermilk, white vinegar may be added to the water used in the proportion of not more than one tablespoon to each quart of water.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 19 1947

To all counties

FERTILIZER CAN  
BE APPLIED NOW

Several \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers are planning to apply fertilizer on many of their fields in the next few days, declares County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Many of them who couldn't get supplies last spring have found that their fields and roads are in good condition for applying fertilizer now.

E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm, says that applying fertilizer on certain fields is good, accepted practice at this time of the year.

One place where it can be applied now is on new seedings of legumes which were planted with small grains this spring. On clover seedings, apply 250 pounds of 0-20-0 or 0-20-20 per acre. Increase this to 300 pounds per acre for alfalfa seedings, Duncan recommends.

Ammonium nitrate, applied before September 10, will give pastures a good, vigorous fall growth, and better root storage. This will mean a better start next spring.

Fertilizers can also be applied as part of the fall renovation program on poorer pastures that no longer pay their way. The first step though is to test the soil and apply lime if necessary. Flow up the pastures as soon as possible. This will control weeds and help prepare a good seed bed. This may be this fall if you are seeding grass just before freeze-up or it may be in early spring with 0-20-0 or 0-20-20, apply 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

Other phosphate fertilizers can be used in the fall fertilizing plan too, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ points out. If you want directions write the county extension office for Extension Folder 143, "Fertilizer Grades and Ratios for Minnesota."

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 19 1947

To all counties

### SOIL-SAVING STEPS CAN START IN FALL

Steps to stop the loss of tons of good topsoil on \_\_\_\_\_ County farms should be taken immediately, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Even though soil-conserving practices are an important part of farm management on most farms, there still are things to be done.

Right now is a good time to do two important soil conservation jobs. One is to establish grassed waterways to replace those soil-depleting ditches in many fields. The other is to continue laying out fields on the contour. Now that the crop is off is the time to lay out strips in grain fields. If these same strips will extend into corn fields, the final work can be completed in the spring.

The first step in building a waterway is to level and fill the gully with a plow or grader. Continue working with a disk, road drag or harrow until the gully is level in cross section.

Next mulch with manure or straw and apply lime if necessary. Disk lightly to work lime in and to hold manure in place. Before seeding thoroughly pack the seedbed.

M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist at University Farm, recommends using a mixture of 5 pounds of sweet clover, 5 pounds of alsike clover, 8 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass and two pecks of winter rye if seeding is done before September 1. For fall seeding between September 1 and October 1, he recommends 8 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass with one bushel of winter rye. With this latter mixture 5 pounds of sweet clover and 5 pounds of alsike should be seeded the next spring.

Complete directions for establishing contour strips are given in Extension Folder 108, "Contour Strip Cropping." This folder along with Folder 107, "Grassed Waterways," can be obtained from the local extension office.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul H. 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  
August 19, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Discoloration of canned peaches at the top of the jar, a common problem in home canning, can be prevented by taking a few simple precautions, Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today. Since the darkened peaches are usually discarded by most homemakers, the waste from discoloration may be as much as 25 per cent.

Discoloration can be reduced by precooking the peaches and by being sure all pieces are well covered with syrup. Since under processing may also contribute toward discoloration, following accurate timetables carefully is important.

Besides helping to prevent darkening, precooking peaches has other advantages over packing the fruit cold in the jar. Precooking reduces floating and makes possible a fuller pack of fruit, Miss Rowe points out. She recommends using 8 pounds of fruit to 1 pound of sugar and cooking slowly until juices run freely and the fruit is heated through. No water will be needed if peaches are juicy, though half a cup or more may be added if desired.

After precooking, the fruit is packed hot into hot jars and the syrup divided among the jars. Boiling water may be added in the jar if there is not enough syrup to cover the fruit, though this is seldom necessary. After packing in the jars, the peaches should be processed in the hot water bath for 15 minutes.

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A3454-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 21, 1947

SPECIAL

FOUR SHORT COURSES  
PLANNED FOR NEXT  
MONTH AT U. FARM

Four special short courses that will appeal to many local farmers, homemakers, business men, servicing agriculture, have been planned for September at University Farm.

Farm Bureau women will meet September 17-19 for the annual short course says D r. J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses. George Grim, Minneapolis Tribune staff writer and radio commentator who has just returned from touring the world; Dr. William A. O'Brien, University of Minnesota; and Dr. Richard C. Raines, pastor, Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, Minneapolis, are among the distinguished speakers scheduled for the course.

Swine producers from all parts of the state plan to attend the 25th annual Swine Feeders Day, Wednesday, September 24th. University Staff members will report on the experimental swine feeding tests conducted during the past year, according to Professor W. H. Peters, Chairman of program arrangements.

Six short courses will make up the Dairy Products Institute, September 22-25. The Buttermakers Symposium will be held September 22-23. Market milk producers will meet September 22; ice cream manufacturers, September 23; dry milk producers, September 24-25; dairy fieldmen, September 24; and cheesemakers, September 25. Professor Combs, Chairman of Program arrangements urges those engaged in Dairy Manufacturing to attend the entire institute.

The other short course scheduled for September is the annual Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agent's School, September 15-20 for which the program has been arranged by D r. H. J. Sloan.

For a complete program and details on any of the Short Courses write to Agricultural Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.





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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Suggestions and publications furnished by the Minnesota 4-H club staff at University Farm have helped start an aggressive 4-H movement in Korea.

Lt. Colonel Charles Anderson, chief civil affairs officer in southern Korea, has written A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, expressing appreciation for the aid given to Korean clubs by Minnesota.

Since April 9, 1947, clubs have been organized in 25 counties of Kyunggi Province. These clubs have a total membership of 3,739, Anderson reports.

Korean 4-H members are carrying such projects as gardening, poultry raising, beekeeping, dairying, homemaking and rice growing. Like their American counterparts the Korean clubs' primary job is to help develop initiative, self-reliance, improve living conditions and good citizenship.

Many of the Minnesota 4-H bulletins on livestock production and homemaking were translated and printed in Korean for the club members. In addition the Minnesota 4-H club Leaders Manual and 4-H Guidepost folder gave aid to the new Korean club leaders.

<sup>57</sup>  
A3436-HS

**HERB BUREAU  
UNIVERSITY FARM  
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA  
AUGUST 21, 1947**

**SPECIAL**

The eighth annual Short Course in Animal Nutrition for feed manufacturers and dealers will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 27-28.

Several of the Middle West's leading livestock research men will speak at the course, according to J. O. Christensen, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

University of Minnesota speakers include A. A. D swell, professor of Agricultural Economics; W. H. Peters, chief of Animal Husbandry Division; H. J. Sloan, head, Poultry Section; J. B. Fitch, chief, Dairy Division; Paul H. Durson, Extension Soils Specialist; and M. O. Schalte, professor of Agricultural Biochemistry.

Other speakers will include G. Rehsteit, chairman of Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin; W. W. Cravens, University of Wisconsin; G. W. Wise, Iowa State College; and G. M. Vestal, Purdue University.

Those planning to attend or desiring further information should write directly to the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota wool growers who consigned their wool for marketing through the Minnesota Cooperative Wool Growers' association will receive the support price under the government wool purchase program, according to J. B. Conley, organization president at Verndale.

The price to the grower will be the same as was received last year with allowances only for differences in grade and condition of wool. The 1946 average price to growers in Minnesota was 45 cents a pound.

The general Minnesota cash price during the lapse in the government purchase program, between April 15 and August 15, averaged 37 cents. All wools sold for cash after August 15 will come under the purchase program.

As long as the original grower had title to the wool on August 15 he is eligible for the support price. Thus, growers who had delivered their wool to the wool growers association on consignment basis before August 15 are still eligible.

Conley also reported that 52 per cent or 13,000 of Minnesota's growers marketed wool through the association and 65 per cent of that number consigned or pooled through organization facilities, thus guaranteeing their rights under the new wool program. The remaining 35 per cent preferred to sell outright for cash.

All the consigned wools now have been graded in the Minneapolis and Wadena warehouses of the association and await sale to the government, Conley says.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Rural homemakers, farmers and businessmen servicing agriculture will join the "back to school movement" during the last two weeks of September when four special agricultural short courses will be held at University Farm.

Homemakers will take part in the eighth annual Farm Bureau Women's Short Course, September 17-19. Here well-known speakers and farm leaders will discuss ways how farm women can help mold a better rural community.

Hog producers will meet September 24, Swine Feeders' Day, at one of the most popular events conducted at University Farm. Staff members will tell the group about results in experimental swine feeding projects during 1947.

Six short courses will be combined in one for the University's first dairy products institute, September 22-25. By combining the six courses the University will be able to obtain a staff of outstanding national experts to aid University Farm faculty members in conducting these specialized dairy industry courses.

Although the courses will be combined, certain days have been set aside for special interest groups formerly served individually. They include buttermakers', September 22-23; market milk producers, September 22; ice cream manufacturers, September 23; dry milk manufacturers, September 24-25; dairy fieldmen, September 24; and cheese-makers, September 25.

The annual flock selecting and pullorum testing agents' school will be held September 15-20. This short course is limited to hatcherymen and turkey raisers or their employees who are under supervision of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board or Livestock Sanitary Board.

Apply lime this fall to those pastures and fields that will go into alfalfa next year. For every dollar you spend on lime you will get three dollars back in increased yields. Remember though that all fields do not need lime. Take a few soil samples from the field going into alfalfa to your county agent for testing. He will tell you if you need to lime and how much to apply.--Paul M. Burson

\*\*\*\*\*

Keep cattle out of new plantings of legumes or old plantings that are being carried over after September 1. Legumes need to store up reserves in their roots to carry them through the winter ready for a good start in the spring. The feed the cattle get from the pasture won't pay for the loss in poorer stands in the future.--

A. R. Schmid

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Safety is a year-round job on the farm. Now, during silo filling, a little extra care may save a hand or finger. Keep the cover on the power take-off on the binder and the gears on the silo filler. Be sure to check to see that the safety device on the silage cutter is in working condition. Above all never try to oil or unclog a binder while it is running.--A. J. Schwantes

\*\*\*\*\*

Controlled grazing by sheep will eradicate bad stands of field bindweed in two years or less. Here's how you can start right now. Sow infested fields to rye before September 15. Next spring pasture the rye until June 30. Then plow and seed to Sudan grass which can be grazed until mid-September. Experiments show that the Sudan grass in this plan is just as effective in eradicating bindweed as summer fallow and gives extra pasture.--A. H. Larson

Short of hay or pasture? That low, wet spot that has been practically useless for years can help you next year. Work it well during a September dry spell and seed brome grass in the next few weeks. Or put in reed canary just before fall freeze-up. Reed canary is especially well suited for wet bogs.--M. L. Armour

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't be afraid to cull pullets closely. Little runty birds are not going to be profitable layers and are only a handicap to the performance of well-developed pullets.--Cora Cooke

\*\*\*\*\*

Time spent in keeping extra husks out of the crib will be well paid for this year. Wet corn must have plenty of air movement through the crib and husks interfere seriously. Husk as clean as you can. Then do some hand work besides. It will pay.--S. B. Cleland

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Two or three weeks before breeding ewes turn them into fresh abundant pasture or feed them grain. Also select purebred rams of good size, conformation and fleece for breeding. These steps along with September breeding will mean more lamb profits next summer.--W. E. Morris

\*\*\*\*\*

Squash and pumpkins should be harvested as soon as the tops have been blackened by the first frost. Be careful not to break the stem off from the fruit or to bruise the fruits in harvesting. For better keeping squash cure them in a warm place for about two weeks before placing in winter storage. An ideal place to store squash and pumpkins is in a dry moderately warm room such as the furnace room in the basement.--L. C. Snyder

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Worried about a soft corn crop? The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has prepared Extension Pamphlet 142

"Saving a Soft Corn Crop" to answer soft corn questions. If you would like a free copy, write to the "Farmer."

The threat of a soft corn crop doesn't worry Carl Stoffel, Pine City 4-H club member. The reason--his ten ears of ~~1947~~ well denuded 1947 corn today won him the title of champion 1947 corn exhibitor at the Minnesota State Fair.

Since corn competition in 4-H classes is divided into two groups, one for 1947 corn and the other for 1946 corn, Carl has to share top honors with Roman Meyer, route 4, St. Cloud who won ~~1946~~ grand champion honors with his 1946 corn.

Other blue ribbon winners for 1947 corn include Robert Høglund, Isanti county; James Seabloom, Ramsey county; Lawrence Koenig, Scott county; and Charles Cocksley, Rock county.

Blue ribbon winners for 1946 corn include Merlyn Bork, Martin county; Louis Welter, Wright county; Dale Giese Swift county; Carroll Broadbent, Anoka county; and Dale Kelsey Jr., Watonwan county. Kelsey is the son of a former national corn winner.

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William Thiesen, Argo, Becker county, today was named champion 4-H potato exhibitor at the Minnesota State Fair. Thiesen, who topped all other entries with his 20 Russet potatoes, was also named champion exhibitor in the Red River Valley.

Reserve champion honors went to Clifford Saari, Embarrass, North St. Louis county, who was also winner for ~~the~~ northeastern Minnesota.

Winner for southern Minnesota was Ted Trojahn, Nassau, Lac Qui Parle county. Other blue ribbon winners in the potato competition include Don House, Washington county; Benedict Dotzler, Aitkin; Marvin Wiltz, Stevens county; Wayne Micka, McLeod county; Phillip Harcey, Winona county; Danny Cooksley, Rock county; Everett Goetz, Hennepin county; and Eugene Lundholm, Chisago county.

####

Hardest working youngsters on the opening day of the Minnesota State Fair are 1250 4-H club boys and girls who were winners in competition in 87 counties. Wednesday night these club members will return home and another group will take their places at the 4-H club building on the state fair grounds.

1

Judging of garden exhibits ~~was~~ started this morning and judging in the pig and sheep classes this afternoon. Winners in these classes will compete with winners of the second group of competitors late next week for state championship honors.

The quality of the livestock exhibited in 4-H competition this year is the best in years, says Glenn Johnson, in charge of 4-H livestock. Over 160 dairy animals have been entered dairy competition for the first half of the fair. In other classes entries total 30 beef heifers, 39 sheep, 41 pigs and 45 poultry exhibits.

On Monday, 4-H demonstrators in agriculture and home economics will begin the first of 900 individual demonstrations which will continue throughout the week.

###

Many of Minnesota top dairy herds of the future will stem from the champion dairy calves and heifers exhibited in the 4-H livestock show at the Minnesota State Fair this year, Glenn Johnson, in charge of 4-H livestock, predicted today.

Winners in the first group of dairy animals competing for 4-H honors include:

Holstein--advance purebred, Morrison Mattson, East Ottertail county; two-year-old purebred, Ethel ~~Wax~~ Lieske, Sibley county; pure-bred yearling, Wallace Christenson, Carver county; purebred calf, Wayne Arnoldy, Sibley; ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ two-year-old grade, Rodney Lenzmeier, Stearn County; grade yearling, Donald Little, Rice county; and grade calf, Eugene Sammon, Rice county.

Guernsey--two-year-old purebred, Clarice Foss, West Ottertail; purebred yearling, Frederick Ebel, Scott county; purebred calf, Delmar Staples, Washington county; grade yearling, Donald ~~Wax~~ Tracy, Carlton county; and grade calf, Ronald Hansen, Itasca county.

Jersey--advance purebred, Alvin Stoddard, Carlton county; purebred two-year-old, Carrie Parker, East Ottertail; purebred yearling, Jimmy Nilson, Morrison county; purebred calf, Vera Wiebe, East Ottertail; grade two-year-old, Howard Dreyer, Beltrami county; and grade calf, Evelyn Svec, Dodge county.

Brown Swiss--purebred two-year-old, Willard Drewitz, Rice; purebred yearling, Sylvia Sprengler, Sibley; purebred calf, Chester Van Raden, West Polk; grade two-year-old, Boyd Annis, Meeker; grade yearling, Donald Meyer, West Ottertail; and grade calf, Roman ~~Wax~~ Blommel, Stearns.

Ayrshire--purebred advance, Don Angell, Mower; purebred two-year-old, Alphonse Zehrer, Stearns; purebred yearling, Richard Pribnow, Washington; and grade yearling, Clarence Erickson, Meeker.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 25, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

Faribault county's 4-H club booth was selected today for the grand championship among 61 booths in the 4-H building at the Minnesota State Fair. Lake of the Woods county was named runner-up. Each of the 61 club booths tells the story of some aspect of 4-H work in the county.

Theme of the Faribault county booth is health improvement. Figures on a turntable show the the steps 478 4-H members are taking better toward ~~improving their~~ health. Depicting a tuber unit seed potato plot, the Lake of the Woods booth tells what 4-H members in the county are doing to follow good practices in potato growing.

Other blue ribbon winners in the county club booth competition are: Brown; Chisago; Freeborn, Kandiyohi, Martin, McLeod, Mille Lacs, Olmsted, Pipestone, Ramsey, North St. Louis, South St. Louis, Traverse and Watonwan.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 25, 1947

4-H Special from the State Fair

Turning a fine seam isn't the only accomplishment of 4-H girls who carry the clothing project. They can do a neat bit of mending, too - whether it's patching brother's overalls, darning his socks or reweaving a tear in a wool frock.

Winners in clothing repair exhibits on display in the 4-H club building at the/<sup>Minnesota</sup>State Fair were announced today. Placing in the blue ribbon group were:

Pat Guelker, Anoka; ~~Suzanne Rogosak, Park Rapids~~ Joanne Larson, North Branch; Wilhelmine More, Blue Earth; Sara Guy, Austin; Grace Eckblad, Welch; Ina Mae Nelson, Oslo; Arlotte Deglman, Princeton; Mary Johnson, Dexter; Ruth Reinke, Rochester; Mary Jane Lundberg, Battle Lake; Norma Reimer, Hardwick; June Sampson, Staples; Ruth Mittelsteadt, Waseca; Eileen Pritzel, Lake Elmo; Donna Campbell, Utica; Mary Alice Raitor, Waverly.

#####

A 17-year-old girl from Goodhue county today was declared top winner in the 4-H club clothing exhibit. She is Harriet Haller, Wanamingo, who won the grand championship with a wool dress she made herself of brown, white and green plaid.

Harriet has been a 4-H member for six years and has enrolled in the clothing project each year. "I owe 4-H club work for my start in sewing," she declares.

In the clothing exhibit on display in the 4-H building are 160 garments made by club members from 83 Minnesota counties. The garments include wool dresses, wool suits, slack suits, rayon and cotton dresses. Forty-seven won blue ribbons, 71 placed in the red ribbon class and 42 in the white ribbon group.

