University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 2 1948

SPECIAL
Pasture-Hay Field Days

Eight regional pasture-hay field days, within driving distance of practically every Minnesota farmer, will be held next June. Preliminary arrangements for the days have been made by the executive committee of the Minnesota Pasture Committee.

The field days, the first of their kind ever held in Minnesota, will replace the annual recognition banquet held in March during the past two years for leading pasture farmers.

Tentative sights for the field days have been selected in Hennepin, Goodhue, Blue Earth, Nobles, Kandiyohi, West Ottertail, West Polk and Carlton counties.

The field days will emphasize new hay making methods, pasture renovation and the effects of fertilizer treatment. Early this spring University Farm soils specialists plan to supervise pasture renovation and fertilizer application on the farms selected for the days. The effects of these measures then will be seen by visitors at the field days in June.

The days will be sponsored locally with the aid of county agents. The State Pasture Committee is planning the days as part of its program to improve soil fertility, hay production, and pastures on Minnesota farms. The pasture committee, which includes representatives of farm organizations, seed companies, machinery dealers and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is headed by Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

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

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UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Hogs are the most important source of farm income in Minnesota. During 1947, sales from hogs totaled about $300,000,000, according to W.C. Waite, agricultural economist at University Farm.

* * * * *

There's still time to send in seed to be tested for germination and purity. Up to five samples will be tested free by the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm. Send pint samples for small seeds, quart samples for large seeds.

* * * * *

Never make sudden changes in the livestock ration. It may upset digestion and pave the way for serious setbacks or even loss of animals.

* * * *

Place your orders early for fertilizers is the advice of soils specialists at University Farm.

* * * * *

Feeding hay often in small amounts to the dairy herd will increase the consumption of hay and save other feed.

* * * * *

Cash sales of Minnesota farm products during 1947 amounted to over $1,250,000,000. Net income came to about $800,000,000 or $4,000 per farmer.

* * * * *

There's still time to start 1948 off right with a good farm account account book. Remember the time you had computing 1947 income tax and you'll want better records started early in the year.

* * * * *

Assets of Minnesota farmers now amount to $4,600,000,000. This includes real estate, savings, crops, livestock, machinery and other assets.

* * * * *

Once a flock has been confined to laying quarters, no birds should be added. New birds may bring in respiratory diseases, says B.S. Pomeroy, veterinarian at Univ.Farm.

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

When plant proteins such as soybean oil meal or linseed oil meal are used in hog rations, minerals always should be fed.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

A half cup of cottage cheese contains essentially the same amount of protein as a serving of meat, according to Alice Biester, professor of home economics at University Farm.

* * * * *

Old-fashioned baked beans, bean soup, kidney bean salad and lima beans are all good meat substitutes and kind to the budget.

* * * * *

Shiny aluminum or new tin pans prevent food from baking on the bottom since shiny metal reflects heat.

* * * * *

For a main dish for a meatless lunch, serve protein-rich cottage cheese with fruit salad.

* * * * *

Nearly 600 4-H and Rural Youth members from 85 counties in Minnesota took part last year in the statewide radio speaking contest sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish council.

* * * * *

Twenty-three chrysanthemum varieties, especially adapted to northern climates, have been developed and introduced by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm.

* * * * *

Material chosen for children's garments should have a soft, smooth texture, advises Melva McCart, instructor in home economics at University Farm.

* * * * *

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1948

Daily Releases

Immediate Release

State winners in two 4-H club contests stressing efficient livestock production were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm. Andrew Kunkel, 20, Kimball, Stearns County, won top place in the ton-litter contest with his 12 Spotted Poland China-Duroc Jersey pigs, and 18-year-old Lavon Sumption, Longville, Cass county, was declared champion in the ten-ewe project

Reserve champion litter was produced by LeRoy Kostka, 18, Blomkest, Kandiyohi county, whose 12 purebred Berkshire pigs weighed 2,930 pounds in 180 days, or an average of 244 pounds. Leo Osmek, 17, Biscay, McLeod county, produced the heaviest average weight pig in 180 days. Average weight per pig for his litter was 249 pounds. Kumkel's champion litter weighed 2980 pounds in 180 days, an average weight per pig of 248 pounds.

One of the objectives of the ton-litter contest is to produce more pigs per litter and to raise them to a marketable weight of 2,000 pounds or more in 180 days. This year 20 club members produced a ton or more of pork. Success of the contestants depended upon knowledge and application of fundamental principles of good breeding, good feeding and management, Kittleson said.

Championship in the ten-ewe project went to Sumption for raising 22 Hampshire lambs which set a record weight in the history of the contest of 2,037 pounds at the end of 135 days. Runner-up in the ten-ewe contest was James Flankoy, St. Vincent, Kittson county, whose 20 lambs weighed 1882 pounds.

Winners in the two contests will receive cash prizes from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

A-3660-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A warning to protect young fruit trees from damage by rabbits was issued today by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, at University Farm. Many young trees are lost each year because of girdling by rabbits and mice. Damage has already been done to many unprotected trees by rabbits, he said.

The young trees can still be protected by placing a cylinder of wire screen about 18 inches high around the trees. Hardware cloth or window screen may be used, or newspaper may be wrapped around the trees.