Blue ribbon winners, in addition to Harriet, are: Betty Ginzl, Odessa; Roberta Pohl, Mankato; Norma Jean Potz, Mankato; Constance Lee, Hanska; Bernice Luebke, Waconia; Audrey Frem, Boyd; Gayle Holt, Taylors Falls; Avis Johnson, Almelund; Mavis Wesen, Alexandria; Gwenneth Hogstad, Huntley; Dorothy Boettcher, Blue Earth; Arlyn Abrahamson, Canton; Verna Mae Jolson, Blooming Prairie;

Marlene Ludtke, Clarke Grove; Barbara Rustad, Ashby; Delpha Pietz, Lakefield; Lavonne Schuler, Madison; Margaret Anderson, Madison; Annette Lang, LeSueur; Fern Olson, Cottonwood; Cecelia Honek, Mahanomen; Melva Raforth, Granada; Renata Wachman, Fairmont; Rose Mary Fruemmer, Watkins; June Swanson, Little Falls; Marilyn Dammann, Elkton; Joycelyn Becker, St. Peter; Esther Hamilton, Worthington; Ada Stennes, Perley; Elsie Jacobson, New York Mills; Marlene Thompson, East Grand Forks; Lois Pankow, Faribault; Marilyn McCracken, Hibbing; Darlaine Pinske, Arlington; Marie Fedema, St. Cloud; Eileen Jolson, Blooming Prairie; Joan Fluegel, Morris; Gladys Bany, Plainview; Ilene Breck, Waseca; Dorothy Hammes, Lake Elmo; Marilyn Lawson, St. Paul; Verdele Lee, Hanska; LaDonna Ekstrom, St. James; Darlene Fuder, Rothsay; Darlene Dahle, Utica; Esther Hatlevig, Utica.

Twelve early winners in 4-H sheep and gilt(pig) competition will now vie for grand championship honors next Thursday, according to Glenn Johnson, in charge of 4-H livestock exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair.

Group 1 winners in the sheep division include: Janet Saettre, Dodge county, purebred Shropshire; Richard E. Westphal, Washington county, grade Shropshire; Melba Thillen, Houston county, purebred southdown; Robert Johnson, Aitkin county, purebred Hampshire; and Rodney Hanson, Sibley county, grade Hampshire. Stanley Crume, Clay county was named group 1 champion sheep showman.

Group 1 winners in the gilt division include Bernard Jochim, Sibley county, Poland China; Arthur Anderson, Redwood county, Spotted Poland China; Harvey Dickinson, Martin County, Chester White; Raymond Luthi, Stevens county, Duroc Jersey; and Charles R. Krause, Waseca County, Berkshire.

Nancy Juhl, Luverne, vice-president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation was named champion showman in the gilt competition.

The large number of entries makes it necessary to judge 4-H livestock in two groups, one the first day of the fair and the other on Thursday.

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

4-H special from state fair

Eugene Schwartz, Dayton's Bluff Station, Ramsey County, has been named 4-H grandchampion gardener in group 1 competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

As champion in group 1, Schwartz's entry of cucumbers, tomatoes, red peppers, beans, beets and tomatoes will vie against the best in group 2 for state champion garden entry. Group 2 will be judged next Thursday.

Blue ribbon winner for thier garden exhibits included Elaine Nystrom, Isanti county; Joy Rogalla, Ramsey county, Joyval Nelson, Chisago county, Herman Arvidson, Todd county; Jerome and Dan Carey, Itasca county; Betty Bremer, Anoka county; and Charlotte Fitch, Ramsey county.

####



Vernon Strom, 17, Tamarack, and Helmer Morvig, 20, Shevlin, today were awarded the Mc Kerrow scholarship for their outstanding 4-H livestock record over a period of years. The announcement was made by A.J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, during 4-H activities being held at the Minnesota State Fair.

The scholarship will enable the 4-H'ers to continue or start their college of agriculture or school of Agriculture training either at the University of Minnesota or at one of its schools of agriculture throughout the state.

Morvig, a member of the Jack Pine Pals 4-H club in Clearwater county, has been in club work for 11 years. He specializes in sheep production, and ~~xxx~~ as a result of his 4-H club projects now has a flock of 30 sheep of his own. He has won county fair honors with his sheep seven times and state honors once. In addition, he is a three-time county winner in the pig project and one time winner on the county level in leadership, corn, calf and cake.

Vernon Strom has been in 4-H club work eight years. He has carried 15 sheep projects during that time, besides 38 other projects in leadership, health, conservation, gardening and farm mechanics.

He won trips to the Minnesota State fair this year and last with his sheep blocking demonstration. Last year his fat lamb placed in the blue ribbon group at the Duluth Junior Livestock show.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 26, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

As winners in group 1 beef heifer competition, <sup>today</sup> six 4-H club members will show their winning animals Friday, August 29, at the Minnesota State Fair and compete for state 4-H championships.

The winners in early contests include Harry Rieck, Waseca county, grade Hereford yearling; Edwin Traut, Stearns county, grade Hereford calf; Bill Zwick, Benton county, purebred shorthorn yearling; Anna M. Gibson, Bigstone county, purebred Angus yearling; Barbara Sells, Rock county, grade Angus yearling; Arnold Rudi, Traverse county, purebred milking shorthorn.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 26, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

Although greatly outnumbered by their male opponents, 4-H club girls have proved themselves outstanding showmen, winning two of the <sup>4-H</sup> four livestock showmanship contests being held at the Minnesota State Fair. As group 1 champions they will compete Thursday and Friday for state wide honors.

Newest winner is Kathleen Flynn, Big Stone county, who ~~was~~ took beef showmanship honors. She joins Nancy Juhl, Luverne , top pig showman in group 1. Upholding the honor of the men, Wallace Christianson, Carver county, won group 1 showmanship honors in dairy cattle. Early winner ~~was~~ in sheep showmanship was Stanley Crume, Clay county.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

### HERE'S HOW TO LENGTHEN SKIRTS

Adding an inch or more to dresses and suits to bring them in line with style trends will be one of the fall jobs for many \_\_\_\_\_ county home sewers.

If a skirt hem must be let out to its full extent, use seam binding or cut bias facings at home, suggests Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. In cutting the facing material, be sure to have it similar in weight to the garment to be lengthened and cut on the true bias, about two inches wide. Three or four rows of seam tape, sewed together by hand, will also make a satisfactory facing material.

As facing material for rayon or wool clothing, light-weight rayon is suitable. Light-weight cotton makes good facing for cotton clothing. Preshrinking a facing material is generally a wise precaution if the material is not labeled preshrunk.

After the facing is attached, turn it up so the fold is about one-fourth inch from the skirt edge. Folding along the line where seam binding and dress fabric join, Miss Linn cautions, may make the skirt edge ripple. Hem the facing to the skirt with a stitch that will not show on the right side.

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

To all counties

ATT.: Home Demonstration Agents

**CAN EXTRA PEACHES NOW  
TO MAKE PICKLES LATER**

Instead of going to the work of making peach pickles now, put up a few extra quarts of peaches to pickle later, suggests Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Ordinary canned peaches can easily be made into pickles, whenever convenient. Simply drain off the syrup and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of vinegar to each cup of syrup. A little extra sugar may be necessary if water syrup was used in canning the peaches. Add a bag of spices, such as cloves and cinnamon or cloves and cassia buds, and bring the syrup to a boil. Pour hot over the peaches and let stand for at least 24 hours. Commercially canned peaches may be pickled in this way, also.

Miss Rowe says the same method may be used to pickle pears and apricots.

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

To all counties

EARLY BREEDING  
PAYS WITH SHEEP

By breeding their ewes in September and early October, \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers can be able to sell lambs at the top of the market next summer.

The sheep raiser who has good winter quarters will find that breeding his ewes in the next month will improve the quality of his lamb crop as well as add to his returns, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Turn the ewes into fresh, abundant grass or feed them grain for two or three weeks before breeding is the advice of W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Also be sure to use purebred rams of good size, conformation and fleeces for breeding.

There are at least six big advantages of lambing early -- late January to early March.

1. Ewes are more vigorous and thrifty early in the winter. They are still stocked with vitamins and nutrients that protect them from undernourishment.
2. Lambs benefit from the extra vitamins the ewe has stored. Early lambs have more pep than those born later, and the ewe is better able to nourish them both before and after birth.
3. Flock owners are able to give early lambs better care than later lambs. This, along with the fact that the ewe is able to give them better nourishment, means early lambs have a better chance to survive.
4. Early lambs reach market in June or July while prices are best.
5. Early lambs can be finished on flush pasture.
6. By the time early lambs go on pastures they are more resistant to parasites. Late lambs, however, pick up parasites as soon as they start eating on pasture.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 26 1947

To all counties

TRAINING SCHOOL  
FOR COW TESTERS

A dairy herd improvement association training school for cow testers will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, September 15-20, according to County Agent

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Applications for the school which will train men for jobs as association testers can be obtained from either the county agent's office or by writing to the Agricultural Short Course Office, University Farm.

Successful completion of the school will qualify graduates for tester jobs paying about \$175 a month plus room and board. There are many such positions open in the state according to H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

The course is being arranged jointly by Ramer Leighton, Ralph Wayne and Harold Searles, extension dairymen, and J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm.

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

SPECIAL 4-H Enrollment  
Campaign

(This is the first of a series of news aids  
to encourage enrollment in 4-H clubs.  
Specific mention of a membership drive will  
come after a few articles on local leaders.)

LOCAL 4-H CLUB  
LEADERS LAUDED BY  
STATE 4-H LEADER

\_\_\_\_\_ County's \_\_\_\_\_ local 4-H club leaders were praised today  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
for their outstanding contribution to 4-H work in a special statement by A. J.  
Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

"The success of our 4-H club movement would not be possible without the out-  
standing work of junior and senior leaders," he declares. "They have given their  
time and effort freely and generously to 4-H work.

"Club leaders are making a real contribution toward improving life in farm  
communities. As a result of their work, 4-H club members become better citizens  
and better farmers and homemakers."

Agricultural Agent \_\_\_\_\_, Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
and 4-H Club Agent \_\_\_\_\_ have added their note of appreciation to  
Kittleson's statement.

"More than anyone else, our adult club leaders have made 4-H work successful  
in the county," they say. "They not only help members with their project work,  
meetings and program but also take part in many important community activities  
along with club members."

The 4-H leaders who have contributed so much to 4-H success in \_\_\_\_\_  
County include:

NOTE TO AGENTS: List all senior leaders and their clubs.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 27, 1947

4-H special from State Fair

A gray wool plaid dress and matching hat with contrasting blue shortie coat won for 18-year-old Catherine Duevel of Hennepin county the coveted honor of 4-H state dress revue queen. She was crowned by the 4-H club at the annual 4-H county style queens the dress revue Wednesday afternoon in which county style queens competed.

The four girls selected as attendants to the queen were Jo Ann Hemquist, 16, Taylors Falls, Chisago county; Lois Molenaar, 15, Renville, Kandiyohi county; Mary Ellen Anderson, 18, Duluth, St. Louis county; and Janice Kimball, 15, Angus, Polk county. All have been in 4-H work from five to ~~seven years~~ eight years. Jo Ann wore a natural colored linen suit trimmed with

brown buttons, while Lois modeled a brown plaid gingham school dress with pique trim. Mary Ellen's costume was a red wool dress and gray hat, and Janice's outfit was a rose, blue, gray and white print ~~dress~~ dress and white hat. She carried a white string mesh bag lined with material matching her dress.

All contestants in the dress revue made their own costumes. Blue ribbon winners were: Mae Eidenschink, Detroit Lakes; Joyce Gustafson, Tenstrike; Theresa Balder, Foley; Opal Finifrock, Nemadji; Signe Hovde, Walker; Ardith Johnson, Brainerd; June Gelder, Farmington;

Arlene Olson, Hayward; Donna Madson, Grand Rapids; Dorothy Rentschler, Lakefield; Betty Knutson, Graceton; Phyllis Davis, Cleveland; Mary Stammer, Truman; Dorothy Jeanne Anderson, Fort Ripley; Beverley Scheffel, Glenville; Irene Skoglund, Parkers Prairie; Jean Soiney, Thief River Falls; Betty Ann Rangitsch, St. Paul; Rosella Waldal, Plummer; Marilyn Kroehler, Henderson; Delphine Landwehr, St. Cloud; Margie Chambers, Owatonna; Betty Haugen, Murdock; Dorothy Perretton, ~~Saxe~~ Carlos; Helen Marie Propp, Tenney; Faith Holst, Plainview; Betty Powell, Waseca; Ruth Richardson, St. Paul; Joan Munson, Madelia; and Coralyn Goss, Lewiston.

#####

4-H

A 16-year-old/girl from Martin county won grand championship for her home furnishing exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair today. She is Betty Engel, Sherburn, who received top honors for her dressing table and bench with matching/curtains. Besides sewing the curtains, dressing table skirt and bench cover, Betty also made the dressing table.

Number of entries in the home furnishing exhibit in the 4-H building is greater than it has ever been, according to state club agents. Articles in the display include rugs, quilts, curtains, and slipcovers made by 4-H members and pieces of furniture which have been refinished. ~~Manxxtkxixi@xix@xixxkxixxxx~~ The exhibits are representative of the work done by 1,551 4-H'ers enrolled in the home furnishing project, all of them playing an important part in making rural homes more attractive.

Blue ribbon winners in the home furnishing exhibit are:

Patty Thomsen, Mankato; Meta Gruelke, Alexandria; Lois Skrophammer, Albert Lea; Nada Nestegard, Jackson; Verna Baringer, LeSueur; Betty Johanson, Sherburn; Doris Schuette, Plato; Pearl Deboer, Crookston; Elizabeth Scheibel, Bird Island; Dorothy DeWolfe, Northfield; Virginia Hagg, Winthrop; Betty Joyce Young, Plainview; Genevieve Czikalla, Newport; Lois ~~sk~~ Olhoft, Truman; Alma Barickman, Lewisville; and Alice Kinstler, Dakota.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 27 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Ma Goes Shopping

Usually one of the gals goes shopping with Ma when she just can't put it off any longer, but on this particular occasion there seemed to be no way of dodging duty. Pa was roped, harnessed in a clean shirt and designated as chauffeur, adviser and critic for the expedition. Women are pitiless when they get a man over a barrel.

Ma took me by the arm and said she'd found a dress that might do, but she'd like to have me look at it! Rank flattery, it was, but as usual, I fell for it. On the way to the prospective gown, we passed another store where she hadn't had time to take a complete inventory, and led by a finger, I docilely followed her.

It was a woman's store, with one of the Hollywood males women yearn for as manager and some tightly laced, well decorated older women as clerks. I was spooky and tried to shy, but Ma said, "Don't be silly," so I stayed hitched, kept my eyes front and center, focused on a plain wall and started saying the multiplication table.

Ma went off with the clerk to muss up the orderly rows of duds hanging in the trick closets and while I was pondering "7x9 is --" the manager made me jump by inviting me to be seated. He was civil enough, and I appreciated his thoughtfulness, but there appeared to be only one chair available. That was almost in the center of the room by the big mirror where a constant procession of ladies, bobby sox to no-stretch girdles came to speculate on the effect achieved by some prospective addition to their wardrobe.

Take that chair, indeed! All around it were little bins where the gals stepped to try on things. Each box had a curtain for the sake of modesty, but few covered

the subject, and my ears itched, even with my back to them! So I stood and stood and stood, trying to keep my mind on the multiplication table, which I once heard kept a man from screaming while being tortured by the Indians.

Finally Ma came forth in a wild-eyed series of stripes in various off-shades and asked me, "How do you like this?" I looked at Ma's eyes and surmised that the lady clerk was trying to move some dead stock. Still, it always pays to be cautious, so I said, "It looks fine on you." May the Saints preserve us if that was a lie, but what I meant was that Ma looks good to me, no matter what she wears. Maybe they'll understand.

After a while she came out again in a dress that looked real nice on her. This time I said "That looks just fine," meaning I liked the dress, so she went back to try again. Attempt No. 3 was pretty well hopped up, with all shorts of loose parts hanging in odd places. The lady with the sales pad remarked, "That fish tail does things for you!" So some of the unused cloth was a fish tail! Well, Ma doesn't need any fish tails or monkey tails or bustles. She's comfortably upholstered naturally.

So it went on for a solid hour. I don't see how that saleslady could keep her poise and remain pleasant, but she did. Ma was trying to make up her mind, and sometimes that's a harrowing process. I said, "It looks fine," a lot of times and when pressed into saying which one I liked best, chose No. 2. Still the process went on.

At last I reached the breaking point and stepped just outside on the street to light my pipe and calm my ravaged nerves. Even there she rapped on the window and asked the same old question, so I just held up two fingers to signify my choice. She seemed to favor another one, so I suggested she take both, but was frowned down as a reckless spendthrift. Another half hour went by and then she came out with her duty accomplished and brightly remarked, "Now let's go look for a hat."

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 27 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, September 24, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Save the Surface Soil

Conservation doesn't mean hoarding. It's just one word for horse sense or making the best possible use of the resources we have. Most of us know of young men who were left a farm and all the fixings except the ability to use their good fortune. We Americans have been that way about our timber and our land.

It's no use to berate the pioneers for being reckless with our white pine or dumping a large part of Minnesota into the Mississippi just to build a delta down by New Orleans. The Lord doesn't often favor those who sit down and cry over spilled milk, but he does seem to smooth the path for those who are willing to use every talent they have and put in 80-hour weeks trying to accomplish some worthwhile objective. Planting trees and tying down the mud before it reaches the rivers will pay greater dividends than banging our heads on the Wailing Wall.

Nature endowed southern Minnesota and northern Iowa with a large proportion of the best soil ever made. Then men came along and tried to make it a desert by squandering the golden eggs. Now we're trying to kill the hen that laid them. This country was a paradise for men and animals, but we didn't conserve it and now we'll have to work for a living.

Where do we start? On most farms it means growing more pasture and hay, planting steep slopes to trees and farming on the contour when necessary. We must tie down the top soil before it leaves us. We must preserve Nature's methods of water storage to prevent floods and drouths.

In 30 years, I can see a change in our heavy clay soil on this farm. Its nitrogen supply seemed inexhaustible, but nitrogen fertilizer gives us increased yields

now. Fortunately for us, washing is not much of a problem as our land is pretty level, but we'll have to increase our alfalfa and grass seed budget, buy some fertilizer and try to get it back in shape. It will take some planning and rearrangement to use those crops, but it must be done.

If our soil is out of condition, corn yields will go around 50 bushels, while we know we can grow 100 bushels per acre if the land is in top shape. We've done it. It sounds easy to say we'll put 80 acres to corn and 80 to grass and grow as much corn as we used to grow on a quarter section. Still, it's human nature to want all we can get, so there's a temptation to try for 100 bushels on each of the 160 acres. It takes some experience to realize that it can't be done indefinitely.

That, to my mind, is conservation. It's learning to know how much corn we can grow at top yield and then being satisfied to stop there. It would be nice to have it all written out in a book for us—but probably we wouldn't read that book. We just have to learn the hard way by burning our fingers until we remember that Nature doesn't give a hang for our opinions.

If we want to make a desert out of her best land, well and good. Men have done it before. She'll just starve men out and take over the job again. In another 5 or 10,000 years, she'll build up her fertility and try again. The next crop of men may be brighter. Are we that crop, or will we continue the same old mistakes that made the Sahara and the Gobi deserts? Perhaps we'll put on an atomic war and kill ourselves off in a hurry so Nature can start building, just so much sooner, what men have destroyed by their folly.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 27 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, September 17, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Weather Won't Worry William

Bill and I were arguing in the cornfield. Bill is one of those cranks who believe that early maturing corn is the one and only road to peace and safety. In general I agree with him, but if I didn't take the other side, we couldn't argue, and Bill gets off some oratorical masterpieces when I can get him going right. Please don't tell him I believe he's right. It would spoil the show.

"So you like to look at big nice ears that really fill up a hole in the wagon box!" Bill was warming to his job. "All right! So do I. So does any farmer who knows and appreciates corn and what it does for us. But size, conformation and beauty are not the chief function of this marvelous plant the Indians gave us. It's dry shelled corn--total digestible nutrients per acre--that puts a fat back on feeder shotes, cattle or checking accounts.