Snyder also recommended that home fruit growers take measures now to protect their young trees against another type of injury, sunscald, which normally occurs in February and March on the southwest side of the main trunk and larger branches of small trees. The bark absorbs the sun's rays in midafternoon and often warms up to as high as 20°F. above the surrounding air temperature. If warm days are followed by cold nights, the activated bark tissues are killed because they have lost their resistance to cold. The bark then dries and splits, and wood-rotting fungi enter which may seriously weaken or even kill the tree.

Fruit trees can be protected from sunscald by tying narrow boards to the branches and main trunk on the southwest side. Or the stem of young trees may be wrapped with strips of burlap or heavy paper.

A-3668-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 6 1948

LOCAL 4-H LEADERS
TO ATTEND INSTITUTE

Featured speakers at the annual 4-H Leaders' Institute for _____ county on _____ (day), _____ (date), will be _____ _____, state 4-H club agent, and _____ _____, district 4-H club supervisor. The meeting will be held in _____ (city) in _____ (building) from _____ to _____ (hours)

The institute has been arranged to give assistance to local adult and junior leaders of the _____ (number) clubs in the county, according to County Agent _____. Special attention at the session will be given to 4-H records. Miss _____ and Mr. _____ will suggest materials for club programs, give help on recreation, and present demonstrations. The place of the rural home and family in 4-H club work will be an important phase of the discussions.

Local 4-H leaders in _____ county who have been invited to attend the institute are: (give names of leaders and clubs)

NOTE TO AGENT: The papers in your county should have cuts of the state 4-H agents and supervisors who are appearing at the institute, except in the case of new state club agents. If not, we will supply the number of mats you request. We will, however, send you mats of new agents who are speaking at the institutes.

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University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 6, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The use of chemicals in controlling Minnesota's million dollar weed problem will be one of several features scheduled for the annual Minnesota Crop Improvement day to be held at University Farm, January 14. The day will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association the following day.

Chemicals can be abused as well as used in controlling weeds on farms. Misused, they can cause serious damage to crops, says R.S. Dunham, professor of agronomy, who will speak at the short course.

Other topics to be discussed at the day include crop varieties for 1948, disease control for small grains, the use of commercial fertilizer, the control of the European corn borer and new developments in corn production.

A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics, will discuss the outlook for crop production in 1948 at the final session of the day.

Minnesota's outstanding seed producers will be named as premier seed growers for 1948 at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association to be held at the Curtis Hotel on Thursday evening, January 15. The annual business meeting will be held in the afternoon in the Agronomy building at University Farm.

A-3662-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 6 1948

To all counties

AGENT TELLS EASY
WAY TO SPREAD
FERTILIZER NOW

You don't have to wait for spring to spread fertilizer on your fields. Nor do you have to make an extra job of it. That's the word from County Agent _____.

_____ says that _____ County farmers can spread fertilizer at the same time that they haul manure out of their barns into the fields this winter.

Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, suggests at least two good ways of spreading fertilizer during the winter.

One way is to spread 35 to 50 pounds of 0-20-0 over each load of manure before hauling it out. Using 0-20-0 and manure together this way will give the equivalent of 150 pounds of 6-9-6 per load.

Another way is to place the fertilizer directly in the gutters or in the pig pens and poultry house every day. Thus the fertilizer may act as a disinfectant as well as a fertilizer.

Burson suggests using 1 to 1½ pounds of fertilizer for each horse or cow per day 1/3 pound per sheep or hog; and one pound per 100 chickens.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 6 1948

Special

4-H CLUBS TO PROVIDE GARDEN SEED FOR EUROPE

_____ county 4-H clubs may soon have a part in planting freedom gardens in Europe. The plan, worked out by the state 4-H office in cooperation with the seed industry, makes it easy for 4-H clubs to send gift packages of vegetable seeds to Europe.

"This is a wonderful opportunity for every local club in Minnesota to help European nations help themselves," A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, declared in urging every club to contribute to someone in Europe at least one ASTA European Garden Seed Assortment which will grow five tons of vegetables.

"If every club contributes one assortment, the Minnesota 4-H movement alone can supply 20,000,000 pounds of vegetables this summer," Kittleson says. "One package of seed assortment will provide enough vegetables to feed one family for a year."

The plan is a simple one, explains County Agent _____. Seed companies throughout the country have agreed to pack and ship two pounds of seed to Europe for $3.95 (retail value, $5.50). The U. S. Department of Agriculture has approved the 24 varieties as suitable for Europe.

The seed dealers will send the package to any person you may name in practically every European country. Or if you have no one specifically to send the package to, dealers will forward it to Church World Service, Inc., to be delivered to needy individuals.

A special letter has already left the county agent's office telling local leaders how their clubs can take part in this plan of helping Europe grow its own food. Under the plan, the _____ county and Minnesota 4-H club movement will be directly identified with a worthy aid measure for European needy.

DEALER'S RECORD

Date_____ Amount Received_____

Purchaser's Name_____ Address_____

_____

DONOR'S RECEIPT

Date_____

RECEIVED OF
NAME_____

STREET_____ CITY AND STATE_____

$_____ For_____ ASTA EUROPEAN GARDEN SEED ASSORTMENTS.

DEALER'S NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Entire portion below this line may be sent by dealer to his wholesaler with remittance for handling.

ORDER BLANK

Date_____

_____
(Name of Dealer)

ADDRESS_____

Please send_____ ASTA EUROPEAN GARDEN SEED ASSORTMENTS @ $3.95 each, prepaid to:

NAME_____

STREET_____

TOWN_____ COUNTRY_____
(Please print plainly)

THIS SLIP, OR REPLICA, WILL BE ENCLOSED IN EACH ASSORTMENT

NAME OF DONOR_____

STREET ADDRESS_____

CITY and STATE_____

This official sticker—or exact replica thereof—must be placed on the outside of each package shipped.

OFFICIAL ASTA EUROPEAN GARDEN SEED ASSORTMENT

The Seedsman who packed this assortment certifies that it meets the specifications recommended to the American Seed Trade Association by the United States Department of Agriculture as to quantity, kind and variety or type, and germination.

GIFT PACKAGE

ASTA EUROPEAN SEED ASSORTMENT

(Endorsed by the American Seed Trade Association)

This order may be filled only by a seedsman who has executed a Certificate of Compliance to meet specifications of the United States Department of Argiculture.

Orders can be shipped to individuals in—Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, British Isles, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Or—to Church World Service, Inc., (nearest warehouse) for distribution to needy Europeans in the above countries.

If for any reason this package is undeliverable to the intended addressee, it will be forwarded to the nearest Red Cross office for distribution to some needy family. If you have no one in particular to whom you want the package sent, then the shipper will deliver it to Church World Service, Inc. for delivery to some needy European family.

OFFICIAL ASTA EUROPEAN SEED ASSORTMENT

8 oz. Peas—Dwarf Garden

8 oz. Bush Beans—Green Snap

2 oz. Pole Beans

2 oz. Beet—Garden

1 oz. Carrot, Chantenay, Danvers or Nantes Types

1 oz. Onion—Storage

1 oz. Radish—Spring

1 oz. Spinach—except Virginia Savoy or New Zealand

1/20 oz. Brussels Sprouts

1/2 oz. Turnip—Purple Top White Globe

1/2 oz. Rutabaga—Yellow Garden Type

1/16 oz. Broccoli—Green Sprouting

1/16 oz. Cabbage—Early, round or flat

1/16 oz. Cabbage—Medium or Late

1/64 oz. Cauliflower—Snowball Type

1/4 oz. Cucumber, pickling or early slicing

1/16 oz. Endive

1/12 oz. Kale—Siberian or Scotch

1/10 oz. Lettuce—Leaf

1/10 oz. Lettuce—Butterhead

1/16 oz. Leek

1/12 oz. Parsley—Curled

1/8 oz. Parsnip

1/8 oz. Squash—Summer

1/16 oz. Tomato—Second early

As their contribution to this practical plan to relieve the world food situation, the American seed industry is making this seed assortment available at less than normal retail value. The package contains enough seed to produce as much as Five Tons of food for fresh use and Winter storage at the cost of only $3.95, including postage to any of the above countries. European people are, generally, more garden minded than we are here. Let's give them the wherewithal to help themselves now when their need is so great.

This assortment was developed by experts to furnish maximum food production and is adequate for even a large family. It is adapted to the growing conditions of any European country and, obviously, substitutions cannot be permitted at this special value.

Lower prices for quantity lots purchased by fraternal organizations, churches, clubs, etc., for distribution by a nationally recognized organization may be obtained. Ask your dealer for this information.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 6 1948

To all counties

Efficient feeding of the dairy herd rather than wholesale cutting down on feed should be the keynote of _____ County farmers' 1948 dairy feeding program.

In spite of high feed prices, it still will pay well to feed grain to high-producing cows, says County Agent _____.

With plenty of good legume hay and silage, Holsteins should produce up to 20 pounds and Guernseys and Jerseys 15-16 pounds of milk daily without grain. Above this amount, one pound of grain should be fed for each additional two pounds of milk produced.

Because the price of high protein feed is lower than normal in relation to grain 10 - 15 per cent of high protein feed in the grain mixture is advisable in most cases even with good hay.

With medium grade hay, Holsteins producing less than 20 pounds of milk and Jerseys and Guernseys producing less than 16 pounds do not need grain but should have one pound of a high-protein feed every day. Heavier producers should have one pound of grain mixture for every additional two pounds of milk produced. The grain mixture should be one part high-protein to four parts grain.

With low protein hay, more grain is necessary, Wayne says. No grain is needed for Holsteins producing less than 15 pounds and Jerseys and Guernseys less than 10 pounds. Over these production levels, feed one pound of grain to every two additional pounds of production. The grain mixture should be one part high protein feed to three parts home-grown grain. In any case, do not feed over 14 pounds of grain daily per cow, except in special instances.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 6 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

DON'T BE KITCHEN SLAVE;
USE MORE SHORT CUTS

Wise use of short cuts in the kitchen will save homemakers both time and energy, says Mrs. Mary B. Nelson, instructor in home economics at University Farm.

One time-saving hint Mrs. Nelson suggests is to rearrange cupboards, storing close together all equipment and supplies that will be used together. For example, baking powder, spices, sugar and cake pans should be in the same area. Some homemakers find that having a special drawer for pastry equipment will simplify the mixing job. Pot holders should be hung in a convenient place in the vicinity of the stove so they are easy to reach when needed.