"Beauty is skin deep in corn as elsewhere. Whether the rows are straight or crooked, the tips and butts well filled, the kernels deep or shallow will make no difference to anybody a minute after the cow or pig consumes it. But the sound, oily corn that shells out a big tonnage per acre, keeps safely in crib or bin because of low moisture and has appetite appeal to our domestic animals, has a beauty that lasts in the form of a bank balance!

"You like big ears! If your ears when dry weigh over half a pound, it's almost certain that you're not planting thickly enough to get the maximum yield of which your acres are capable. Big ears usually have big cobs. Big ears, big cobs, deep kernels are slow to dry out and they usually carry too much water. Water is a fine thing for man or beast, but why grow, handle, store and feed water in corn when a

pipe handles it so much more efficiently? I prefer to water pigs with a hose and feed them sound, ripe corn to make them fat.

"This year is a good example. We had a wet, late spring. Right? Then we had a drouth. Right? That's tough going for corn, and the papers all proclaimed a feed shortage. The Joes on the Board of Trade believed it, and the price of corn went up into fantastic figures. Right? Well, do you know why? Because farmers like you look for big nice ears and they plant corn too late in maturity for the land it occupies! Then they worry about the wet spring, worry about the dry weather, worry for fear fall frost will come at the average time it always has come and worry because their 120-day corn won't ripen in a 110-day zone. Then they worry because it won't keep, worry because it won't sell, worry about getting rid of it all while frozen and then worry because they have no summer feed.

"Do your worrying before you plant. Then if you choose a proven variety suitable to your soil and climate, put your energy into building up the soil fertility and getting your increased yield from better management. Play it safe or you'll play it sorry. Get it out of your head that a few big, fat, pretty ears make a profitable corn crop. It's results that count, not excuses. Look at my corn! Another week and she'll be safe, even in this tough year. Plant early corn and you won't have to worry."

That's the way Bill and I argued in the cornfield. I get a big bang out of getting Bill to orate and it would take all the wind out of his sails if he knew I agreed with him.

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



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
August 27 1947

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Watch Those Weeds

Perhaps your farm doesn't have any weeds worth mentioning. Thistles have all gone to seed, newly plowed fields look black and clean, there are lots of other things to do, so why fuss about weeds at this time of year?

For hundreds of years, weeds have played their game in just this way. They can take some cultivation in the spring and come back strongly when the grain is planted and the soil left undisturbed for a few weeks. When the crops are almost ready to harvest, every farmer realizes that the weeds have cut his yields again and he declares war—but there isn't much he can do about it until the crop is off. Then the weeds play 'possum and the busy men and tractors hustle to get the fall work done before rain comes and the corn must be picked.

We were told in school that fall plowing should be left rough over winter to freeze and thaw, which would put it in better tilth for spring work. Now I'm convinced that the advantages of cultivation in the fall outweigh the possible gain from flocculation. On this farm at least, we should plow just as soon as the grain is removed. That stops some of the annual weeds from ripening seed. It doesn't hurt the perennial weeds very much, because they are about ready for winter anyway.

But if we disk down that land and make a seedbed, the weeds wake up, thinking it must be spring and the first rain will start them growing again. Our soil is full of weed seed. We found 1728 seeds per square foot in the first 4 inches—all waiting to grow. Many of them will wait for years until the big chance comes along. The only way to destroy them is to induce germination and then murder the little seedlings.

Sometimes if conditions are right, two crops of annual weeds can be killed and a third left to freeze. Thistles and quack draw on food stored in their underground roots to start new growth. When they get a good start, if the disk or cultivator cuts them off, every bit of starch coaxed out of the deep roots this fall weakens the plant and cuts its chances to survive the winter.

At the Lamberton weed farm, they found that cultivating creeping jenny every two weeks made a quicker kill than cultivation every week. The reason is that up to a certain point, growing a top drains stored energy from the roots. When the top gets large enough, it manufactures more energy than it uses to grow, putting the surplus back in the underground bank for a dry spell. For at least one weed on one farm, this critical point in Jenny's life was found to be 14 to 16 days after previous top growth had been killed.

So hit those weeds hard when it hurts them most. Perhaps if we all work together, we may be able to grow a few more crops before the wild plants chase us out completely. In the words of Socrates, the Viking poet who flourished in Brazil---

When the soil is full of moisture  
And the sun is shining bright,  
All the Thistles, quack and jenny  
Can put up a winning fight.  
But if dusty fields are burning,  
Cultivator, disk or plow  
Will discourage any seedling.  
Hit the weeds and kill them now.

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

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

4-H special from State Fair

Eleven happy 4-H'ers today were announced as owners of the grand champion gilts and ewe lambs exhibited in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

Breed grand champions in the sheep division include: John Campion, 16, Buffalo, Wright county, purebred Hampshire; Rodney Hanson, Winthrop, Sibley county, grade Hampshire; Janet Saettre, Kasson, Dodge county, purebred Shropshire; Phyllis Hanson, Ellendale, Freeborn county, grade Shropshire; and Lowell Steffl, Springfield, Brown county, purebred Southdown.

Robert Chase, Pipestone, Pipestone county, was ~~announced~~ named grand champion sheep showman in the 4-H division at the fair. Uncontested winners in two other sheep breeds were Wilder Buller, Mountain Lake, Cottonwood county, purebred Corriedale and Nancy Michener, Poplar, Cass county, purebred Suffolk.

Breed grand champions in the gilt division include: Donovan Johnson, St. James, Watonwan county, Berkshire; Arthur Anderson, Redwood Falls, Redwood county, spotted Poland China; Bernard Jochim, Glencoe, Sibley county, Poland China; Clayton Stoa, Austin, Freeborn county, Hampshire; Janice Wiltse, St. Charles, Winona county, Duroc Jersey; and Howard Gill, Hayward, Freeborn county, Chester White.

Group 2 winners in the sheep division include Campion, Steffl, Phyllis Hanson who also won grand championships and Ronald Seewald, St. Peter, Nicollet county, purebred Shropshire, and Arlen Kiehne, Lanesboro, Fillmore county, grade Hampshire.

Group 2 winners in the hog division included grand championship winners Janice Wiltse, Clayton Stoa, Donovan Johnson and Harold Gill in addition to Louis W. Juenke, Farmington, Dakota County, spotted Poland China, and Warren Meintsma, Buffalo, Wright county, Poland China.

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champion at the Minnesota State Fair  
Minnesota's 4-H garden exhibitor is Eugene Schwartz, 13, Dayton  
Bluff Station, Ramsey County. Earlier at the fair his entry had topped  
all entries in group 1 and today was pitted victoriously against  
the best shown by club members in group 2.

Eugene estimates the total value of all the garden products he  
raised this year at close to \$800.00. He has been a member of the  
Four Square 4-H club for four years. Besides his garden project honors,  
he also was named first prize winner in the Ramsey county fair in the  
home furnishing division.

Blue ribbon winners in group 2 competition in the garden exhibit  
include Therese Feltl, Hopkins, Hennepin county; Stanley Hanson, ~~St. Peter~~  
St. Peter, Nicollet county; Jean Krech, South St. Paul, Dakota county;  
Arthur Petersen, Estherville, Iowa, Jackson county; and ~~Max~~ Marten  
Horvat, Mankato, Blue Earth county.

Previously announced blue ribbon winners in group 1  
include Elaine Nystrom, Isanti county; Joy Rogalla, Ramsey county;  
Joyval Nelson, Chisago county; Herman Arvidson, Todd county; Jerome  
and Dan Carey, Itasca county; Betty Bremer, Anoka county; and  
Charlotte Fitch, Ramsey county.

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

4-H Special from State Fair

Nancy Juhl, 18, Luverne, today added her name to <sup>the</sup> list of prize winning Juhls at the Minnesota State Fair. Pretty, auburn-haired Nancy showed the way to her male opponents by winning the grand <sup>n</sup> championship 4-H pig showmanship honors.

Her father and two uncles, well known Duroc swine producers, had dominated open class competition in their divisions earlier in the week at the State Fair.

Nancy is the daughter of Earnest Juhl who has been in the swine business for 29 years and who now has a herd of over 100 purebred Durocs.

Nancy's ~~only~~ <sup>alone</sup> interests are not in swine ~~be~~ any means. She is vice-president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation and carries seven other 4-H projects.

####

Edna Weaver, 12-year-old ~~wx~~ 4-H member from Walnut Grove, Redwood county, has been named grand champion in home assistance for her exhibit ~~wx~~ <sup>in</sup> the 4-H building at the State Fair.

Edna's exhibit consisted of a butter tub, which she had refinished as a toy box for a playroom, a refinished wall rack and three saucers which she had decorated for use as wall plaques.

Blue ribbon honors in the home assistance exhibit went to Alice Blaine, Elk River; Barbara Bossus, Fort Ripley; Eleanor E. Anderson, Carlos; Joyce Lightly, Austin; Patricia Winjum, Albert Lea; Berdiela Strand, Elbow Lake; Elaine Simpson, Minneapolis; Mavis Rambou, Raymond; Elna Nelson, Madison; Judith Bork, Sherburn; ~~wxwx~~ Ardis Wickman, Fairmont; Helen Rasmussen, Hutchinson; Aldys Weispfennig, Cosmos; Junis Ranem, Milaca; Darlene Kuehl, Westbrook; Bernice Dummer, Gibbon; Helen Jacobson, New York Mills; Beverly Oski, Goodridge; Betty Wohlford, Jasper; Joyce Nelson, Hector; Shirley Hellrud, Northfield; Anita Comstock, Roseau; Joanne Stuefen, Elk River; Glenice Enemark, Princeton; Janice Lieske, Henderson; Joan Bauer, St. Cloud; Blanche Kung, Waseca; Vivian Porth, Newport; Betty Bryant, Monticello; and Darlene Anderson, Clarkfield.

~~Exhibit~~

Entries in the exhibit included articles made for and and the kitchen, laundry ~~wxwxwx~~ furnishings and play equipment for children's rooms.

#####

A 4-H girl who has canned 1,000 quarts of food during the five years she has taken the food preservation project today won the championship for her canned vegetables exhibited at the State Fair. She is 18-year-old Mavis McKay, Delhi, Redwood county.

Two other championships in the 4-H canning exhibit went to Anna Christison, <sup>15,</sup>Medford, Steele county, for canned meat, and to Maxine Austin, 15, Fairmont, Martin county, for her canned fruit. Maxine canned 190 quarts and 15 pints of fruit, vegetables and meat during the past year, and Anna put up 200 quarts during the same period.

Winners of blue ribbons in the canning exhibit are:  
Vegetables - Margaret Boggs, Aitkin; Loretta Oswell, Carlton; Betty Nystrom, Backus; Delores Smith, Blue Earth; Joan Vrieze, Preston; Janice Jacobson, Wells; Helen Swenson, Lake Bronson; Lois Johnson, Russell; Douene Geitz, Fairmont; Dorothy Schroeder, Stewartville; June Bloom, Pine City; Melba DeZeeuw, Pipestone; Barbara Wallgren, Hamline; Mavis McKay, Delhi; Verneil Meines, Vesta; Betty Miller, Roseau; Irene Otto, Belle Plaine; Ethel Sauer, St. Cloud; Burnetta Mickelson, Morris; Phyllis Place, Benson; Delores Duncan, Browerville; Annette Pribnow, Newport; Mildred Luther, St. James; Dorothy Sorbo, Utica; Carolyn Vaughn, Waverly; Clarice Olien, Clarkfield.

Meats - Norma Reed, Bovey; Janice Wesloh, Princeton; Shirley Leeman, Underwood; Rose Glatzel, St. Joseph.~~Anna~~  
Fruits - Lois Coleman, Aitkin; Shirley Janes, Hayfield; Margery Goltz, Blue Earth; Marian Stensrud, Hartland; Miriam Pearson, Red Wing; Janice Luebke, Wanamingo; Fern Hultgren, Kennedy; Verna Beringer, LeSueur; Katherine Stassen, Taunton; Maxine Anotin, Fairmont; Virginia Weicht, Watkins; Phyllis Lambke, Foreston; Jean Horn, Lake Wilson; Rose Mary Deaney, Borup; Beverly Solvie, Cyrus;  
(more)

Allen Friedrich, Fergus Falls; Manice Christopherson, St. Paul;  
Barbata Olesen, Northfield; Delores Drews, Gibbon; Mary Alice Undersander,  
St. Cloud; Elaine Kasper, Owatonna; Muriel Graham, Chokio; Arlene Ewert,  
Janesville; Marjorie Smallidge, St. Paul Park; Carmen Mueller, Utica.

#####

F-20

Three 4-H girls will win \$25 bonds for their jars of  
canned food entered in the <sup>4-H</sup> special canning exhibit at the State Fair.  
The girls are Marvel Comstock, Roseau; Rita Sauer, St. Cloud; Donna  
Mae Martin, Plainview. All of them exhibited four jars of food, including  
one each of fruit, meat and vegetables.

Blue ribbon winners in the special canning exhibit are:  
Jo Ann Park, Tamarack; Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius; Muriel Swanson,  
Kennedy; Rhoda Schmidt, Marietta; Marian Mangreen, Baudette; Elaine  
Zeitz, Fairmont; Lois Fagerness, Rushmore; Mary Agnes Arendt, Perley;  
Mary Teske, Rochester; Delores Smith, Franklin; Ila Gunnarson, Proctor;  
Donna Marie Weis, St. Cloud; Joan Carlton, Medford; Betty Mayo, Morris.

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F-21



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

4-H Special from State Fair

Phillip Tennis, Hayward, who won class honors with his two-year-old purebred Guernsey, today was named champion 4-H dairy showman at the Minnesota State Fair.

Grand championships in dairy breed competition went to the following: purebred Holstein, Julian Olson, Nicollet county; grade Holstein, Donald Little, Rice county; purebred Guernsey, Russel Wirt, Winona county; grade Guernsey, Victor Klaustermeir, McLeod county; purebred Jersey, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Carol Barnes, Hennepin county; grade Jersey, George Weekley, Hubbard county; purebred Brown Swiss, Willard Drewitz, Rice county; grade Brown Swiss, Clarabell Lochs, Wilkin county; purebred Ayshire, Alphonse Zehrer, Stearns county; and grade Ayrshire, Clarence Erickson, Meeker county.

Holstein class winners included: purebred advance, Julian Olson, Nicollet county; purebred two-year-old, Beverly Swenson, Kandiyohi; purebred yearling, Norman Ruble, Freeborn county; purebred calf, Wayne Arnoldy, Sibley county; grade advance, Harold Searles, Olmstead county; grade yearling, Donald Little, Rice county; grade calf, Eugene Sammon, Rice county.

Guernsey class winners included: purebred advance, Russell Wirt, Winona county; purebred two-year-old, Philip Tennis, Freeborn county; purebred yearling, Edwin R. Doring, McLeod county; purebred calf, Delmar, Staples, Washington county; grade advance, Victor Klaustermeier, McLeod county; ~~XXXXXX~~ grade yearling, Donald Tracy, Carlton county; grade calf, Ronald Hansen, Itasca county; grade two-year-old, Betty Roth, Goodhue county.

(more)

Jersey class winners included: purebred advance, Jane B. Collins, Wright county; purebred two-year-old, Carol Barnes, Hennepin county; purebred yearling, Jimmy Nilson, Morrison county; purebred calf, James Rabehl, Olmstead; grade yearling, George Hubbard/.

class winners/included: purebred two-year-old, ... purebred yearling, ... purebred calf, George J. Hendel, Houston; and grade calf, Clarabell Lochs, Wilkin county.

Ayrshire class winners were: purebred advance, Don Angell, Mower county; purebred two-year-old, Alphonse Zehrer, Stearns; purebred yearling, Richard Pribnow, Washington; purebred calf, Donna Evans, Blue Earth county; grade yearling, Clarence Erickson, Meeker county.

Winner in the Jersey showmanship class was Robert Gieseke, St. James, Watonwan county.

Group 2 champions, besides those who won State Fair class championship honors, include:

Holstein - purebred calf, Glenn Ruble, Freeborn; grade yearling, Wayne Knutson, Steele county; grade calf, Helen Marie Fahning, LeSueur county.

Guernsey - purebred calf, Leon Johnson, Cass county; grade yearling, Nels Pierson, Jr., Watonwan county; grade calf, Robert H. Schroeder, Cottonwood county/.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Jersey - purebred yearling, Roland Shendel, Dakota county; Lawrence Sansnes, Pope county, grade calf/.

Brown Swiss - purebred two-year-old, Donna Anderson, Houston county and Jay Longland, Cass county.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 29, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

Three ~~the~~ 4-H champion demonstrators in safety, farm mechanics and conservation activities were announced today following completion of demonstrations by 4-H members during the Minnesota State Fair.

A demonstration on fighting fires won the safety championship for Charles Lofgren, ~~M~~ 17, Moose Lake, Carlton county. Wane Obermeyer, 17, Bricelyn, Faribault county, was given top honors in the conservation activity for showing how poorly drained land can be improved with the use of drain tile. Championship in the farm mechanics activity went to 14-year-old Burton Wyss, Bovey, Itasca county, for his fence building demonstration in which he used miniature model posts and tools built to scale. John Fluegel, <sup>17,</sup> Morris, Stevens county, was named reserve champion in farm mechanics.

Blue ribbon winners in the activity demonstrations were:

Safety - Patricia Sperl, West St. Paul; Joan Cipra, Austin; Jean Anderson, East Grand Forks; Howard Anderson, Duluth; Jean Wasmuth, Rothsay.

Conservation - Jerry Ivy, Aitkin; Weldon Beyerkohler, Okabena; Arden Danielson, Fosston; Dorothea Shockley, Olivia.

Farm mechanics - Lloyd Fossum, Moorhead; Carl Lee, Badger.

#####

Marjorie Deming, 18, Morristown, Steele county, today was ~~named~~ named champion 4-H bread baker in the silent demonstration class at the Minnesota State Fair. As a result of her demonstration she has been awarded a free trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next December.

Winning bread baking demonstrations is not new to Majorie. Last year she won a \$100 scholarship ~~as~~ as one of the top 4-H bread bakers in the state, and in 1943 she represented Steele county in state fair competition. The year before that she reigned as Steele county 4-H style queen and competed at the fair.

The new champion is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Deming and lives on a 160-acre farm near Morristown. She attended Mankato Teachers' College last year and plans to enroll in the College of Home Economics, Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Minnesota this fall.

Blue ribbons winners in the silent bread baking contest include: Betty Lou Meyer, Pipestone, Pipestone county; Frances Flatin, Spring Grove, Houston county; Blanche Davis, Brook Park, Kanabec county; Dorothy Carlson, Clarissa, Todd county; Ruth Svien, Winger, East Polk county; Elaine Ingebretson, Fertile, East Polk; Betty Hansen, Palisade, Aitkin county; Mary Ann Ellefson, Jackson, Jackson county; Betty Boyer, Wadena, Wadena county; Marilyn ~~Suber~~ Grier, Minneapolis; Anette Haseth, Sargent, Mower county; Jean Cavert, Faribault, Rice county; Elizabeth Lapp, St. Vincent, Kittson county; Ardelle Kosola, Buttermount, N. St. Louis; Joanne Skinner, Wells, Faribault county; Vera Amundson, Waterville, Waseca; Delores Sullivan, Graceville, Big Stone; Delores Dillerus, Pelican Rapids, West Otbertail; Lois Simpson, Raymond, Kandiyohi; and Helen Jones, Owatonna, Steele county.