In preparation of foods, Mrs. Nelson urges homemakers to put into use as many helpful short cuts as possible. She points out that since accurate measuring is important for successful products, it is essential to use standard measuring cups and spoons. Time in measuring can be saved by learning a few basic equivalents. For example, it is easier to measure 1 tablespoon than 3 teaspoons, or $\frac{1}{4}$ cup than 4 tablespoons. Since there are 2 cups of butter in a pound, when a recipe calls for $\frac{1}{2}$ cup, it is simpler to cut off $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of butter than to measure it and soil a cup.

The water-displacement method is a quick and economical way to measure hard fat. To measure $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of shortening, fill a standard cup three-fourths full of cold water and add shortening until the water reaches the 1 cup mark. Drain off water and the desired $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of shortening is ready for use.

Dishes can be saved by using waxed paper instead of bowls for sifting dry ingredients. Mrs. Nelson recommends measuring dry ingredients first so the same cups or spoons can be re-used for liquid ingredients. Measuring and pouring out thick syrups will be easier if the measuring cup is first rinsed with hot water. The same egg beater can be used for both whites and yolks if the egg whites are beaten first.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 7 1948

TO: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

RE: Garden Seeds for Europe

Four-H club members are anxious to help the people in Europe in this time of food shortage. An excellent way to do this is by contributing a package of ASTA (American Seed Trade Association) European garden seed assortment to some person they know abroad or to the Church World Service, Inc., which is a non-profit organization who will deliver packages to needy families.

I am sure that every one of your 4-H clubs will want to participate in this worthwhile activity. To aid you in working with your clubs, we are enclosing the following:

1. An order blank for each club. If more order blanks are needed, write the 4-H Club office.

2. A suggested letter to local leaders explaining the plan. This letter and the order blank will give you the details of the plan.

3. A suggested news story announcing your county's participation in the plan.

This is one way in which your club members can make the "Heart H" a real part of their program this winter. They can help the hungry boys and girls of Europe help themselves.

A. J. Kittleson
State 4-H Club Leader

AJK:RE
Enclosures

(Suggested letter to leaders)

Your cooperative letterhead

Dear Local Leader:

Here's a chance for your local club to help provide Europe with the means of raising their own vegetables next year. The plan is simple and, I believe, has real merit.

You probably have heard about the ASTA European Seed assortment. It consists of two pounds of vegetable seed that will grow five tons of food. It contains pea, bean, beet, carrot, onion, radish, spinach, turnip, rutabaga, brocolli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, endive, kale, lettuce, leek, parsley, parsnip, squash and tomato seed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has specified the varieties and amount of seed to be used and the American Seed Trade association is arranging with seed dealers to make up the packages at cost.

The cost of the package including mailing and handling is $3.95. Seed companies will do the entire job. All you have to do is provide the funds.

Your 4-H club can designate any person in most European countries to receive the package. Or if you know no one specifically to send a package to, the seed companies will forward it to Church World Service, Inc., for distribution to needy families.

To simplify mailing, the state 4-H club office has arranged to have Northrop-King Co. handle the packages on a large scale. If your club should decide to participate in this worthy cause, you can mail the enclosed order blank along with necessary funds to Northrop-King, 1500 Jackson Street, N.E., Minneapolis 13. To reach Europe in time, orders should reach the company before February 20.

Of course orders need not necessarily be handled this way although it will make it easier for our 4-H offices to keep a record of them. If you would prefer, any seed company will be glad to handle the order for you. Would you drop our office a card telling us of any orders sent in by seed dealers so our records may be complete?

This is a real opportunity to help the needy abroad. At the same time it will let people abroad know that young people here in Minnesota are willing to help them to help themselves.

county agricultural agent

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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Special

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"This is a wonderful opportunity for every local club in Minnesota to help European nations help themselves," A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, declared in urging every club to contribute to someone in Europe at least one ASTA European Garden Seed Assortment which will grow five tons of vegetables.

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The plan is a simple one, explains County Agent _____. Seed companies throughout the country have agreed to pack and ship two pounds of seed to Europe for $3.95 (retail value, $5.50). The U. S. Department of Agriculture has approved the 24 varieties as suitable for Europe.

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Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H corn champion for 1947 is Marvin Olson, 17, St. Peter, Nicollet county, A.J.Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, announced today. His 5-acre project yielded an average of 109 bushels of corn per acre. As state winner, he will receive a $50 bond.

Named district champions were Bobby Malwitz, 11, Red Lake Falls, northern district; Edward Haeg, 15, Mora, north central; Arne Peterson, 14, Eagle Bend, central; Orville Kistner, 18, Arlington, southern; and Henry Scheibel, 14, Bird Island, south central.

County corn champions are Stanley Hanks, Anoka; Robert Kramer, Wilton; Wilbur Rollings, Garden City; Ralph Blood, Jr., Taylors Falls; Raymond Rodke, Hawley; Duane Skophammer, Albert Lea; Clayton Rustad, Ashby; James Elsen, Rogers; Robert Hoglund, Cambridge; Charles Gustafson, Blomkest; Donald Sirdahl, Madison; Walter Geray, Beaulieu; Kenneth Driver, Corvuso; Raymond Anderson, Foreston; Marlene Priebe, Hadley; John Lewis, Adrian; Richard Sip, Ada; Robert Booker, Dover; Orville Peterson, Dent; Robert Nelson, Fertile; James Seabloom, St. Paul; Edmund Plaetz, Echo; Eugene Erickson, Nerstrand; Oliver Knutson, Becker; Billy Gausman, Morris; Duane Reineke, Clarissa; Louis Martin, Plainview; Leonard Czikalla, Newport; John E. Anderson, LaMoille; and LaVerne Schugel, New Ulm.