####

12-year-old  
A/4-H club girl, Ann Dummer, Gibson, Nicollet county, today was named grand champion poultry exhibitor in competition with other 4-H club ~~members~~ members at the State Fair. Ann, who also won top honors in group 2, showed a black Australorp. Rollard Larson, Big Lake, Sherburne county, won reserve championship honors. He had previously won ~~the~~ the championship in group 1.

Blue ribbon winners in poultry were: White Rock - Barbara Litka, Pipestone; Edwina Bye, Evansville; Georgean Nintz, Walters; Henry Desens, Litchfield; Leghorn - La Verne Barthel, Albertville; Richard Odendahl, Rock Creek; Audrey Groath, Reading; Edgar Johansen, Sherburne; New Hampshire Red - Willis Ely, Ottawa; Jack Holmer, Minneapolis; Marvin Juliar, St. Clair; Terence Stone, Madelia; Joanne Maxwell, Marshall; Jersey White Giants - Vernon Hanson, Gary; Laverne Haglund, Roseau.

Barred Rock - James Devens, St. James; Rhode Island Red - Carol Jean Meiners, Caledonia; ~~black~~ black Australorp - ~~Giam~~ Jean Steinhaus, Clements; Margaret Longman, Madison; dark Cornish - Raymond A. Trebilcock, Jr., Minneapolis.

Geese - Joanne O'Brien, ~~Belle~~ Belle Plain; Donna Brink, Cohasset; ducks - Lorraine Schafer, Olivia; Edward Zieroth, Waconia; Marion Nagel, Arlington; turkeys - Leland Turner, Windom; Doris Williams, Thief River Falls; Lawrence Peterson, Barnum.

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University, same  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 30, 1947

4-2 Special from State Fair

Margaret Classen, 17-year-old 4-H'er from Glencoe, McLeod county, today won grand championship in the 4-H health activity demonstration class at the Minnesota State Fair. She demonstrated how to prepare a tray for a convalescent.

Margaret has been a club member for eight years and has carried the health project each year.

Blue ribbon winners in the health demonstrations given during the week are: Joyce Gamm, Anoka; Jean Skundberg, Beardsley; Marjorie Mundt, St. Paul; Marilyn Flom, Kenyon; Anita Erickson, Goodhue; Helen Lorenz, Hokah; Wanda Larson, Mahanomen; Delores Nowicki, Winnebago; Donald Barnes, Lyle; Anita Sandager, Hills; Mavis Armstrong, Waseca; Iona Junker, Butterfield; ~~xxxxxx~~ and Dolores Sandon, Lewiston.

Blue ribbon honors in the health contest held ~~xxxxxx~~ earlier in the week were also announced today. Boys : Richard Barthelemy, Sauk Rapids; Robert Schwichtenberg, Wadena; Billy Martin, Remer; Philip Wood, Huntley; Arnold Kolp, Grand Rapids; Douglas Gloude, Warren; Tom Musser, Sherburn; Jerry Carlson, Milaca; Dean Mason, Fort Ripley; James Landsverk, Ada; Wayne Monke, Pipestone; Richard Parenteau, White Bear; Eugene Sammon, Faribault; Rucolph Schendel, Waseca; and Kenneth Bittmer, Winona.

Girls winning blue ribbons in ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the health contest were: Gertrude Hoge, Aitkin; Janet Klock, Foreston; Lois Bloemke, Springfield; Avis Johnson, Almelund; Virginia Verdeck, Alpha; Ruth Joan Schmidt, Marietta; Clarice Heggseth, Minnesota; Arlene Johnson, Middle River; La Vonne Milbrandt, Fairmont; Ella Hovland, Royalton; La Vonne Lythe, Lansing; Valdine Anderson, Fergus Falls; Harriet Sampson, Thief River Falls; Kathleen Monahan, Wabasso; Marilyn Hawes, Sherman, S. D., Rock county; Marcella Erickson, Ross; Donna Marie Weis, St. Cloud; Anna Glaubitz, Stewart; Mary Jeanne Kottke, Graceville; Dorothy Fader, Madelia; and Betty Lou Emery, Waverly.

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

4-H Special from State Fair

A Steele county 4-H judging team won top honors in the 4-H dairy judging contest held today at the Minnesota State Fair. Highest individual to score in the contest was Willard Drewitz, Faribault, Rice county.

Members of the winning team are Wayne Knutson, ~~Owatonna~~ Jim Grass and Reuben Ebeling, all of Owatonna. County Agent Russel Gute is coach of the team.

Other team placings in the dairy judging contest were: Sibley county, second; Rice county, third and Freeborn county, fourth.

In individual scoring, Melvin Sprengler, Green Isle, and Fred Seiling, Perham, tied for second and third place.

Members of the team which placed second are Robert Bade, Arlington; Melvin Sprengler, Green Isle and Orville Kistner, Arlington. Duane County Agent ~~Duane~~ Wilson is coach.

Team members ~~judged two classes of Holsteins and Guernseys and one class each of Brown Swiss and Jersey cattle.~~ judged two classes of Holsteins and Guernseys and one class each of Brown Swiss and Jersey cattle.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 31, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

Highest scoring girl in the 4-H individual clothing demonstrations given during the Minnesota State Fair was Jane Conzemius, 19, Cannon Falls, Dakota county. ~~She was the champion~~

Jane, who has been a 4-H member for 10 years, won the championship for her demonstration on lowering hemlines. She does all of her own sewing and three-fourths of the family sewing.

Champion clothing team demonstration was given by Audrey Fremo, 14, and Betty Schultz, 16, both of Montevideo, Chippewa county. They were named champion clothing team for their demonstration of stain removal.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual clothing demonstrations are : Betty Jackman, Aitkin; Ruth Alice Bissell, Mapleton; Lois Luebke, Waconia; Alice Johnson, Taylors Falls; Aplys Dahlberg, Lake Hubert; Nathlyn ~~Lueke~~ Luebke, Red Wing; Betty Lou Plude, Minneapolis; Darlene Larson, Dalbo; Mary Ann Moen, Amiret; Lucille Shoen, Truman; Mary Helen Johnson, Dexter; Shirley Meyer, Balaton; Shirley Swenson, St. Peter; Lois Copp, Thief River Falls; Vivian Blasjo, Sturgeon Lake; Phyllis Bowe, Elk River; Doris Kampmeyer, Chokio; Alberta Grote, Morris; Marlys Echternach, Wheaton; Dorothy Lind, Waterville; Eileen Pritzil, Lake Elmo; Imogene Pederson, Odin; Mary Alice Raitor, Waverly.

Members of teams winning blue ribbons in clothing are Odella Kroger and Shirley Johnson, Detroit Lakes; Patricia Pool and Duella Molnau, Waconia; Evelyn Voxland and Marie Musgjerd, Kenyon; Betty Ann Trojahn and Jean Trojahn, Madison; Marjette Johnson and Luverne Jorgenson, Stephen.

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
August 31, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

A 15-year-old girl who has canned more than 2,000 quarts of food in the last five years today was named champion ~~indiv~~ 4-H individual canning demonstrator at the Minnesota State Fair. She is Beverly Bellin, North Branch, Chisago county, who won top honors for her demonstration on canning beans.

Donna Mae Kiven, 14, Pinecreek, Roseau county, won the championship in the freezing foods demonstration class.

Elaine Skoblik and Beatrice Skoblik, Lucas, Redwood county, ~~won~~ ~~championship~~ ~~honors~~ for their team demonstration on canning.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual canning demonstrations were: Merla Pansch, Odessa; Beulah Buchan, Sherburn; Betty Miller, Roseau and Marjorie Smallidge, St. Paul Park.

Blue ribbons for freezing demonstrations went to Margaret Manske, Blue Earth; Betty Abbas, Delavan; Verniece Schoemaker, Kasota; Marie Henriksen, Lake Benton; Phyllis Place, Benson; and Betty Munson, Madelia .

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University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
August 31, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

Demonstrating how to improve rural home lighting for seeing, safety, and decoration two Norman girls today were named champion 4-H home assistance <sup>team</sup> demonstrators at the Minnesota State Fair. The girls are Ada Stennes, 17, Perley, and Betty Christiansen, 16, Hendrum.

The winning team members both belong to the Hegne Hustlers 4-H club.

Two other teams were placed in the blue ribbon group in the home assistance demonstrations. They included the Big Stone <sup>county</sup> team of Mary Jean Ginzel and Virginia Christensen of Odessa and the Brown county team of Mae Carol Johnson and Shirley Chambard of Hanska.

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F-31

Tasty meals and appetizing desserts have won three 4-H girls top honors in 4-H food preparation demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair. JoAnn Neville, 19, Pine City, Pine county was named individual demonstration winner and Verna Owens, 18, and Donna Owens, 17, sisters from Crookston were judged the best demonstration team.

JoAnn demonstrated how to prepare a family meal costing only 52 cents the Owens sisters baked a cherry pie.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual food preparation demonstrations include: Carol Hanson, Ortonville; Norma Gustafson, North Branch; Kathleen Tubberly, Glenville; Grace Borstad, Madison; Norman Bank, Sherburn; Eugene Peters, Brownston; Marilyn McCann, Lismore; Vera Peterson, ~~Kinka~~ Hinckley; Marian Klatt, Olivia; Jean Paulson, Steen; Beverly Slieter, Hills; Lois Raati, Virginia; Donna Anderson, Virginia; Shirley Lieske, Henderson; Mary Lou Patsch, Melrose; Donna Poppe, Hancock; Beverly Ann Norris, Long Prairie; Phyllis Arens, Wheaton; Joan Brown, Stillwater;

Blue ribbon winners in the food preservation team demonstrations include: Karen Marjorie Larson and Patsy McGuire, Cass Lake, Cass county; Betty Okeson and JoAnn Holle, Groave City, Meeker county; Joan Pechonic and Rose Pascauzgi, Virginia, North St. Louis county; and Irene Vogt and Virginia Schuster, Chokio, Stevens county.

####

Four of Minnesota's top 4-H bread bakers will receive trips to the National Club Congress in Chicago in December as a result of their winning demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair.

Members of  
The champion bread baking team in 4-H circles are Marynona and Lois Jenson, Albert Lea, Freeborn county. Winner in the ~~individual~~ individual oral bread baking demonstration is Elaine Tessman, Osseo, previously announced demonstration Hennepin county, and champion in the silent bread is Majorie Deming, Morristown, Steele county.

Elaine Tessman, 16, is a member of the Brooklyn Center club. During the past year she baked 215 loaves of bread in preparation for county and state fair competition. She plans to enter Arizona State College to study home economics this fall.

Lois, 16, and Marynona, 18, specialize in fancy rolls and bread with the Swedish bread, ~~XXXXXX~~ Yulekage one of their favorites.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual bread demonstrations include John Weingartz, Mankato; Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall; and Roxane Johnson, Lake Elmo.

Blue ribbon winners team bread demonstrations include Alberta Golly and Majorie Nelson, Blue Earth, Faribault county; Donna and Bryce Jorgenson, Fairmont, Martin county; and Rachel Geselle and Charlene Heins, Rochester, Olustead county.

###

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

4-H Special from State Fair

John Seehuus, 16, West Lake Drive, Arlan Strangland, Moorhead,<sup>,17,</sup>  
<sup>,20,</sup>  
and Wallace Erickson, Argusville, North Dakota, today swept top  
honors  
in electrification demonstrations in connection with 4-H  
activities at the Minnesota State Fair.

Seehuus was named individual demonstration champion and  
Strangland and Erickson, representing Clay county, were named  
champion team demonstrators.

As part of his 4-H work, Seehuus did 80 per cent of the  
wiring on his father's new barn, helped lay concrete, built a tool  
shed, and helped assemble many farm machines.

###

F-43

University Farm News  
University Farm  
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September 1, 1947

4-H Special from State Fair

Fifty dollar bonds will be awarded three 4-H girls for their dairy food demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair. The bonds, ~~wikxxgex~~ given by Kraft Foods company, Chicago, will go to Helen Lashbrook, 17, Northfield, Rice county, who won the individual championship in the dairy foods demonstrations, and to Shirley Kuehl, 17, and Mary Theuringer, 18, Hutchinson, McLeod county, the winning team.

Helen demonstrated making different kinds of cheese sandwiches. Shirley and Mary showed how to freeze ice cream.

Blue ribbon teams in the dairy foods demonstrations were Clarice Hinrichs and Dorothy Safe, Red Wing; and Lola Kanne, Waseca and Ardis Saufferer, Morristown.

#####

Five 4-H livestock demonstration teams were today declared grand champions at the Minnesota State Fair. These teams won as a result of their demonstrations given during the past week.

McLeod county with Roger Olson and John Mc Kee of Hutchinson had the champion dairy demonstration team. Other team winners were: sheep- Nobles county, Rodney and Phyllis Langseth, Worthington; poultry--Hennepin county, Allen and James Hartkopt, Minneapolis; beef--Martin county, Eugene Teuchert and Gerald Schmeiger, Welcome; pig--Rock county, Francis Crawford, Beaver Creek and Robert Brandenburg Luverne;

Blue ribbon teams in the various classes include:

Pig-- Blue Earth county, David Langworthy and David Sowers, Vernon Center; and Stearns county, John Undersander and Rodney Lenzmeier, St. Cloud.

Beef-- Faribault county, Milton Hanson and John Mikkalson Jr. Brice Lynn; and Fillmore county, Lloyd Peterson and Orlando Michel, Harmony.

Dairy-- Benton county, Jack Murphy and John Burski, Sauk Rapids; Dakota county, Allen Hoffman and Lois Juenke, Farmington; Martin, Mary Jean Wolters and Harland Talley, Fairmont; and Roseau county, Lois Austin, Malung, and Joan Miller, Roseau.

Poultry--Watonwan county, Florence and Margaret Otum, St. James.

Lloyd Street, White Bear, Ramsey county, was named champion individual sheep demonstrator in a contest which also awarded blue ribbons to Vernon Strom, Aitkin, Tommy Winter, Hallock, and Donald Gustafson, Cloquet.

Shirley Schroeder, Eagle Bend, was named blue ribbon winner in rabbit demonstrations.

###

Practice testing of the soil on his father's farm gave Leslie Coleman, 14, Aitkin, the experience he needed to win top honors as champion 4-H soil conservation demonstrator at the Minnesota State Fair. He showed the Fair audience how to test soil for liming.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual soil conservation demonstrations included Russell Peterson, Spicer; Carrol Taylor, Worhtington; Norris Hystad, Clitherall; and Charles Braa, Luverne.

The Goodhue county soil conservation team of Harlen Pahl and David Lohmann, Zumbrota, was placed in the blue ribbon group.

##

F-39

Minnesota harvest will go off without a hitch if farmers will follow the advice of Arthur Dale, 17, Danvers, Swift county, who today was named grand champion <sup>4-H</sup> tractor maintenance demonstrator at the Minnesota State Fair.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual tractor maintenance demonstrations include Linus Grathwohl, New Ulm; Richard Angus, Farmington; Clayton Peterson, International Falls; and Jerry Scott, Ada.

The Jackson county team of Dennis and Kenneth Fredrickson of Windom were placed in the blue ribbon group for their team demonstration.

###

F-40



University Farm News  
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4-H Special from State Fair

By winning the championship in the 4-H garden demonstration at the Minnesota State Fair, Joy Rogalla, 20, White Bear, Ramsey county, added another honor to the long list of awards she has already stacked up for gardening achievements. She demonstrated how to transplant tomatoes.

A senior at Macalaster college this fall, Joy spends her summers working with her parents on the farm. Her work in gardening has already won her a trip to Boston and two \$100 scholarships in competition with other members of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association.

Named champion/<sup>4-H</sup>corn demonstrator was Norman Van Sloun, 16, Chaska, Carver county, who showed how to test soils for corn. Edith Brown, 17, Baudette, Lake of the Woods county, won the 4-H potato championship for her demonstration of tuber unit selection, and Roggenbuck Don Roggenbuck, 15, Odessa, Lac qui Parle county, was chosen champion for his fruit demonstration on planting and pruning.

Blue ribbon winners included: garden/<sup>demonstrations</sup> Arnold Heikkila, Bovey; Madge Olson, Jackson; Adeline Haag, Eden Valley; Eleanor Stevens, Hinckley; Joseph Baker, Red Lake Falls; Dorothy Keeler, Chokio. Potato demonstrations - Willard Carlson, Mahtowa; Everett Goetze, Minneapolis; Robert Meyer, St. Cloud. Fruit - Lowell Sonnicksen, Virginia. *Corn - ...*

#####

University Farm News  
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4-H Special from State Fair

Their ability to show how to make the farm home and yard a more beautiful place to live today won three Minnesota 4-H girls grand championship honors in the home beautification demonstrations at the Minnesota State Fair.

Winner in the individual demonstration is Harriet W Hawkins, 14, Rogers, Hennepin county. ~~Team winners~~ Winners in the team demonstration were Guenivere Graupman, 14, and Elaine Bandemer, 18, Glencoe, McLeod county.

The individual champion has been in club work for five years and attributes her success to the fact that her family has been home beautification conscious for over 20 years.

Their practical experience with rock gardens and landscaping on their home farms helped the winning team from Glencoe win their honors with a demonstration on "flower magic".

Blue ribbon winner in the individual home beautification demonstrations include the following: Genevieve Carter, Bemidji; Marion Bloemke, Sleepy Eye; Delmar Kloos, Waconia; Loraine Spinler, Claremont; Jeannine Johnson, Alexandria; Charles Ness, Litchfield; Lois Gust, Verdi; Marilyn Potter, Redwood Falls; Viola Jean Swanson, St. James; Waldo Hoffman, St. James; Merry Cady, Lewiston; and Norma Reishus, Clarkfield.

####



University Farm News  
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4-H Special from State Fair

Betty Lou Meyer, 19, Caledonia, ability in making furnishings for her home today won her grand championship honors in the individual home furnishing demonstration competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

Betty Lou demonstrated how to make a footstool from an old cheesebox. A 4-H club member for 9 years, she has made several articles for her own room at home and has helped paper several rooms.

Blue ribbon winners in the home furnishing demonstrations were Vernon Gagnon, Red Lake Falls, and Vivianne Featherstone, Hibbing. Margaret and Joan Kloos, Herman, won a blue ribbon as a home furnishing demonstration team.

####

F-35

University Farm News  
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4-H Special from State Fair

Her ability in demonstrating how to iron a shirt properly today  
17,  
won Genevieve Johnson, Biscay, a mixmaster as champion 4-H demonstrator  
in the home assistance activityx at the Minnesota State Fair.

Blue ribbon winners in the individual home assistance  
demonstrations include Marlene Hagen, Cambridge; Agnes Nestegard,  
Jackson; Hazel Nelson, Kennedy; Majorie Wyland, St. Paul;  
Maryjane Tobey, Wadena; Wanda Lindblom, Aldrich; and Ruth Weber,  
St. Michael.

The winner , a daughter of Mr. and Mrs Frank C. Johnson,  
has been in 4-H club work for 8 years and has taken the homemaking  
assistance project for six years.

####

F-34

Agricultural Extension Division  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent  
Home Demonstration Agent  
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR SEPTEMBER  
By L. C. Snyder  
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Pick up all wormy apples as soon as they fall and either feed them to the hogs or bury them. If wormy apples are put in a pile, crankcase oil should be poured over them before the codling moth or apple maggot flies emerge in the spring.
2. Remove late formed runner plants from strawberry plants. Runner plants that form early in the season will produce far more strawberries next year than runners that form late in the season. These late runner plants will act like weeds next spring by taking water, minerals and sunlight from the berry producing plants. Use a steel rake late this month to dislodge these late set runner plants. Early runners will be firmly anchored and will not be disturbed by raking.
3. Raspberries may be pruned early this month if this chore has not already been done. Remove all canes that have borne fruit and thin out the young canes. Leave about 4 sturdy young canes per foot of row or about 10 canes per hill. Keep all suckers removed from between the rows by cultivation.
4. Do not pick winter apples too soon. Apple fruits will stand a light frost and if left on the tree will add a lot of color and keep better than they would if picked too early. Your storage room will also have a chance to cool off.

Vegetables

1. Do not dig your carrots and beets too early. These root crops will stand several frosts and the roots will keep better if left in the soil until late next month.
2. Squash and pumpkins should be harvested as soon as the tops have been blackened by the first frost. Be careful not to break the stem off from the fruits or to bruise the fruits in harvesting. Squash will keep better if they are cured in a warm place for about 2 weeks before placing in winter storage. A dry, moderately

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warm room such as the furnace room in your basement is ideal place to store squash and pumpkins. Store, one deep, on paper lined shelves.

3. Potatoes should be stored in a cool, moist place for best results. An insulated room in the corner of the basement is ideal for storing potatoes. If late blight was present in your patch, do not harvest until the vines have been killed by frost since the disease will spread from green vines to healthy tubers.
4. Celery plants can be kept for some time by packing the plants in an upright position in a trench dug for this purpose. Cover the trench with boards and straw. Celery can be kept in this manner until Thanksgiving or later.
5. Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, etc. will continue to grow after the first frosts and should, therefore, not be harvested until mature or until severely cold weather sets in.
6. Large, green tomatoes can be harvested before frost and allowed to ripen in a warm room. Temperatures above 60°F. are required for these green fruits to ripen. Pulling the entire tomato vine and hanging in the garage or basement is sometimes done, but it is questionable whether many more fruits will ripen than would ripen if the fruits were removed from the vine.

#### Ornamentals

1. Harvest Gladiolus corms as soon as the frost has killed the tops. Cut the tops about an inch above the corm and cure in a well aerated room. The attic of the garage or house will generally be ideal for curing the corms.
2. Dig your Dahlia roots as soon as the tops have been killed by frost. Cut the tops at the ground line and turn the clumps up side down to cure for a few hours before placing in storage. A cool, moist room such as is required for potatoes will be ideal for storing dahlias.
3. Chrysanthemums make ideal cut flowers. For a long life as cut flowers, change the water every few days and cut the base of the stems when the water is changed.
4. House plants that were placed in the border last spring should be moved into the house before danger of frost. Cuttings should be made from large Geranium and Coleus plants rather than attempting to carry the old plants over winter.
5. Amaryllis plants that were set out last spring should be dug and stored in soil in a frost free place until about Christmas time. At this time the bulbs should be potted and brought into the house for winter bloom.
6. Pull out annuals and cut back perennials as soon as they have been killed by frost. This will not only make the flower border look better but will reduce insect and disease troubles next year.

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4-H Special from State Fair

A trip to Chicago to compete in the national cherry pie baking contest in February is in store for Anette Haseth, 16, Sargeant, Mower county. Anette was named champion 4-H pie baker as a result of a pie baking contest in which she placed first in a contest held at the Minnesota State Fair. Verna Owens, 18, Crookston, was selected reserve champion.

Anette is a sophomore in Austin high school and lives on a farm near there with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Haseth. She won a blue ribbon for her demonstration in the silent bread baking contest at the State Fair this year and has received top honors at <sup>the Mower</sup> county fairs in clothing and bread baking. An active 4-H member for seven years, she has carried such varied projects as bread baking, food preparation, clothing, gardening, health, junior leadership and baby beef.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

A sophomore in Moorhead State Teachers' college, Verna plans to major in home economics. With her sister Donna, she won this year's 4-H state championship in food preparation for a team demonstration on baking a cherry pie. A club member for 10 years, she has taken such projects as baby beef, chickens, pig and conservation in addition to home economics.

Also participating in the pie baking contest were Marynona Jenson, 18, Albert Lea, a member of the 4-H state championship bread baking team; Marjorie Deming, 18, Morristown, state champion in the silent bread baking demonstration; Jo Ann Neville, 19, Pine City, individual champion in food preparation; and Donna Owens, 17, team demonstration winner in food preparation with her sister Verna.

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Led by a girl bank clerk from Benson, the Swift county livestock judging team today won top honors in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair. The Swift county team edged out the Rock county team 1175 to 1171.

Because of differences in eligibility rules on the national and state level, however, the Rock team will represent Minnesota at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago next December.

Members of the Swift county team include Genevieve B. Skarsten, 21, Benson farm girl who now works in the local bank; Kenneth Hensch, 20, De Graff; Blaine Ogleby, 19, Benson; and ~~XXXXXX~~ Donald Ranney, 16, Benson, alternate. The team is coached by Vernon Baldwin, Swift County Agent.

Members of the Rock county team include Robert E. Brandenburg, 19, Luverne; Francis B. Crawford, 17, Beaver Creek; John Kroggmann, 19, Luverne; and Howard Emery, 18, Luverne, alternate. The team was coached by county agent George Golla.

The next four teams in the competition were Olmstead with 1166 points; Freeborn, 1156; Steele, 1154; and Clay, 1145.

Individual top livestock judge was Frank Schneider, Renville, Renville county. Second place in the individual competition was won by Robert E. Brandeburg and third place by Genevieve Skarsten and Edgar Stolsz, Mountain Lake. Tied for fifth were Norman Anderson, Little River, and Virgil Haltez, Butterfield.

Three University of Minnesota graduate students acted as judges for the contest. They include John Cummings, sheep; John Matimasumi, beef; and Ray Anderson, hogs. Assisting livestock directors Glen Johnson and Osgood Magnuson were Pipestone county agent Clement Chase, Rock county agent, George Golla, and Jackson county agent, Roland Abrahamson.

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News Bureau  
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To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

REMOVE SHINE AND CREASE  
WHEN LETTING DOWN HEMS

In lengthening dresses and suits, home sewers sometimes face the problem of hems which are shiny on the underside or creases which are conspicuous.

To remove conspicuous hem creases, wet the crease line on the wrong side, then turn the material over on the right side and roll the crease back and forth in the fingers to work it out. Afterward, steam-press on the wrong side.

To steam-press, cover the fabric with a dry wool press cloth, then with a piece of canvas, advises Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. Sponge the canvas with warm water. Set the hot iron down, then lift it, taking care not to slide it back and forth. If the shine persists, try raising the nap of the wool with a clean brush or rubber sponge of the type used for suede shoes.

Steam-pressing may also be effective in removing the shine, at least temporarily, if the fabric is wool or acetate rayon, says Miss Linn. After ripping the hem, steam-press on the wrong side of the fabric. For thick wool, steam pressing on the right side may be more effective.

If shine or hem crease cannot be removed, lengthen the dress or suit in some other way than changing the hemline, Miss Linn suggests.

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SPECIAL - 4-H Enrollment Campaign

To all counties

4-H MEMBERS ARE  
FUTURE LEADERS  
IN AGRICULTURE

Many of the farm leaders of tomorrow will come from the ranks of junior 4-H club leaders in \_\_\_\_\_ County, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ predicted today.

Our county is fortunate in having so many outstanding young men and women working as junior leaders in our \_\_\_\_\_ clubs, he says. During the recent Fair season the good work of both the adult and junior leaders was especially noticeable.

The duties junior leaders perform are many. They help younger members with their records and exhibits. They train club members to demonstrate and they help develop a good strong club program. During the next few months they will take a lead in recruiting 4-H membership.

\_\_\_\_\_ County junior leaders include: (list names and clubs)

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To all coun es

LOCAL 4-H'ER(S) WIN(S) TRIP  
TO STATE CONSERVATION CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_, 4-H member(s) from \_\_\_\_\_ has (have) been  
(name) (name of club)

chosen to attend the Minnesota 4-H Conservation camp this year, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ County club (agricultural) agent, announced today. The camp will be  
held at Itasca Park September 11-14.

Nearly 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota will win trips to the  
camp this year. They are selected on the basis of work they have done in conserva-  
tion in their home counties. One or two delegates are chosen from each county, de-  
pending upon the size of the county's 4-H conservation program.

(In this next paragraph, tell something about the conservation work done by  
your 4-H members who will attend camp.)

Nature study hikes and a tour of Itasca Park will be among the highlights of  
Conservation camp. George McCullough, wildlife technician of the Federal Cartridge  
Company, Minneapolis, and specialists from University Farm will lead conservation  
discussions and activities during the week.

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To all counties

**SHEEP WILL HELP  
CONTROL BINDWEED**

Controlled grazing by sheep can consistently eradicate bad stands of field bindweed in two years or less, according to studies made at University of Minnesota experiment station at Lamberton.

These experiments indicate that grazing could well have a place along with tillage-cropping and use of chemicals in controlling primary noxious weeds in \_\_\_\_\_ County, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

After experimenting with several grazing combinations, this routine was found to be the best.

Plow the infested field and seed rye or winter wheat about September 15. Next spring begin pasturing as soon as the grain has a good start and pasture until June 30. Plow and seed immediately with Sudan grass which can be grazed until September 15 when the routine is repeated.

At first the routine called for summer fallow instead of Sudan, but experience showed Sudan just as effective in eradicating weeds while furnishing good summer feed.

The experiments showed that growing the rye and Sudan with bindweed made the bindweed more palatable to the sheep.

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Daily papers  
Immediate release

A dairy herd improvement association training school for cow testers will be held at University Farm, September 15-20.

Successful completion of the course will qualify graduates for tester jobs paying about \$175 a month plus room and board. Several such positions are still open in the state, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

Applications for the course can be obtained from either the local county agent's office or by writing to the Agricultural Short Course office at University Farm.

The course is being arranged jointly by Ramer Leighton, Ralph Wayne and Harold Searles, extension dairymen and J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm.

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University Farm News  
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Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 200 flock selecting and pullorum testing agents will meet at University Farm September 15-20 to attend the 8th annual short course required by the Minnesota Poultry Improvement board and the Livestock Sanitary board. According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, attendance at the short course will be limited to hatcherymen and turkey raisers, or their employees, under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement board.

The course is being sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Poultry Improvement board and the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary board.

Instruction in the selection of breeding stock will be given on Monday and Tuesday, while Wednesday and Thursday sessions will be given over to examinations and pullorum testing for chickens. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to instruction in the selection of turkey breeders and drawing blood samples for pullorum testing.

The staff selected for the school will be headed by H. J. Sloan, head of the poultry section at University Farm.

Among the other staff members will be Roy D. Carlson, secretary, North Dakota Poultry Improvement board, Bismark; E. L. Dakan, professor poultry husbandry, Ohio State University, Columbus; W. K. Dyer, secretary, Minnesota Poultry Improvement board, St. Paul; J. E. Humphrey, University of Kentucky, Lexington; and Paul Zumbro, poultry coordinator, national poultry improvement plan, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

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A3460-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Ninety four 4-H club members who have shown special interest in conservation will attend the annual 4-H Conservation camp to be held at Itasca State park, September 11-14, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

Last year the camp was cancelled because of the polio epidemic and for two years before that had been held at Lake Esquaghama in St. Louis county. It now is returning to its original home.

Nature hikes, tree identification contests and special conservation classes will feature the camp. Outside speakers engaged for the camp include Donald K. Lewis, Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota; George McCullough, wildlife technician, Federal Cartridge Corp., Minneapolis; and Herbert Flueck, state conservationist for the SCS.

University farm staff members who will take part in the camp include 4-H staff members; Parker Anderson and Raymond Wood, extension foresters; and A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist.

A special banquet has been arranged for the last night of the camp, September 13.

Charles L. Horn, cooperating sponsor of the camp, will attend the camp for the first time since it was started 13 years ago.

52  
A3463-HS



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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Visitors to the University of Minnesota's 25th annual swine feeders' day, September 25, at University Farm, will hear first hand reports on results secured by the University in swine feeding experiments during the past year.

About 400 pigs have been raised at University Farm this year, says W. H. Peters, chief of animal husbandry. Most of these pigs have been either fed on experimental rations or have been used in swine breeding experiments.

These pigs will be on display for the day. In addition visitors will tour the University's hog facilities and will see the many different ways in which pigs are being raised in experiments.

Staff members will be available to answer questions about the work done in feeding and breeding at University Farm. In addition several prominent speakers have been engaged to discuss the hog market outlook and the health, sanitation and management problems involved in successful hog raising.

Everyone interested in hog production is invited to attend this annual day, says J. O. Christianson, in charge of agricultural short courses.

52  
A3461-HS

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Visitors at the University of Minnesota's annual Apple Day to be held at the fruit breeding farm near Excelsior, September 17, will have the opportunity to taste new varieties of apples still in the experimental stage.

Visitors will be conducted through the orchards and their reactions to new unnamed varieties of apples will be used in determining the future of these varieties. They will also see such recently released varieties as Prairie Spy, Victory, Chestnut, Fireside and Redwell.

The program for the day will start at 1:00 p.m. although tables and free coffee will be provided persons who wish to bring a picnic lunch earlier.

The day is being jointly sponsored by the Minnesota Horticultural society and the Fruit farm staff.

The day will follow the annual meeting and show of the Minnesota Horticultural society September 15-16. The meeting is to be held at the Curtis hotel and the show at the Northwest Bank building in Minneapolis.

52  
A3462-HS

Don't pick winter apples too early. Apple fruit will stand a light frost. Leaving them on the tree will add color, and they will keep better than apples picked too early. And at the same time your storage room will have time to cool off.--L. C. Snyder

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If deep litter is to be used in the laying house it should be started early so as to be built up to its full 8 to 10 inches before cold weather. Early September is none too soon. Time is required for the litter to be broken down so that more can be added.--Cora Cooke.

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While you have the plow and disk out this fall, don't overlook the future site of that much needed windbreak. The work you do this fall will help give young trees a good start next year.--Raymond Wood.

\*\*\*\*\*

A good ram will go a long ways in improving the quality of any sheep flock. Ram sales and exchange days have been scheduled for all parts of the state during the next few weeks. Take a look at what top-notch sheep producers are offering and then get a good ~~XXXX~~ ram for your own flock.--W. E. Morris

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Too often cows that freshen in the early fall are the underprivileged animals in the dairy herd. These busy weeks between good pasture and winter feeding are often the most critical of the year. Neglect now will mean heavy losses later. Get the fall freshening cow on a full winter schedule now and keep up her level of production. Once down she may never come back.--Ralph Wayne

Treating mother sow right and she will present you with a better and more profitable crop of fall pigs. She needs the best of care with a clean pen ready for her at farrowing time. Farrow pigs in a clean, disinfected hog house or in individual houses on clean pasture. Ordinarily, there's no need to change the kind of feed the sow is getting. However, feed her lightly for 2 to 4 days before and after farrowing. Then increase feed gradually, until she is getting all she wants in 10 to 14 days.--H. G. Zavoral

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

September 15-20 will be a busy week for several hundred men and women who will attend short courses at University Farm, J. O. Christian-son, director of agricultural short courses, said today.

At least 250 Minnesota homemakers are expected to take part in the 8th annual Farm Bureau Women's Short Course September 17-19. The annual flock selecting and pullorum testing agents' short course will bring about 400 hatchery men, turkey raisers and their employees back to school.

The flock selecting and pullorum testing agents' short course is limited to hatcherymen and turkey raisers or their employees who are under supervision of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board of Live-stock Sanitary Board. H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Homemakers attending the Farm Bureau Women's short course will hear from farm leaders and well-known speakers on what farm women can do to help improve the rural community. Rural school reorganization, health programs, farm home safety, recreation and the new youth bill will all be discussed by authorities in their fields.

Mrs. Paul Palmer, secretary of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau, will be a featured speaker at the Wednesday morning session. Minnesota Farm Bureau officers will speak at both morning and afternoon meetings. Winners of the annual state essay contest for Farm Bureau Women will be presented Wednesday evening. At the annual banquet on Thursday evening, graduate students from Colombia, China, Australia, India and Porto Rico, now attending the University of Minnesota, will tell of farming conditions in their homelands. Other special speakers include George Grim, of the Minneapolis Tribune, and Dr. Richard C. Raines, pastor of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church, Minneapolis.

A3524-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 9 1947

SPECIAL -- 4-H Enrollment Campaign  
To all counties

QUOTA SET FOR COUNTY  
4-H ENROLLMENT CAMPAIGN

October 25 to November 1 have been set as the dates for 4-H Membership Week, County (Club) Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced today. The quota for \_\_\_\_\_ county is \_\_\_\_\_ club members.  
(no.)

Goal for the whole state is 53,000 members. During 1947 50,000 4-H'ers were enrolled in Minnesota.

Though the membership drive will reach its climax during 4-H Membership Week, local leaders and club officers will be glad to enroll prospective members at any time. Already \_\_\_\_\_ county boys and girls have signed up for 1948.  
(no.)

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 9 1947

To all counties

RAM SALE DAYS OFFER  
HERD IMPROVEMENT

Selecting a good ram is half of the trick in improving the quality of the sheep flock, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today.

Every \_\_\_\_\_ County sheep raiser should take advantage of the opportunity of improving his flock at the ram sale day at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ date he says.

At the sale the sheep raiser will have a chance to see a large number of rams of several breeds without undue travel. The rams offered at the sale are consigned by prominent breeders in the state.

The ram sales have been scheduled by the agricultural extension service as an aid to busy farmers who feel that they do not have time to search for a new ram.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, presents these four reasons why a good purebred ram will pay for himself in a hurry:

1. The lambs will be uniform, wider, deeper and better fleshed.
2. They will mature earlier and fatten quicker.
3. They will be heavier at a given age.
4. They will have fleeces of higher grade wool.
5. Ewe lambs kept over will improve the flock.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 9 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

INSERT BANDS TO  
LENGTHEN DRESSES

Ingenious home sewers can find many ways of lengthening dresses or suits, even though there is no hem that can be let down, according to Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

Contrasting bands may be inserted in the skirt, not only to give length but added interest as well. Contrasting bands are particularly appropriate for girls' dresses. Sometimes waist seams may be let out, or a belt of some other material may be set into the dress and covered with a novelty belt. If matching material for the garment is available, insets may be used in dresses and jackets and a yoke may be put on the skirt. Cuffs similar to those on men's trousers are popular on skirts this year and will give additional length.

In case the garment cannot be lengthened by any of these methods, there are still possibilities for making use of it, Miss Linn says. A too-short dress may be made into an overblouse to wear with a skirt. If a suit skirt is too short, buy a new black skirt and use the jacket of the old suit with it, adding, if desired, a black collar to the jacket. Contrasting skirts and jackets are in style this year. Instead of wearing a coat that looks too short, make it shorter so it will look like a three-quarter length coat.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 9 1947

To all counties

**SORT AND HOUSE  
PULLETS EARLY**

Many \_\_\_\_\_ county poultry raisers have already taken an important step toward better production this winter by placing their pullets in winter quarters as soon as they started to lay.