Awards in the competition were based on yield per acre, accurate records kept of cost of production and other items of interest in the project, exhibits made at local and state shows and the written report of the project. Four-H members who qualified for the contest had to grow a field of at least one acre of corn.

A-3668-JB

University Farm News
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Two short courses have been scheduled for February at University Farm, one of them Minnesota's first short course for canners and fieldmen, which will be held February 19-20. Florists will meet for their annual short course on February 19-20.

The new course for canners and fieldmen, designed to meet the needs of Minnesota's growing canning industry, will stress various aspects of the production of canned vegetables in Minnesota. Soil and its relation to the canning industry, weed control, insect and disease control and new developments in canning and harvesting equipment will be discussed at sessions.

A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm, is chairman in charge of arrangements for the canners' and fieldmen's short course. L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture, is program chairman for the florists' short course.

A-3664-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1948

Daily Papers

Immeeiate Release

The Minnesota Inbred Livestock Registry Association will hold its second annual meeting at University Farm, Thursday, January 15, according to L. M. Winters, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The organization is the official breed association of the famous Minnesota No. 1 hog, which was developed by University of Minnesota scientists several years ago. The organization supervises the registration of breeding stock of No. 1 hog.

Winters and Carl Sierk, research fellow at University Farm, will discuss the results of crossing inbred lines of the No. 1 hog with Poland China and No. 2 hogs. They will also outline the results of experiments showing the difference in carcasses between different breeds of hogs.

Officers of the association, which was organized at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station at Grand Rapids in August, 1946, include John Olson, Worthington, president; L. M. Winters, University Farm, secretary-treasurer; Ole Todnem, Marshall, vice-president; W.F.Glaeser, Gibbon, director, and Arthur Likes, Winchester, Illinois, Director.

A-3662-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 8, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Four-H Leaders' institutes are being held all over Minnesota during January, February and March to give special assistance to 8,000 adult and junior leaders of local 4-H clubs.

Arrangements for the meetings are being made by county agricultural agents. Special speakers at the institutes will be Kathleen Flom, state rural youth agent; Athelene Scheid and Helen Davis, state 4-H club agents; Glen Johnson, B.V.Beadle and H.A.Pflughoeft, state 4-H club supervisors, all of the University Farm.

The place of the rural home and family in 4-H work will be an important phase of the discussions at the institutes. Speakers from University Farm will suggest materials for club programs, give help on recreation and present demonstrations.

Institutes scheduled for the rest of January will be held in the following counties: Martin, Yellow Medicine, Hubbard, January 9; Meeker, Kanabec, January 10; Kandiyohi, January 13; Wabasha, Big Stone, Mille Lacs, January 14; Goodhue, Traverse, January 15; Isanti, Dodge, Stevens, January 16; Anoka, Olmsted, January 17; Aitkin, Becker, January 20; Clay, Crow Wing, January 21; Sibley, Morrison, Wilkin, January 22; Benton, Pope, LeSueur, January 23; Nicollet, January 24; McLeod, January 26; Lyon, Renville, south St. Louis, January 27; Lincoln, Stearns, south St. Louis, January 28; Redwood, Stearns, north St. Louis, January 29; Brown, north St. Louis, January 30.

A-3668-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
January 13, 1948

DAILY PAPERS

RELEASE DATE, JANUARY 14

5:00 P.M.

The European corn borer has caused a total loss of $14,262,000 in the southern half of Minnesota alone in 1947, according to figures released today by T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist, at the annual Crop Improvement Day meeting at University Farm.

Corn borers destroyed nearly 6,000,000 bushels of field corn, a total loss of $13,544,000, while 26 Minnesota canning plants reported a loss of over $700,000 in the canning of sweet corn. Corn borers were responsible for the abandonment of more than 2,000 acres of sweet corn, representing a loss of $87,700.

Freeborn county bore the greatest loss, $1,369,863, followed by Steele county where the loss totalled $1,065,067. On the basis of percentage and average loss per farm of average size, the loss was greatest in Steele county. Corn borers destroyed 17.79 per cent of Steele county corn production, at a loss estimated at $576 per farm. Freeborn county lost 12,9 per cent of its corn production, at an average of $475 per farm.

Heavy losses were also reported in Blue Earth and Olmsted counties Blue Earth county lost $1,057,112, or 9 per cent of production, at an average of $364 per farm. Olmsted county lost $1,023,145, or 13.74 per cent of production, at $453 per farm. Waseca farmers lost 12 per cent of total production at $467 per farm, a total of $772,795.

Farmers in Douglas, Ramsey and Kanabec counties escaped with the least losses. Douglas county lost $1,623, an average of 64 cents per farm; Ramsey, $1,810, an average of $6.71 per farm; and Kanabec, $2,125 an average of $1.38 per farm. These figures, unusually low for 1947, were about normal for most of the new heavily infested central and southeastern parts of the state in 1946. According to Aamodt, the average loss per farm in Minnesota in 1946 was less than $1.00.