Leaving the pullets on range after they start to lay only invites large losses later from winter molt or production drop when they finally are housed, declares County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

For top egg production, the lagging pullets should be culled from the flock before it is put into the house. The pullets not worth keeping should be sent to market before they take up room and eat feed that better producers could use.

Pullets that reach their full adult weight before starting to lay will make the best hens, Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, says. When they start laying, a flock of pullets should be nearly as large as hens, uniform in size and fully feathered.

Pullets that fail to reach full size and development along with the rest of the flock never will pay. They may be pale and unthrifty, or much smaller than the average of the flock.

It's good practice, too, to partition the poultry house in order that early-maturing pullets can be separated from late-maturing birds. By separating the groups each will have a better chance to do their best, Miss Cooke says.

Under no conditions should pullets be penned with old hens. Neither the hens nor the pullets will lay as well as those penned and fed separately according to their needs. While the same ration is used for both, pullets require more scratch feed.

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

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Answers to many of their gardening problems will be given home gardeners at the 81st annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural society at the Curtis hotel, September 15 and 16. E. M. Hunt, secretary of the organization, announced today that the society's annual show of fruits, flowers, vegetables and bee products will also be held Monday and Tuesday in the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.

Monday morning's session of the horticultural society will be given over to committee reports and business. On Monday afternoon L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, and Harold Pederson, Hennepin county agricultural agent, will talk on "A Program for Pest Control" and "How to Make Good Garden Soil." A discussion on the purpose of gardening organizations, with Roy B. Thornton, St. Paul, as moderator, will conclude the afternoon meeting.

Rev. W. G. Martin, Winnipeg, will be the featured speaker for the banquet Monday evening. He will given an illustrated talk on "Flowers of Australia." On Tuesday afternoon he will speak on ferns and flowers gathered in North Baffin Land and will show is collection.

The home garden forum, with questions on garden problems answered by horticultural specialists, is scheduled for Tuesday morning. Fruits for the home garden and the relation of beekeeping to horticulture will also be discussed. The Minnesota Garden Flower society is sponsoring the Tuesday afternoon session, which will be devoted entirely to flower gardening.

The State Horticultural Society meetings and show are open to the public, Hunt said.

A3525-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

A dairy products institute featuring discussions by national authorities in the dairy industry will bring dairy manufacturers to University Farm, September 22-25.

Held at University Farm for the first time, the institute combines six short courses which have been given in previous years. However, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, points out that the following days have been designated for special interest groups: buttermakers, September 22, 23; market milk producers, September 22; ice cream manufacturers, September 23; dry milk manufacturers, September 24, 25; dairy fieldmen, September 24; cheesemakers, September 25.

Conducting the dairy industry courses will be members of the University Farm staff and other experts in the field. Among the headline speakers will be W. V. Price and L. C. Thomsen, University of Wisconsin; W. I. Tretsven, advisory service for the dairy industry, Chicago; D. V. Josephson, Ohio State University; P. H. Tracy, University of Illinois; E. W. Bird, Iowa State college; B. H. Webb, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C.; G. M. Trout and J. M. Jensen, Michigan State College; Walter Andrist, state dairy and food inspector, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; and G. A. Vacha, chief bacteriologist, Minnesota Department of Dairy and Food. Representatives of leading firms in the milk industry will also discuss problems in dairy manufacturing and production.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

A35260JB

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Much of the loss which may be caused this year by immature corn can be avoided by farmers who study their own situation and make preparations in advance, according to a publication just released by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

"Saving a Soft Corn Crop," Extension Pamphlet 142, points out that a soft corn crop means less feed per acre as well as serious problems in harvesting, storing and feeding.

Farmers who have a soft corn crop this fall are told to:

1. Delay harvesting and avoid fall spoilage.
2. Build extra ventilation into permanent cribs.
3. Build temporary cribs long and narrow, not round.
4. Pick and crib clean. Take out loose husks, softest ears and loose kernels while cribbing.
5. Put up two years' supply of silage.
6. Store very soft ears as silage.
7. Feed wettest corn before spring.
8. Recrib remaining corn in spring.

Suggestions are also given in the pamphlet on feeding immature corn to dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs and sheep.

"Saving a Soft Corn Crop" is available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A3527-HB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Establishing grassed waterways to replace soil-depleting ditches in many fields is one of the important soil conservation jobs that can be done on Minnesota farms this fall.

According to M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist at University Farm, the first step in building a waterway is to level and fill the gully with a plow or grader. Continue working with a disk, road drag or harrow until the gully is level in cross section. Next mulch with manure or straw and apply lime if necessary. Disk lightly to work in the lime and to hold the manure in place. Before seeding, pack the seedbed well.

Because of the high price of Kentucky blue grass seed, Thorfinnson recommends using a mixture of 4 pounds blue grass, 4 pounds timothy, 4 pounds brome, 2 pecks winter rye. Fall seeding should be done between September 1 and October 1. An advantage of this mixture is that it will yield more hay the first year or two after seeding.

Another soil conservation job that can be done this fall, Thorfinnson says, is to continue laying out fields on the contour. The time to lay out strips in grain fields is when the crop is off. If these same strips extend into corn fields, the final work can be completed in the spring.

A3528-JB

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The twenty-fifth annual Swine Feeders' Day at University Farm has been scheduled for Thursday, September 25, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Inspection of the crop of 400 hogs produced at University Farm this year and reports of feeding experiments conducted with them will be featured on the morning's program. At the afternoon session, emphasis will be placed on the problem of providing suitable feed to finish the present crop of spring pigs. Production for next year will also be discussed.

Members of the animal husbandry division at University Farm are planning the program.

A3529-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Nearly 500 people from Minnesota and neighboring states are expected to attend the fifth annual farm income tax short course at the Lowry Hotel October 13-15, J. O. Christianson, in charge of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today.

The course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Minnesota Bankers' association, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the State Department of Taxation.

The course will deal with fundamentals for both state and federal income taxes and problems arising in connection with filing returns. The final day of the course will be devoted to questions and answers and to a special discussion of capital and ordinary gains and losses with reference to the federal income tax.

A3530-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

More than 8,000 local junior and senior leaders were commended today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, for making an outstanding contribution to 4-H work in Minnesota.

"The success of our 4-H club movement would not be possible without the outstanding work of junior and senior leaders," he said. "They have given their time and effort freely and generously to 4-H work.

"Club leaders are making a real contribution toward improving life in farm communities. As a result of their work, 4-H club members become better citizens and better farmers and homemakers."

County agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H club agents in the state also added a word of appreciation to Kittleson's statement. They declared that more than anyone else adult club leaders are responsible for making 4-H work successful in each county by helping members with their project work, meetings and programs and taking part in many important community activities along with club members.

A3531-JB



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

Special to Weeklies

NOTED SPEAKERS ENGAGED  
FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Nationally known speakers will be featured on noon assemblies and evening programs during the University of Minnesota's 46th annual Farm and Home Week, November 4-7, at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, Director of Agricultural Short Courses, said today.

One of the headline speakers engaged for the assemblies is Dr. Gustav Grahn, New York City, who will talk on his recent trip to Sweden and show slides and movies taken there. George Grim, Minneapolis Tribune columnist and radio commentator, will tell of his three-month trip around the world. Dr. O. B. Jesness, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Economics at University Farm, will report his reactions as delegate to the World Economics Conference in London. A subject of special interest to farm people, rural dwellings, will be discussed by Deane Carter, Professor of Farm Structures at the University of Illinois.

The breakfast talks by Dr. W. C. Coffey, President Emeritus of the University, which have been a popular feature of former Farm and Home Week programs, will be continued this year. Other outstanding speakers will discuss the future of agriculture, rebuilding Europe, electronics, world relationships and Minnesota's centennial celebration.

In addition to the special speakers, Farm and Home Week will offer classes in farming and homemaking arranged by the different divisions at University Farm.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Minnesota sheep producers will have an opportunity to buy new breeding stock and improve the quality of their flocks at the annual ram exchange and sales days scheduled throughout the state during the next two weeks.

The sales have been arranged by leading sheep raisers, county extension services and the University of Minnesota, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Every effort is made to assure high grade breeding rams at the sales.

A ram truck will travel throughout southern Minnesota. Stops have been arranged for the following cities: September 22, Zumbrota and Albert Lea; September 23, Wabasha and Blue Earth; September 24, Rochester and Fairmont; September 25, Austin; September 26, Preston; September 27, Caledonia; September 29, Garden City; and September 30, New Ulm.

October 1, Slayton; October 2, Pipestone; October 3, Luverne; and October 4, Worthington.

County wide ram exchange and sale days have been arranged in the following counties: September 22, Becker; September 23, East Otter Tail; September 24, Wadena and East Polk; September 25, Pope and Red Lake; September 26, Clearwater; September 27, Aitkin and Beltrami; September 29, Itasca, Traverse and Pennington; September 30, Kanabec, Big Stone and Marshall; September 31, Pine, Yellow Medicine and Mah-nomen;

October 1, Isanti, Roseau and Lincoln; October 2, Kittson, Lyon and Lake of the Woods; and October 3, Redwood and Koochiching.

A3532-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Noted speakers will be featured on noon assemblies and evening programs during University of Minnesota's 46th annual Farm and Home Week to be held November 4-7 at University Farm, J. O. Christian-son, director of agricultural short courses.

Among the speakers engaged for the assemblies are Dr. Gustav Grahn, New York City, who will show slides and movies taken on a recent trip to Sweden, George Grim, Minneapolis Tribune columnist and radio commentator, who will tell of his three-month trip around the world, and Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics at University Farm, who will report his reactions as delegate to the World Economics Conference in London. A subject of special interest to farm people, rural dwellings, will be discussed by Deane Carter, professor of farm structures at the University of Illinois.

The breakfast talks by Dr. W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University, a popular feature of former Farm and Home Week programs, will be continued this year. Other outstanding speakers will discuss the future of agriculture, rebuilding Europe, electronics, world relationships and Minnesota's centennial celebration.

In addition to the special speakers, Farm and Home Week will offer classes in farming and homemaking arranged by the different divisions at University Farm.

A3533-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 16 1947

SPECIAL -- 4-H ENROLLMENT CAMPAIGN

To all counties

4-H'ERS DOING BIG JOB  
CONSERVING RESOURCES

In 1946 Minnesota 4-H club members planted 166,343 trees, started 549 windbreaks, seeded 3,346 forest nurseries and built 571 game shelters and 1,051 bird feeders.

The conservation activity, in which 11,000 4-H'ers in the state were enrolled last year, is just one example of the kind of constructive work being done by boys and girls in club work, according to County (Club) Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Local clubs, for instance, (here summarize in a sentence what local clubs are doing in conservation, what one outstanding club is doing or what an outstanding member has done.)

Club members who carry the conservation activity can work on one of the following aspects:

Developing knowledge and appreciation of trees, flowers, upland game, birds, waterfowl and fish, providing nesting areas and places for game and song birds, building bird houses and becoming familiar with game laws.

Aiding in the restoration of wildlife, including planting woodlots in waste land and providing winter feeding for game.

Aiding in the protection of wildlife by avoiding and fighting fires, making flushing bars for mowers and giving talks and demonstrations.

Aiding in the conservation of soil by saddling water runways, planting trees and shrubs on eroding areas, seeding winter cover crops and working land on the contour.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 16 1947

To all counties

SOWS NEED GOOD  
CARE DURING FALL

With proper care fall pigs can be just as profitable as spring pigs, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ says. Right now it is especially important that the sow be given extra consideration.

First, pigs should be farrowed in clean quarters. Clean and disinfect the hog house, or better yet, use individual houses on clean fields. For best results the pigs should be kept on the pastures until the ground freezes.

Second, around farrowing time keep the sows on the same kind of feed they are used to. However, they should be fed lightly for two to four days after farrowing. The feed should then be increased gradually until they have all they want in 10 to 14 days, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

After the pigs are two weeks old, the sow may best be fed in a self feeder. It is important too, that water is always kept before both the sow and the young pigs.

If the sows should farrow in an unseasonably hot spell in the fall, care should be taken to protect them from extreme heat and from flies. Shade and water is just as important on hot fall days as in the summer, and DDT sprayed on the hog houses or fly repellent on the sow will help control flies.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 16 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS  
Use if suitable

**NEXT SUMMER'S BLOOMS  
DEPEND ON FALL CARE**

For fine dahlia and gladiolus blooms next summer, careful harvesting and storing of the roots and corms are necessary this fall, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Soon after the first killing frost, dahlia roots and canna rootstocks should be dug, preferably on a bright, sunny morning. First cut the stems off about six inches above the ground, Dr. Snyder advises, then dig the roots, being careful not to injure them. After removing excess dirt, invert the clump to bleed and dry. Store near the floor in a fruit or vegetable room or in a cellar that is not too dry and where the temperature ranges between 40 and 50 degrees. If the room is very dry, place the roots in a box or other suitable container in slightly dampened sphagnum moss or sand that is moist but not wet.

Gladiolus corms should be harvested after the first killing frost or as soon as the tops have matured or dried. Dig the plants and cut off the tops about a half inch from the corm. Cure the corms in a warm room, about 70 degrees F., where there is good air circulation. When the weather is warm, an open attic or the top of the garage is a good place. After the gladiolus corms are cured, remove the old basal part and any loose scales, then put the corms in onion sacks or shallow trays and place in cool storage. The temperature of the storage room may range between 32° and 50°F., though as near to 40° as possible is best. Any bulblets which are to be saved should be stored in moist sand.

As a precaution against thrips, Dr. Snyder advises dusting the corms with a 5 per cent DDT garden dust before placing them in storage.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 16 1947

To all counties

TREE PLANTING  
PLANS FIT INTO  
FALL PLOWING

With fall plowing away to a good start in \_\_\_\_\_ County, many farmers are earmarking and working up land for tree planting next year, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reports. By doing this they are assuring their plantings a better start next spring.

Areas on which shelterbelts are to be established should be worked several times this fall, if possible, says Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm. Then they should be plowed and left rough over the winter. This is especially true of soddy ground.

Sod then will have time to rot and the soil will become mellow. Double disking before plowing old sod is often advisable.

When the area to be planted to trees has been in a cultivated crop or in grain during the past season, the ground need only be plowed and left rough over the winter. However, in every case plans should be made now to plow and work up these same areas at the earliest opportunity next spring to insure successful tree planting results.

For further information on tree planting stop in at the county agent's office for a copy of Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting the Standard Windbreak."

Univerwity Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
September 16, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

O. A. Bandelin, Red Wing, was elected president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society at its 81st ~~xxx~~ annual meeting held September 15 and 16 at the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis. A. E. Hutchins, University Farm, is retiring president of the organization.

Other officers elected were Kenneth Law, Lake City, vice president; Ralph Bachman, Minneapolis and Helen Fischer, Hastings, executive board members for a three-year term; and Harold Pederson, Minneapolis, executive board member for two years.

Dr. Hutchins was given a special citation by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune for outstanding leadership in horticultural work. Awards made by the Horticultural society included ~~xxx~~ honorary life memberships in the organization to Mrs. John S. Taylor, St. Paul and Gunnar W. Peterson, Virginia. Awards of merit went to K. F. Speelman, International Falls; Gilbert Golla, Grand Rapids; Mrs. August Neubauer, Virginia; Mrs. Arthur Linder, Warroad; John Westrum, Hopkins; Mrs. William Maurer, Clarkfield; Mrs. Thomas C. Roberts, Minneapolis; Mrs. Edward W. Anderson, Newfolden; Dr. Ludwig Lima, Montevideo; Dr. R. A. Beise, Brainerd; and Mrs. Victor ~~xxxx~~ Troolin, Sandstone.

A3534-JB



Farm  
University/News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
September 16, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Biggest values in eggs during fall this year will come in small or medium sizes, Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, told consumers today. The small pullet eggs, which will be plentiful in the near future, are likely to be the best buy.

Though supplies of large Grade A eggs are always short at this season when the year-old flock tapers off in production, demand continues heavy. Small and medium-sized eggs, on the other hand, reach a seasonal high in supply as many pullets begin laying in early fall. As a result, price of large eggs will be high compared to the prices of smaller eggs of equal quality.

Within the same grade of internal quality, Backstrom pointed out that there is often a wide spread between the retail prices of small, medium and large eggs which the homemaker can take advantage of if she checks on both price and size. The smallest size is often the most profitable buy.

A3535-JB

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota's two top farm income-producing enterprises, hogs and dairy cattle, will be spotlighted at special short courses at University Farm next week. The Dairy Products Institute begins Monday, September 22 and ends September 25. The twenty-fifth annual swine feeders' day will be held Thursday, September 25.

Swine feeders' day will be devoted to reports of feeding experiments at University Farm during the past year and to advice by experts on meeting this year's feed problems.

W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, and Carl Sierk, animal husbandman, will discuss the use of linseed meal and dried buttermilk in the ration and the use of litter test records in swine improvement.

Soft corn and substitutes for corn will be discussed by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, and swine breeding by L. M. Winters, University Farm professor whose work led to the establishment of a new line of hogs - the Minnesota No. 1.

Seven short courses have been combined into one in the Dairy Products institute. On Monday, September 22, Market milk and butter-makers will meet; on September 23, buttermakers and ice cream manufacturers; on September 24, dairy plant fieldmen and dry milk manufacturers; and on September 25, dry milk and cheesemakers.

Over 40 local and national dairy experts will make up the teaching staff. Prominent out-state speakers include Professors E. W. Bird, Iowa State College, Ames; D. V. Josephson, Ohio State University, Columbus; W. V. Price and P. H. Tracy, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and G. Malcolm Trout, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Byron H. Webb, winner of the Borden award in Dairy in 1943 and dairy manufacturing specialist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will also speak at the institute.

A3536-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Mrs. George A. Perham, Iron, St. Louis county, was named first place winner in the annual essay contest conducted in connection with the Farm Bureau Women's short course held at University Farm September 17-19. She will receive a trip to Chicago to the national meeting of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau in December.

Mrs. George Waldow, South St. Paul, placed second with her essay; Mrs. A. I. Clipperton, Butterfield, third; and Vivian Moffitt, Detroit Lakes, fourth. All four state winners had placed first in their own districts.

Discussing world peace as the unfinished task, Mrs. Perham declared: "It is over two years since V-E Day, and the present peace machinery has found no solution today but treaties. So man being what he is, there is but one other course left, and that is a federated one-world government - peace by law, comprising all peace-loving nations..."

A3538-JB

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The University of Minnesota's annual animal nutrition short course has been set for October 27 and 28 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses announced today.

The course is intended primarily for feed manufacturers and dealers. It brings farm products processors up-to-date on the latest developments in farming that might concern their businesses.

Besides University Farm staff specialists, several outside speakers have already been engaged. Among them is G. Bohstedt, chairman, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

A3537-HS

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A special swine demonstration will be given at the University of Minnesota, Waseca station, October 2, according to announcement made today by R. E. Hodgson, superintendent.

The results from different methods of crossing inbred lines of hogs developed by the University will be shown. There will also be a carcass demonstration comparing these fast gaining, low lard hogs with the ordinary run sent to the packers.

A special program of speakers begins at 1:30, but the facilities of the station will be open for inspection during the entire day.

A3539-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Homemakers and egg dealers were urged today by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, to consider egg quality, size and shell color in relation to price when buying eggs. If you choose high quality eggs, be sure you have inside the shell the quality you pay for, Dankers urged.

It is good practice to check on quality by noting the "broken out appearance" of eggs as they are used, Dankers said. Grade A eggs that have been kept cool from the time they were graded will have a firm white and an upstanding yolk. These high-quality eggs are especially desirable for poaching, frying and cooking in the shell.

Grade B and Grade C eggs have thinner, more spread-out whites and flatter yolks but are satisfactory for many cooking purposes. Grade B eggs, which should cost less than Grade A eggs, may be used for scrambling and in baking.

These characteristics of quality apply whether eggs are large or small and whether shells are white or brown. Shell color does not affect food value or interior quality of the egg.

Egg quality, however, may change in a short time if storing conditions are unfavorable, Dankers pointed out. For that reason, consumers and dealers should make sure that quality is maintained by storing eggs in a refrigerator free from odors. To keep evaporation of moisture at a minimum, eggs should be refrigerated in a covered container.

A3540-JB

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 19, 1947

Special

LOCAL WOMEN  
ATTEND SHORT  
COURSE AT U.

were among the 265 women attending the annual Farm Bureau Women's short course at University Farm, September 16-19, according to word received from J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

The course dealt largely with social and community problems that Farm Bureau Women will be facing in their local communities. Several outstanding speakers including George Grim, Minneapolis Tribune, Lowry Nelson, chief of the rural sociology division at University Farm; and Dr. Richard C. Raines, Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, Minneapolis, addressed the group.

The course opened the fall season of short courses devoted to the problems of farming and homemaking, Christianson says.

Highlighting the short course schedule for the next few months will be the annual Farm and Home Week, November 4-7. Several internationally known speakers will appear on the program.

As in the past years, Farm and Home Week this year will have a program that will fit the interest of every farmer and homemaker in the state. Mr. Christianson invites every Minnesotan to attend the week.

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 19, 1947

~~Daily papers~~  
*Special for the Farmer*  
~~Immediate release~~

Don't be in a hurry to dig your carrots and beets. They will stand several frosts and the roots will keep better if they are left in the ground until late October.--L. C. Snyder

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Feed grain will be short this winter. Corn production is much smaller than during the war; it is slightly smaller than during the prewar years. The feed supplies may be about 10 per cent short of providing usual rations for livestock. To carry through the winter farmers may have to sell some livestock at light weights, cull herds closely and shift rations. Feed prices may continue high.--S. A. Engene

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Even though the cost of feed is high, you can't afford to underfeed cows. A cow worth keeping is worth feeding. She won't produce up to top standards unless she is well fed. Start now feeding those cattle according to their production records to save on feed. Because of the high price of cereals, it is important, too, to make the best possible use of roughages.--Ralph Wayne

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It's time now to think about next year's grain crop. To be sure order your seed before it is too late. This is especially true of the new Bonda and Minde oats which are moving out of the state rapidly. Have your seed in sight to be sure.--M. L. Armour

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High prices, low yields and high moisture make suitable storage for corn a must this fall. Narrow cribs, not over four feet wide, will save much high moisture corn. Corn containing as much as 25 per cent moisture at husking time must be carefully cribbed to prevent spoilage. Late husking is desirable where narrow cribs or artificial drying is not available.--Ralph Crim

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The corn picker can save you labor. But it is also a dangerous machine that may ~~lose~~ lose you an arm. Keep the power take-off covered. Don't try to unclog the machine while it is running. Don't wear loose clothing or gloves with an extra thumb.--A. J. Schwantes

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Hulled oats is good starter for young pigs until they weigh 50 pounds. If corn is available, a ration of equal parts of corn and oats coarsely ground with 12 per cent tankage or 20 per cent of a good commercial 40 per cent hog concentrate gives good results both for a starter and for later growth.--H. G. Zavoral

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Carelessness breeds fires. For safety's sake check the fire hazards on your farm during Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11. Here are a few points to check -- dirty and defective heating plants and chimneys; frayed extension cords; leaky barn roofs and improperly cured hay; accumulation of rags and junk anywhere; and improper storage of gasoline and fuel.--Parker Anderson.

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It isn't too early to start feeding cod liver oil and alfalfa hay to that poultry flock. Since this is the season ~~when~~ that birds are being confined, they need to be fortified with the elements they had on the range in the summer. Cod-liver oil and alfalfa will do this.--

H. J. Sloan



Beef calves that have been running with the cows this summer need protection against the shock of a change from milk and grass to fall forage. Ordinarily grain feeding is recommended but this year it may be necessary to save on grain. So give the calves a little grain for a few weeks after weaning and work them into a ration that includes good~~is~~ legume roughage and silage without supplemental grain.--W. H. Peters

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

Daily papers  
REIE A E -- September 26

Minnesota farm prices during August hit their highest point in history, nearly three times the average August prices during the pre-war years, 1935-1939.

The Minnesota farm price index for the month was 295.6 based on pre-war prices, according to W. C. Waite and H. W. Halvorson, University Farm economists, in their monthly report in the September 26 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes.

Purchasing power of Minnesota farm products also took a big jump during the month, the economists report. It now stands at 57 per cent above pre-war levels compared with 45 per cent above in July.

Although all types of farm product prices increased over a year ago, the crop price index made the biggest gain. During the year it increased from 241.7 to 333.3. The livestock index was up from 244.2 in August, 1946, to 280.1 in August, 1947 and the livestock price index from 238.2 to 244.2.

A3541-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 23 1947

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

GARDEN CLEANUP IS  
IMPORTANT FALL JOB

\_\_\_\_\_ county gardeners still have work to do, even after the last tomato has been picked and the final carrot dug. To insure good production next year, the garden should be cleaned up this fall, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Easiest way to do this garden job is to clean up each part of the garden as the last vegetables are harvested. As soon as the last tomato is picked, remove all tops and weeds and there will be less to do later after the root crops are dug.

To forestall disease and insect damage next year, burn all garden refuse as well as weeds and grass along the edge of the garden, since dried vines and other debris provide winter refuge for many pests and diseases. Removing and destroying the dead tops in the perennial flower bed will also help to make a better garden next year by reducing insect and disease problems.

Higher garden yields next year can be expected next year only if the soil fertility is maintained or improved, Snyder warns. To add organic material and fertility, he advises applying well-rotted manure or compost before plowing. If the soil is not subject to blowing, the garden should be spaded or plowed this fall, especially if the soil is heavy.

Gardeners who plan to start plants in the house next spring or to force plants this winter should obtain the soil before the ground freezes.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 23 1947

To all counties

4-H Enrollment Campaign

LOCAL 4-H'ER  
(No.)  
TO ATTEND JUNIOR  
LIVESTOCK SHOW

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H club members from \_\_\_\_\_ County will attend the twenty  
(number)  
ninth annual Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul, October 6-9, county agent  
\_\_\_\_\_ announced today.

Four-H'ers who have won trips to the show this year include: (list names here)

The trip to the Junior Livestock Show is one of the many trips and special awards given to 4-H club members for outstanding work, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Altogether in Minnesota nearly 6,000 club members make state or national trips during the year.

\_\_\_\_\_ points out, however, that actual prizes and awards are only a small part of the advantages that rural youth will receive from joining a 4-H club during membership week later in the month.

The Junior Livestock show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, assisted by scores of South St. Paul and Twin City business firms and civic organizations that contribute to its success by offering financial assistance, trophies and professional services.

Entries in this year's show include 275 baby beef, 155 barrows, 245 wethers, and 35 trios of market lambs. Although no poultry will be shown this year, one poultry winner from each county with 25 or more 4-H poultry members will be given a trip to the show.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 23 1947

To all counties

**BUY SEED EARLY  
AGENT ADVISES**

Since the demand for Minnesota's new oat varieties, Bonda and Mindo, is great from farmers outside of the state, local farmers would be wise to have their supply lined up soon, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. If they don't, outstate buyers may get a large part of the supply.

According to reports from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and from M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, these new varieties along with Clinton have yielded especially well this year on farms throughout the state.

For names of certified seed growers of these varieties see the local extension office or write Ward Marshall, Seed Registrar, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 23 1947

To all counties

FARM FIRES WILL  
COST 10 FARMERS  
LIVES EVERY DAY

Every day 10 American farmers lose their lives because of fire. Focusing attention on Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ urges farm people to take part actively in guarding themselves and their farmsteads against fire.

Over 90 per cent of farm fires can be prevented. Unlike fire fighting, fire prevention is not hard.

Too often we remember to be careful about fires around fire prevention week and forget the rest of the year. Figures compiled by the National Safety council definitely show that farm fires go down in October and then go back to normal after publicity about preventing fires stops.

County agent \_\_\_\_\_ lists these tips on how to avoid fires now and all through the year.

1. Avoid the No. 1 hazard, careless smoking especially in the barn.
2. Don't toss oil rags and debris in a heap rather than in a container.
3. Store flammable liquids in metal containers away from main buildings.
4. Keep matches away from children.
5. Clean dust, cobwebs away from motors, appliances and machinery to avoid danger of a spark setting a flash fire.
6. Don't operate defective electrical appliances and replace frayed cords promptly.
7. Clean heating plant, chimney at least once a year.
8. Properly cure hay and keep barn roofs weathertight.

A four-state potato marketing order prohibits handlers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Michigan from shipping potatoes which fail to meet standard grade specifications of U. S. #2 or better, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

This limitation, prohibiting the shipment of culls, was recommended in a marketing policy adopted by the North Central Potato Committee. In recommending this policy, the Committee considered prospective supplies in the four-state area, probable shipments from other late-producing states, the level and trend of consumer income, and other factors bearing on the marketing of potatoes.

In recommending the cull regulation, the Committee also cited the following:

1. During the war and subsequent price support years, the general grade of potatoes shipped to consuming markets has deteriorated and midwestern producers have lost many of their markets to competing areas, which have done a better job of grading and packing.

2. During recent years it has been a common practice to offer better grades to the Government for diversion purposes and to ship low grades to consuming markets. This unfortunate development not only has damaged the reputation of midwestern potatoes, but has been unfair to consumers.

3. Government buying of 1947 crop has been quite heavy during recent months and it is possible that some of the later crop will be delivered to the Government under the support program. If support becomes necessary, it is logical that lower grades be diverted first.

4. Due to the present shortage of grain crops for livestock feed, and high prices of grain, due consideration should be given to diversion of cull and low grade potatoes to livestock feed.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The highest membership in history is the goal for Minnesota 4-H clubs in 1947. A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, announced today that the new goal has been set at 53,000. The drive for new membership will reach its climax during 4-H Membership Week October 25, -November 1.

Every county and every local club in the state has set up its own quotas to meet during the drive. During October, these clubs are holding reorganization meetings and are electing new officers. At many of these meetings old members will re-enroll for another year and new members will be initiated into the club.

Four-H membership is open to rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20 years old, inclusive. The only requirement is that members carry one of the 38 projects in agriculture and homemaking offered in 4-H club work.

Leading the drive for new members will be Minnesota's 8,000 adult and junior 4-H club leaders who act as advisers and help members in their project work. Kittleson pointed out that without their aid, success of the 4-H club movement would not be possible.

A3343-JB



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

Daily papers

RELEASE September 26

Minnesota farmers spend over 800,000,000 hours of labor producing livestock, crops and livestock products every year.

Milk cows require more labor than any other single farm enterprise in the state, according to a report on farm labor requirements in the September 26 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes published at University Farm.

Livestock in general takes up half<sup>of</sup> Minnesota farmers' time while crops take up one third of their time. The rest of their working hours are spent in maintaining the farm.

Corn production uses the most labor among the crops, nearly 15 per cent of the total working hours. Hay ranks next with 5.5 per cent followed by oats 3.7 per cent; farm gardens, 3.3 per cent; and wheat,, 1.4 per cent.

Chickens took up more time than hogs, the report shows. Chickens use 8 per cent compared to 5.3 per cent for hogs.

University Farm economists point out that these figures are an average for the state and not to an individual farmer.

A3544-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Consumers who expect to get full value in the eggs they buy must store them properly at home. W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, said today that the quality that is in an egg when the hen lays it can be retained only by good care that begins at once.

Though the egg shell is itself a protection of quality, the shell is porous and warm temperatures as well as strong flavors and odors can penetrate the pores of the shell. Whatever the quality of eggs when they were produced or purchased, it can deteriorate as rapidly in a warm kitchen as in a warm nest, warm truck or warm store.

Dr. Dankers passed on these pointers on kitchen care of eggs to maintain their quality:

1. Don't wash eggs until just before they are used. The dull, velvety "bloom" on the egg shell is a protective film which helps prevent bacteria and odors from getting through the porous shell. If there are soiled spots on any of the eggs, these spots should be wiped off with a rough, dry cloth.

2. Speed eggs to a refrigerator or other cold place without delay and store them in a covered container. Both dryness and warmth cause loss of moisture and other undesirable changes. Experiments have shown that an egg kept at ordinary room temperature three days loses as much freshness as an egg kept in a home refrigerator two weeks.

3. Protect eggs from absorbing off-flavors. Covering eggs in the refrigerator to prevent loss of moisture also helps to keep out strong flavors of other foods.

A3545-JB

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Farmers with only modest incomes who plan to go into the purebred livestock business probably should wait for lower prices. That advice was given today by two University Farm economists, A. A. Dowell and Arnold Brekke.

The purebred cattle boom which began early in the war is still under way. Booms have a habit of ending at most unexpected times, and this one is not likely to be an exception.

Prices in recent months indicate the extent of the boom, they point out. Recently a purebred dairy bull is reported to have sold for \$45,000. A lot of purebred dairy cattle were sold at an auction by one breeder at an average of \$3,082 per head. A beef female brought \$25,000, a beef bull \$51,000 and another at \$52,000.

Still another breeder of purebred beef cattle sold 50 head at an auction for an average of \$5,614. Prices like these have not been reported since the last war. While these prices are extreme, they indicate the trend.

Dowell and Brekke attribute the large increase in purebred livestock prices to three factors: (1) the sharp increase in net farm income; (2) the absence of ceilings and other restrictions on the purchase and sale of purebred livestock; and (3) the purchase of breeding stock by individuals with large non-farm incomes.

Farmers with moderate incomes should remember that a purebred beef or dairy animal is worth what it will earn in its productive life plus its slaughter value. This value may be much less than present selling and buying prices.

Dowell and Brekke made their report in the main article of the September 26 issue of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, published every month at University Farm.

A3546-HS

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, October 29, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Putting The Garden To Bed

In some homes, putting the little folks to bed is an elaborate ceremony. There is the bath, the powder, the clean pajamas, a period of play and romping, a good night story to get the little bodies quiet, kisses all around and lights out. In other homes the kids hunt someplace to lie down when they're worn out and are lucky if they have something warm to put over them.

There is just about as much difference in the fall management of gardens. Where the flowers, vegetables and fruit are a business or an important hobby, a hundred things are done to prepare for winter. Tender things are wrapped or covered with soil. Roses are mounded up; peonies transplanted and mulched; raspberries and strawberries are covered; dead asparagus tops are cut, fertilizer applied and disked in, all in preparation for winter. The last cabbage is cut, roots dug except for the row of parsnips, trash is cleaned up and put on the compost pile, squash and pumpkins stored and the ground plowed.

One can always find plenty of work to do in a garden. In some gardens it gets done and in others it is put off and put off, sometimes for years on end. Other parts of the farm demand attention up to the limit the operator can stand, help is hard to get and so the garden takes care of itself as best it can.

Our garden was in that unfortunate position this year. We hired a man to help, but when the field crew was short, he had to lend a hand on more important jobs. About the middle of summer, we found another man, a good one, but he, too, had to join the field crew except for odd days. He just about kept even with the grass,

and when field work eased up so that he could get the garden jobs done, he left for school. So it goes.

It's fun to work in a garden and I'd willingly do it all myself if Congress would just pass a law sanctioning 48-hour days and 10-day weeks. Farm work doesn't run by the clock but by the calendar. Nature dangles the bait of big crops before our eyes and we hump ourselves to get the last pound of grain or hay, which hardly leaves time to eat and sleep. It's easy for someone on the sidelines to say, "Slow down, take it easy, don't tackle so much," but actually deciding where to cut is a tough nut to crack.

It irks me to see people idle or bored with life. There is so much to learn, so much to do, so much to accomplish, so much to see, so much enjoyment in playing the game to the limit of our physical and mental ability that I feel sorry for people who find time heavy on their hands. Perhaps it's because I don't understand their philosophy. Perhaps I'm getting old, but I thank my lucky stars that respect for hard work and service was ground into my system years ago. I can't be happy when idle and suspect that no one else can either.

All of this won't put my garden to bed for the winter, but it will finish this job for this week and now I can get my feet out from under a desk and into the garden where they're useful. There are a hundred things to do outside and I'd far rather be doing them than pushing a pen back and forth across a paper. This pen wasn't raised right anyway. It never learned to spell or use properly the rules of English grammar. So I'll consign it to a dark drawer, heave a sigh of relief and go do some digging in the dirt. That's more to my liking and probably a lot more productive.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, October 22, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Fair Furrows

In between harvesting the grain crop, combining soybeans and corn husking, it is necessary to keep the plows moving in preparation for next spring's crop. Even with tractors it takes a lot of power and a lot of time to turn over all the acres where the disk, drill and harrow will perform their wonders after a few months of cold weather.

Dad used to tell about following a plow pulled by oxen when he was a little boy. When I knew him, he could take a team and walking plow and draw as pretty a furrow as you please across a stubble field. It is an art which I never mastered. My first experience was with four big Percheron horses on a 16-inch sulky, driven two ahead and two behind.

In good going it was a pleasant job. With lots of power, the horses seemed to take it easy and sitting on a comfortable iron seat, listening to the roots pop as the steel plow ripped them loose was an excellent background for day dreams and a host of little adventures. There was time to watch the birds hunting for game, to feel sorry for the angleworms so rudely disturbed. I had read that they have no feeling and didn't mind being cut in two, but who could be sure?

Field mice skurried and skittered when their carefully built winter homes were rooted out into the cold wind. Sometimes lazy snakes would slither away from impending disaster. The creak of leather harness, the jingle of trace chains, the smell of the horses and the endless interest in watching the stubble, having served its purpose, being turned down and replaced with fresh black loam, teeming with life and fertility, made the hours of plowing go fairly rapidly.

They were long days, too. Up with the dawn, feed, curry and harness the heavy horses, a big breakfast and in the field at 7. An hour at noon and then a steady pull until 6, unhitch, unharness, water, feed, bed the stalls, help with other chores and in to supper about 8 was normal. In stormy weather or when the plow wouldn't scour, it wasn't all pleasant, but the job had to be done and we boys did it.

Plowing today is a different story. Grease up, gas up and hit for the field with a great iron horse. Two or three bottoms at twice the speed of horses leave the driver little time to enjoy the beauties of Nature or watch the living things in the field. There is the roar of the exhaust, dust in the face and oil on the hands to be endured. What a relief it is when the tractor stops!

But the job is still essentially the same. In dry areas it may be best to leave the trash on top and only stir the surface. In southern Minnesota, it seems best to turn the soil, at least before a corn crop, and the same skill in driving a straight furrow, adjusting the hitch to get a good clean job and keeping the mould-board bright are just as important as when Dad poked old Buck and Bright with an ox goad. It is still a pleasure to see the good black soil laid in smooth ribbons because of the inherent promise that those acres will produce another bumper crop to feed a hungry world of impatient, cantankerous human beings.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, October 15, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Fall Fat

Great differences may be noticed in the way animals use their food. To use an ancient and outmoded illustration, if two horses, working together as a team and always under the same conditions, are fed exactly alike, Tom may get so thin his bones show, while Dick keeps rolling fat.