A-3662-FH

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

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Date for the 4-H Leaders' Institute in Dodge county has been changed to January 15 and in Goodhue county to January 16, B. V. Beadle, district 4-H supervisor at University Farm, announced today. The Dodge county institute will be held in the Kasson city hall. Goodhue county 4-H leaders will meet in the Wanamingo high school.

Featured speakers at the two institutes will be Beadle and Kathleen Flom, state rural youth agent, who will suggest materials for club programs, present demonstrations, and give help on recreation to county adult and junior leaders.

A-3668-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 13, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Jean Mitchell, 17, Canby, Yellow Medicine county, and Harold Sawatzke, 17, Sandstone, Pine county, have been named area winners in the 4-H better farm and home electric contest for 1947, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, announced today. Both will receive $25 bonds.

Winners of first place in the counties taking part in the contest include: Jack Guelker, Anoka; Allen Croone, Lindstrom; Arlan Stangeland, Moorhead; Duane Mallery, Farmington; Roy Thompson, Kensington; Carole Hanson, Ellendale; Catherine Duevel, Robbinsdale; Wayne Hebrink, Renville; Alvin Hanke, Hutchinson; Charles Quist, Grove City; Robert Karl, Slayton; Harold Anthony, St. Peter; Helen Hubbell, Gary; Joe Shea, Viola; Donavon Claussen, Jasper; Jackie Petermeier, Melrose; Merlin Hildebrandt, Waseca; William Smallidge, St. Paul Park; Jerome Sheetz, Wrenshall; James Christianson, Deerwood; Neal Olson, Little Falls; Nick Petrick, Hibbing.

Purpose of the farm-home electrification contest is to offer opportunity for 4-H members to learn more about care, maintenance and construction of electrical equipment and to apply it to their 4-H projects.

Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Power and Light Company, Duluth, are awarding prizes of $10 to first place county winners and $5 to second place county winners in addition to the bonds to champions in their respective areas.

A-3669-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 13, Minnesota
January 13, 1948

DAILY PAPERS
RELEASE DATE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 11 A.M.

A question that has long bothered farmers who plan to use 2,4-D in eradicating weeds in growing crops was answered this morning at a Crop Improvement Day meeting at University Farm.

2,4-D will not hurt the germination of seed from treated small grains and flax unless the seed itself has been shrivelled, R.S.Dunham, professor in agronomy and plant genetics, declared. Shrivelling of seed occurs only after treatments given while seed is forming.

Recent studies made by the University show that the oil percentage and iodine number of flax may be reduced by 2,4-D. The effects vary with varieties. The commercial amine salt form of 2,4-D appears to be least injurious, Dunham said.

Of the cereals, wheat appears to be the most tolerant to the chemical. Winter wheat or winter rye treated in the spring are more tolerant than spring wheat. Dunham reported that there is a wide difference between corn varieties in their susceptibility to 2,4-D.

Dunham revealed that Redwing is the most tolerant of the seven flax varieties tested last summer, while Koto, Dakota, and Sheyenne were relatively tolerant. Crystal, B5128, and Minerva were "definitely more susceptible," with Crystal the most easily injured.

Legumes are generally damaged by 2,4-D, although, according to recent tests red clover and white clover appear to be not as susceptible as alfalfa and sweet clover. Grasses are in general very tolerant, but may be seriously injured if treated in the seedling stage.

Other speakers this morning were Dr. C. O. Rost, and staff members of the divisions of Plant Pathology and Agronomy.

The Crop Improvement Day program precedes the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association annual meeting highlighted by a banquet Thursday evening, January 15, at Coffman Memorial Union. Minnesota's premier seed growers will be announced at the banquet.

A-36[illegible]-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 13 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

GRAPEFRUIT IS EASY TO FREEZE

Freezing grapefruit when it is at its peak of quality and reasonably priced is a good way for _____ county homemakers to preserve this fruit for use in salads or for breakfast when it is out of season.

When properly prepared and packaged, frozen grapefruit has excellent flavor provided it is not stored too long, says J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm. On Minnesota markets grapefruit is at its best for freezing between now and March 31.

To prepare grapefruit for freezing, peel it carefully, using a sharp, thin-bladed knife, Winter advises. This operation should remove all of the bitter white tissue and the membrane covering the segments, in addition to the peel. Sometimes the peeling is made easier by immersing the fruit for three minutes in boiling water and cooling quickly in cold water.

After peeling, pull the fruit in half and insert the knife at the core between membrane and fruit segment, separating each segment from the tough membrane. Be sure to remove all seeds.

Pack the segments in a glass container with a lid that can be sealed tightly. Cover with freshly squeezed and strained grapefruit juice sweetened with 6 tablespoons of sugar per quart of juice. To each quart of juice, add ½ teaspoonful of ascorbic acid. Addition of the ascorbic acid is important, Winter says, to insure keeping quality. Without the ascorbic acid, the grapefruit flavor will deteriorate after about two or three months. When ascorbic acid is added, the grapefruit will keep well for six to eight months if stored at 0° F.

The glass jar should be filled to within 1½ inches of the top. If grapefruit segments float in the liquid, place a crumpled piece of locker paper under the lid to keep fruit submerged. Covers of glass jars should be loosened on putting them into the freezer, then screwed tight the next day after the fruit is frozen. This precaution is not necessary if the new type of jar especially designed for freezing is used. Winter recommends use of glass jars for freezing grapefruit because of the shorter storage period in waxed containers.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 13 1948

To all counties

FERTILIZERS
CAN BE STORED
ON LOCAL FARMS

_____ County farmers can help themselves and their neighbors by ordering fertilizer early and storing it on their own farms, says County Agent _____

According to a survey recently made by E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm, fertilizer supplies will again be short in 1948.

Many dealers throughout the state are cramped for storage space. If fertilizer is left with these dealers, they will be unable to order additional fertilizer because of the lack of space.

In storing on the farm, it is important to keep fertilizer in a dry place with good air circulation. It should be kept off the ground or concrete floor. This can be done by placing planks across a few cement blocks, bricks, or fence posts.

The granary, an open machine shed with a tight roof, or a corn crib alleyway all make satisfactory storage space if the fertilizer is kept dry, away from water.

Storing fertilizer on the farm will not damage its value, Duncan says, and it will help make room for further orders by many local dealers.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 13 1948

To all counties

BEST COWS NET
EXTRA $200 EACH

An extra $200 return per cow is not to be sneezed at. That's exactly the advantage _____ County's (or Minnesota's) dairy cows producing 450 pounds of butterfat per year have over animals producing around 100 pounds annually.

Records of dairy herd improvement associations throughout the state show that 450-pound producers bring their owners $250 above feed costs. Cows producing 150 pounds, however, net only $73 each.

These figures again emphasize the importance of testing for butterfat and milk production, and keeping records, says County Agent _____. By knowing how his cows perform, the dairyman can cull the poorer and keep the better animals.

How careful selection helps in developing better herds is shown by dairy herd improvement association experience. Association cows average 320 pounds of butterfat a year throughout the state while all cows average 190 pounds.

Although these better cows have to be fed better, they still more than pay the cost of the extra feed.

Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm, has found in a statewide survey that the value of product above feed cost for 150-pound producers is $73; 200 pounds, $100; 250 pounds, $125; 300 pounds, $150; 350 pounds, $190; 400 pounds, $220; 450 pounds, $250; and 500 pounds, $290.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 13, 1948

To all counties

NEW SEED GRAIN TREATMENT FOUND

A new seed disinfectant, Ceresan M, has several advantages over New Improved Ceresan in treating grain. The new product is practically odorless and can be handled with little or no discomfort if precautions are observed, says County Agent _____.

Ceresan M has been tested several years by many agricultural experiment stations, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

Since the new product is sold only in large lots of 40 or 100 pounds, farmers may have to buy a supply cooperatively.

Ceresan M will protect the crop against the same diseases as New Improved Ceresan. It can be applied either as a dry dust or mixed with water. The latter, called the slurry method, is practical only for custom treaters. The moisture deposited on slurry treated seed will not affect storage later.

Well cured seed can be treated at any time and stored in bins, sacks or piles in well ventilated places, Rose declares. If the new product is not available, New Improved Ceresan will give very satisfactory results.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 14 1948

Special

To Weekly Papers

RADIO SPEAKING CHAMPIONS
DISCUSS 1948 CONTEST

(with mat)

Members of 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups all over Minnesota are busy writing speeches and polishing their delivery in preparation for the sixth annual statewide radio speaking contest, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, said today.

Charles Benrud (left), Goodhue, state winner in the first radio speaking contest in 1943, and Patricia Sperl, West St. Paul, last year's champion, are shown here discussing the subject for this year's competition, "How Can I Help Maintain World Peace."

Most county contests will be held in early February. District events will be conducted as radio broadcasts between February 14 and February 28, and the state contest will be held at University Farm on March 6, when the state champion will be selected.

Last year more than 600 4-H and Rural Youth members from 85 Minnesota counties took part in the radio speaking contest which is sponsored annually by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. Over $1,300 is being provided by the Council for awards to county, district and state winners.

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University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1948

Daily Releases

Immediate Release

Consumers who want quality products should know quality and then demand it. That applies to eggs as well as to anything else, W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, said today.

Though internal quality of an egg can best be judged by candling and breaking, external appearance of the egg will give consumers many hints as to quality, Dankers declared. For example, top grade eggs must be clean. Under federal-state grading, soiled and dirty eggs can be graded no higher than C. If the shell is irregular, it will not grade high. Rough, porous and cracked shells put an egg into grade C.

The "Bloom" on an egg is a further indication of quality. Eggs should have a chalky appearance; they should never be shiny and smooth. The outside covering of an egg is a protective layer that aids in keeping out bacteria and in retaining quality, Dankers explained. When eggs are older, or when they have been washed or severely brushed, this protective covering is removed and the egg has lost its "bloom".

Another point consumers should look for in quality eggs is uniformity in size. The size of the largest and smallest egg in the dozen should vary only slightly. Consumers who want to be sure they are getting their money's worth for the size of eggs they buy might use a scale to check them. A dozen extra large eggs should weigh 27 ounces or more; a dozen large eggs, 24 ounces or more. Mediums should weigh 21 ounces per dozen. Anything that weighs less is a small dozen, frequently referred to as "pullet" eggs.

A-3629-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 25, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Farmers can get one field job out of the way right now. According to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, farmers need not wait until spring to spread fertilizer on their fields. It can be spread at the same time manure is hauled out of barns into fields this winter.