The modern application of this is to breed hogs for lean meat. Experienced eyes can make a fair estimate of whether a pig will dress out with 4 inches of back fat and a load of lard or 2 inches of back fat and a reasonably lean carcass with just enough fat to make the meat tender. The inheritance of these characteristics follows the same plan as Nature provides for all plants and animals so that man, by breeding and selection, can produce those traits which the immediate market demands, or which his fads and fancies dictate.

The ration fed will, of course, have an effect if it is unbalanced, but two pigs of different breeding, fed exactly alike, may make pork which will cut economically or be relatively wasteful. There may also be a big difference in the rate of gain by two hogs fed exactly alike. An efficient and effective digestive system is very important in meat animals, and stockmen are beginning to select, breed and develop those animals which make the best return for high-priced feed.

It is probable, too, that the climate, the season of the year, the temperature and the humidity affect the rate at which animals convert feed into meat. Certainly heavy hogs or beef steers eat less in hot, muggy weather, but when the cool, snappy days of fall come around, they make a bushel of high-priced corn disappear in a hurry.



Fall is the natural fattening time in the north country. Everything is getting ready for winter. Appetites are enormous and the wild things all store up energy and heat as caches of food or as fat under the hide, depending on how they intend to endure the coming blizzards. The blackbirds have taken their toll of our corn crop and left for southern rice fields. The birds which intend to stay have grown an overcoat of new feathers and a layer of insulating fat to keep their blood warm. Cattle have longer, thicker hair if they are left outside.

It is a season of well being and fatness, so some of us humans are right in style now. We show the same variations in the ability to use food as our more humble vertebrate associates. Some are blessed with the ability to eat all they want without too much gain in weight, while others, alas, must watch the calories or endure the discomfort of carrying around gobs, patches or humps where we don't need them.

All such have my sympathy and understanding. There are so many interesting and appetizing things to nibble at; the urge to eat is so strong and the results are so disastrous that we are constantly torn between desire and caution. If we could only develop a strain of hogs which could fatten as easily as one old man I know of, the price of meat would soon drop. Perhaps, though, the packers would discount their purchases for too big a proportion of lard.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, October 8, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Fall Fashions

This story will have to be written early because this week I'm planning to steal a couple of days for sight-seeing. Every month has its virtues, advantages and attractive features, but October is hard to beat from any angle. It's the month of football, steak fries, hikes, dry leaves and the style show.

I'm afraid I wouldn't go very far to see mannequins parade in famous Paris creations, but when the trees color up, it's hard to stay at home and think about routine things. Every spare minute leads me out in the grove or along the lake, down in the brush or to the top of a hill, just to inhale the pictures Nature has painted for our entertainment and pleasure.

No place is more attractive to us than our own backyard and the trees, fields and stock around it. Just the same we enjoy a brief change to other trees and other hills and lakes when they are strutting like a red Leghorn rooster in April. Perhaps it is because we always are so glad to get home again. Perhaps it is because we feel that in such a beautiful, wonderful world, man, for all of his sorry behavior and mismanagement, must somehow learn to know and feel the Power that made the hills, grew the oaks and painted the maples.

We'll probably have a terrible time getting started. There are so many last-minute things to do when we're going to be gone for two whole days. Is everything shut off? The windows closed? Are Hoppy, the canary, Mr. Sharp, the pup, and Toyette the cat, well provided for? Have we loaded everything we'll need? The car groans with the equipment Ma and I take on a camping trip. Of course, she says it's all mine and mostly unnecessary.

At last we're ready to shut the door and start. Then the telephone rings. Before that is answered, a car drives up and someone wants to look at the pigs. So it goes, and sometimes an eight o'clock start turns out to be after noon. It's all part of the fun of guessing what will turn up next. Finally we drive out on the highway and fuss for the first 50 miles for fear we've forgotten something.

But it doesn't take long to crowd home cares into the background when we come over the top of a hill and gasp at the sight, like the State Fair audience when a particularly spectacular bomb bursts and seems to spray the whole grandstand with colored fire. Cattle on a green hillside in a frame of vivid reds and yellows. Snug, cozy farmsteads tucked away behind stacks of feed, awaiting the winter. Ever changing, always a new arrangement, each valley is left with regret and each hilltop is anticipated with enthusiasm.

Oh, it's good to follow the road for a little while, to soak up the beauty of fall and wash our worries in Nature's laundry. We've looked forward to this trip since last year and when it's over and we're back on the job, we'll look forward to the color trip of 1948. We'd hate to miss the annual jaunt about the middle of October. I'll bet Jack Frost would be real put out if we didn't take some time to admire his handiwork.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, October 1, 1947

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Know Your Neighbors

In the city it may be customary to ignore the family living across the hall or overhead unless they abuse their radio or keep a noisy party going too far into the night. In the country it is still considered good form to know who lives on the adjoining farm and even to lend a hand if it is needed in a pinch. As boys we could walk along the hitch rails on Saturday night and know just who was in town by recognizing their horses.

We learned to know people and their horses, but most of us spent little or no time getting acquainted with our other neighbors--the trees, stars, flowers, insects and birds, who made up our world. Any farm boy knows wheat, corn or alfalfa, but ask him to give an accurate description of their structure and appearance. He may be completely at sea. I could never understand why students are required to write about the economic trends in England or the Everglades of Florida in a literary composition when they are unable to describe the tree they climbed yesterday or even a blade of grass.

Most of us go through life more or less lonely amid the throngs because we have never learned to see and appreciate the interesting things we use and handle every day. A boy may reach a stage of observation where he can recall that a willow leaf is long and narrow or a maple leaf "broad and kinda pointed", but can he identify them in winter by their buds? That's the best way to know them.

Tree buds are so different when they are actually examined. Do they alternate on the twig and limb or are they opposite? If it's a fair-sized tree and the buds are in opposite pairs, the chances are good that it's either a maple or an ash. An

ash is easy to tell because the buds are big, long and pointed. It will take much closer examination to decide whether it's a black or a green ash, but it's all written down on every twig.

This tree has a long slender bud, whose bright yellow color screams "Bitternut Hickory." A fat, red bud on a smooth stem may be good to eat, if it's a basswood. The fat furry buds on slippery elm proclaim the fact that there is a gooey bark handy for boys to chew. Do they hunt for it and use it? Oh, no. It's less effort to buy gum.

Trees, birds, insects, all have habits, clothing, songs or peculiar appendages which tell us who they are. Why does the cricket sing when he's about to be frozen? Why doesn't a gopher drown when it rains? How can a frog live in deep mud over winter? There are endless questions to be answered, just by learning to see clearly the things close by. Some people are gifted with better observation than others but all can improve their talent vastly by self-training.

Beside paying in entertainment and appreciation, the habit of close observation may pay in cash, if that's all that matters. Catering to a cow's likes and habits may save labor and earn more milk. How do we make progress in producing better crops, better livestock, better machinery, better homes? Because someone was keen enough to see a routine job as a series of actions, among which he perceived room for improvement, or a plant which was strong where others were weak. The ability to see things clearly and accurately is an important essential of real education. It costs nothing but self-discipline and training. Money can't buy it.

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

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

The University of Minnesota's first new school in several years, the school of veterinary medicine, will open with a class of 24 students at University Farm, Monday, September 29, C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, announced today. W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary division, is in charge of arrangements for opening the school.

The new professional course will cover four years and will qualify the student for a degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Students must have at least two years of college pre-veterinary work to qualify for admission.

The new school is a result of the demand of Minnesota boys for training in veterinary medicine. Until this year, boys wanting education in this field have had to attend one of the 10 schools scattered throughout the nation. During the past year, however, these schools have been closed to Minnesotans.

Last spring the Minnesota Legislature met this situation by authorizing the new school and appropriating \$200,000 for operating expenses for the first year. In addition, funds for a new veterinary building were provided.

Because of material scarcities this new building will not be ready for the first classes. However, temporary facilities have been arranged in the old veterinary building.

To make room for the classes the poultry section of the animal husbandry division has been moved to temporary barracks on the Farm Campus until a new animal husbandry building, also authorized at the last session of the legislature, is built.

A3547-HS

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Over 800 4-H club members are expected to attend Minnesota's annual Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul, October 6-9, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, said today.

The livestock show, which was cancelled last year because of the polio epidemic, will include entries of 275 baby beeves, 155 barrows, 245 wethers and 35 trios of market lambs. No poultry will be shown but one poultry winner from each county with 25 or more poultry members will be given a trip to the show.

The Junior Livestock Show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock association and the Agricultural Extension Service, assisted by scores of business firms and civic organizations that contribute to its success by offering financial assistance, trophies and professional services.

On Tuesday evening, October 7, the South St. Paul Civic and Commerce Association will entertain the boys and girls at the South St. Paul High School auditorium at the annual 4-H round-up. "Previews of Progress," will be featured.

Another highlight of the week will be the annual banquet on Wednesday, October 8, at the St. Paul Hotel honoring the club members. It will be given again this year by the St. Paul Association and St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Big event for the livestock exhibitors will be the sale of livestock on Thursday, October 9. Individual auctioning of the highest placings of beeves, hogs and sheep will take place at 1:00 p.m. The other animals are scheduled for sale through the regular market channels the same morning. The last livestock show set an all time sales record, the sales totalling nearly \$100,000.

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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Eight Minnesota 4-H club boys have been selected to attend the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, September 29-October 5, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Steele county will send its state champion dairy judging team. Members include Reuben Ebeling, Wayne Knutson, James Grass and Merrill Jenson (alternate) all of Owatonna. The Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association provides funds for the trip.

The McLeod county team will represent Minnesota in dairy production demonstration competition at the Congress. Team members are Roger Olson and John McKee, Hutchinson.

Russell Wirt, Lewiston, Winona county, champion Guernsey exhibitor, will show his animal at the Congress. His trip is being sponsored by the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' association.

Erwin C. Williams, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth, is the final member of the 4-H group attending the show. He is attending as Minnesota's outstanding dairy club member and his trip is sponsored by the Dairy Supply Company, Minneapolis.

A3549-HS



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

Daily papers

Immediate release  
With mat to papers.

Helen Davis, Barneveld, Wisconsin, has been appointed to the Minnesota 4-H club staff with headquarters at University Farm, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. As state 4-H club agent she will work with 4-H clubs throughout the state on home economics projects. She succeeds Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, who resigned July 1.

A graduate in home economics from the University of Wisconsin, Miss Davis has been home agent in Juneau and Grant counties in Wisconsin for the past five years. An active 4-H member herself for eight years, she has also served as summer club leader in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and during the past year trained 57 demonstration and judging teams.

A3550-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
September 30, 1947

Special

FARM PRICE TALKS  
SET FOR NOV. 4-7

"Will farm prices go up or down during 1948?" is one of the many questions that will be answered at the annual Farm and Home Week to be held at University Farm, November 4-7.

Every farmer and homemaker in the state is invited to attend this special event, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

Each division at University Farm has worked out a special program for the week. Thus, there will be special sessions in home economics, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, farm building, crops, soil improvement, 4-H, fire prevention, control of insects and plant diseases, and several other timely topics.

The agricultural economics program, arranged by division chief, O. B. Jesness, will include talks on planning for 1948, the foreign relief situation, land values, marketing, farm products, and labor saving methods.

Dr. Jesness, one of the nation's leading agricultural economists, who recently returned from Europe, will tell of his impressions on the European situation.

For further details on housing and registration, drop a card to the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota 4-H club members have done a big job helping to conserve natural resources in this state. In 1946 they planted 166,343 trees, started 549 windbreaks, seeded 3,346 forest nurseries and built 571 game shelters and 1,051 bird feeders.

Last year 11,000 4-H'ers in the state were enrolled in conservation. Of this number, nearly 100 members who had done outstanding conservation work in their own counties were awarded trips to the annual 4-H club conservation camp held in September in Itasca State park.

The conservation activity is one example of the type of constructive work being done by boys and girls in club work, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, said today. Members who enroll in conservation can work on one of the following aspects:

Developing knowledge and appreciation of trees, flowers, upland game, birds, waterfowl and fish; providing nesting areas and places for game and song birds; building bird houses and becoming familiar with game laws.

Aiding in the restoration of wildlife, including planting woodlots in waste land and providing winter feeding for game.

Aiding in the protection of wildlife by avoiding and fighting fires, making flushing bars for mowers and giving talks and demonstrations.

Aiding in the conservation of soil by saddling water runways, planting trees and shrubs on eroding areas, seeding winter cover crops and working land on the contour.

A3551-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 30 1947

SPECIAL

CORN PICKER  
DANGEROUS  
AGENT WARNS

Newspaper headlines and radio flashes will tell of daily accidents causing farmers their arms and hands in the next few weeks, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ predicted today. These accidents can be avoided with just a bit of care around one of the farm's most dangerous machines, the corn picker.

Where corn is heavy it tends to stick in the snapping roll. It is easiest, of course, to remove this material while the machine is running. But this is the most dangerous way, too, because the operator's hand is easily caught in the roll along with the corn stalk.

To avoid serious accidents, \_\_\_\_\_ advises these steps:

1. Keep the power take-off shaft covered.
2. Stop the machine whenever trying to unclog it.
3. Do not wear loose clothing around the picker. It is easy for a loose pants leg, an open coat, or the sixth finger or extra thumb on a glove to become caught in the machine.

Ninety per cent of these tragic farm accidents could be avoided, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm. But to avoid accidents farmers must be aware that they are in danger every time they operate a corn picker.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 30 1947

To all counties

ATT.; HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

SAVE TIME BY STUFFING  
CHICKEN BEFORE FREEZING

The freezer is a good place for the young cockerels and pullets you don't wish to carry over the winter, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Because these birds are too soft-boned and tender to withstand the long processing in the pressure cooker, freezing them is preferable to canning. Broilers are rather poor keepers, however, and their freezer life is limited to a few weeks. Fryers will retain their quality in the freezer somewhat longer.

Especially good for freezing are the young roasters which are staffed and trussed ready for the oven, before they are put into the freezer. A properly made stuffing will not only keep well but will help to prevent the flesh from drying out.

Instead of using dry bread that has to be moistened, Miss Rowe suggests making the stuffing of bread which is only two or three days old. If liquid is used to blend the dressing, it may form an icy ball within the bird and complicate the cooking. If the dressing is blended with melted chicken fat, salad oil, or butter, however, this problem is avoided.

Miss Rowe cautions against putting giblets into the dressing, as they are more likely to change in flavor during storage than muscle meat. Salt and herbs should be used sparingly. Since raw vegetables do not freeze well, onion or celery used for flavor should be precooked slightly.

After stuffing the chicken, draw the legs as close to the body as possible to save locker space and to prevent bones from poking through the wrapping. Wrap securely in the best type of moisture-vapor-resistant material available and sharp-freeze immediately.

Stuffed frozen chickens will keep in fairly good condition for a considerable time, though it is best not to hold them more than five or six months in the freezer.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 30 1947

To all counties

GOOD FALL CARE  
HELPS PIG CROP

A little extra care and a little better feed for fall born pigs during the next few crucial months may mean extra returns next spring, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

A self feeder for little pigs is one of the first steps in raising profitable litters, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Hulled oats is an excellent starter for young fall pigs until they weigh 50 pounds, Zavoral says. If corn is available, a ration of equal parts of corn and oats coarsely ground with 12 per cent tankage or 20 per cent of a good commercial 40 per cent hog concentrate gives good results both for a starter and for later growth.

It is a good idea to keep either a commercial or home made mineral ration of 40 parts bonemeal, 40 parts high-calcium limestone and 20 parts iodized salt before the young pigs at all times.

Everything possible should be done to get the pigs as large as possible before cold weather sets in. To do this pigs must be kept from contaminated ground until they weigh 75 to 100 pounds. They must have a good ration and good clean legume pasture. Since the pasture season is past, pigs should be fed plenty of good quality green hay.

Hog health and fast gains don't depend entirely on clean pasture and ample ration Zavoral says. Sleeping quarters should be kept dry and comfortable, and the pigs will need plenty of water even in cooler weather.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
September 30 1947

To All Counties  
4-H Enrollment Campaign  
(This might be used in  
addition to regular winner  
stories about the Junior  
Livestock Show.)

LIVESTOCK PROJECTS  
HIGHSPOT OF 4-H WORK

The success of the \_\_\_\_\_ County representatives at the recent Junior Livestock Show offers another good reason for rural youth to join their local 4-H clubs during or before 4-H Membership Week, October 25-November 1, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ County winners at the big four-day event include:  
(list names and classes). \_\_\_\_\_

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(The following two paragraphs might be used as an alternate lead)

The opportunities offered each year to 4-H'er to compete at the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul is just one of the many good reasons rural young people have for joining 4-H clubs during or before Membership Week, October 25-November 1, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Even more important than winning the trip is the experience gained in caring for livestock as a 4-H project, he adds.

Trip winners to the Junior Livestock Show come largely from club members carrying the baby beef, market lamb, trio of lambs, barrow, and chicken projects.

Four-H livestock activities are by no means limited to these projects. Club members interested in dairy animals and breeding stock also have special projects tailored to meet their needs. Several prizes and trips are also awarded to the best club members in these fields.

Among the projects that club members may carry are beef heifer, dairy calf, dairy heifer, dairy cow, ewe lamb, western lamb, ten ewe, ducks, geese, turkeys, rabbits, gilt ton litter and fall farrow.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division 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  
September 30, 1947

Daily papers  
Immediate release

A new prize, not based entirely on the club member's placing in the show ring, is being offered by the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company to baby beef club members at the annual Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul, October 6-9. The announcement of the new award was made today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

Until this new prize was offered awards were made at the show entirely on the basis of show ring performance.

The award emphasizes the importance of a complete and accurate record in 4-H club work. A committee of three will select a blue ribbon group of five 4-H baby beef exhibitors who, over a period of years, have made an outstanding record in baby beef club work, although they may not have received any particular recognition as exhibitors at the Junior Show.

In selecting the five winners, the committee will consider (1) the number of years the boy or girl has been in baby beef club work; (2) through an oral examination determine what the club member has learned about the care, feeding and management of beef animals; (3) complete accuracy of record submitted this year.

The prizes to the winners will be : first, \$50 bond; second, \$25 bond; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; and fifth, \$10. These prizes will be presented at the Junior Livestock Show banquet, at the St. Paul Hotel, Wednesday evening, October 8.

A3552-HS



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

Daily papers  
Immediate release

Three judging teams and one public speaker are representing the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers in contests in Waterloo, Iowa, this week. The contests are being held in conjunction with the National Dairy Cattle congress September 30 to October 5.

The three teams will judge poultry, dairy products and dairy cattle. Teams from 13 states will compete.

Members of the poultry team are three Pine City Future Farmers, Virgil Johnson, George Egsgard, and Gordon Nelson. Three other Future Farmers from Pine City, Harold Bawm, Charles Erickson, and Harold Olson make up the dairy products judging team. Coach for both teams is A. A. Hoberg, agricultural instructor at Pine City.

Dairy cattle will be judged by a team from Mt. Lake. Members of the team are Alvin Schultz, Harold Risberg, Harlan Franz and Robert Schroeder. J. A. Pschetter, Mt. Lake agricultural instructor, is the team coach.

Don Bakehouse of Owatonna will compete in a 13-state public speaking contest. He will speak on the farm family partnership.

All contestants are accompanied by W. J. Kortesmaki, executive secretary of the Minnesota Future Farmer association.

A3553-PA