Burson recommended two good ways of spreading fertilizer during winter. One way is to spread 35 to 50 pounds of 0-20-0 over each load ofmanure before hauling it out. Using 0-20-0 and manure together this way will give the equivalent of 150 pounds of 6-9-6 per load.

Another way of spreading fertilizer during winter is to place it directly in the gutters or in the pig pens and poultry house every day. The fertilizer will then act as a disinfectant as well as a fertilizer. Burson suggested using 1 to 1½ pounds of fertilizer for each horse or cow per day; 1/3 pound per sheep or hog; and 1 pound per 100 chickens.

A-3674-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups will supply 20,000,000 pounds of vegetables to needy European families this year, A.J.Kittleson State 4-H club leader at University Farm, predicted today.

Many of Minnesota's 2,000 4-H clubs and 56 Rural Youth groups have already joined in the drive to send at least one ASTA Garden Seed assortment to Europe. Each assortment contains enough seed to grow five tons of vegetables in Europe next summer.

The assortment contains pea, bean, beet, carrot, onion, radish, spinach, turnip, rutabaga, brocolli, Brussel sprouts,cabbage, cauliflower, cuccumber, endive, kale, lettuce, leek, parsley, parsnip, squash and tomato seed. The U.S.Department of Agriculture has specified the varieties and amounts for the assortment. And the American Seed Trade Association arranges with seed dealers to make up the packages.

"In taking part in this drive to help European needy help themselves, 4-H clubs are continuing their outstanding record in contributing to worthwhile community and civic activities," Kittleson says.

Local clubs are sending the assortments to friends and relatives in Europe or are designating the Church World Service, Inc. to handle the packages and distribute them to needy individuals.

The drive is being spearheaded by local leaders throughout the state with the aid of local county agricultural extension agents. In addition, University Farm 4-H club leaders are explaining the ASTA plan at 80 leader institutes being held during January, February and March throughout the state.

The seed industry, which originated and sponsored the plan, is handling all mailing details for the 4-H clubs as well as interested individuals. The cost of the two-pound assortment of seed including mailing expenses has been set at $3.95.

A-3678-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 15, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Board of directors of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association were elected Thursday (January 15) at the annual business meeting of the organization held at University Farm.

New members selected for one-year terms were Orson Hempstead, ~~and~~ Houston, and Frank L. Mitchell, Canby. Re-elected were Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, John V. Evans, Montivedio and Nuel L. Olson, Cottonwood, for three-year terms; Vern R. Immer, Jeffers; Charles V. Simpson, Waterville; and Herman F. Skyberg, Fisher, for two-year terms, and Stanley F. Olson, Taylors Falls for one year. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, was made ex-officio board member.

* * * * * * *

Tillman Bubenzer, Nobelsville, Indiania, was today elected to the board of directors of the Inbred Livestock Registry Association at associations's annual meeting held at University Farm.

Following the meeting the new board of directors re-elected John Olson, Worthingon, president, and L. M. Winters, University Farm, secretary-treasurer. Arthur Likes, Winchester, Illinois, was elected vice-president of the association. The other member of the board is Ole Todnem, Marshall.

The association adopted a resolution urging the continued advancement of breeding testing program on individual farms. This program provides for testing breeding stock according to size of litter, economy of gain and rate of gain.

* * * * * * *

The Minnesota Flying Farmers will meet at St. James, weather permitting, Sunday, January 18, Paul Moore, University Farm, secretary of the organization, announced today. The group will consider their 1948 spring program at the meeting.

A-3678-JB,HS

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 16, 1948

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Protein feeds are comparatively cheaper than grains and should be fed liberally to all classes of livestock. Using proteins will save grain and result in more economical gains. Fall pigs under 100 pounds should have about an 18 per cent protein ration while for gilts that are to have pigs next spring, 14 to 16 per cent is about right.-- H. O. Zaveral.

* * * * *

When storing fertilizer on the farm, be sure to keep it in a dry place with good air circulation. Keep fertilizer off the ground or concrete floor. Placing planks across a few cement blocks, fence posts or bricks will do the job. The granary, an open machine shed with a tight roof, or a corn crib alleyway all will make good storage space if the fertilizer is kept dry and away from water.-- Paul M. Burson.

*** * * *

Last year's experience with seed treatmentis the best argument we have for treating again this year. Where oat varieties susceptible to helminthosporium such as Tama and Vicland were treated with New Improved Ceresan, yields were increased as much as 50 per cent over untreated lots. Treating does not give complete control of this blight by any means, but it is a great help. All grains benefit by treatment so insure yourself of better yields by treating now.-- J.J.Christensen.

* * * * *

Recent trials show that grain seed from fields properly treated with 2,4-D will germinate as well as seed from untreated fields. 2,4-D does not harm germination of seed.-- R.S. Dunham.

* * * * *

Brood animals need exercise, even these cold winter days, to insure strong young. This is especially true of pregnant ewes and sows. Force them to exercise by feeding one meal a day some distance from the barns.-- H.G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

Here's more evidence that culling low producers and proper feeding pays. One hundred leghorns laying 40 eggs a day will eat about 21 pounds of feed. The same number of hens laying twice as many eggs, 80 per day, only need six additional pounds of feed. --George Briggs.

* * * * *

In the poultry house, one 40-watt bulb will take care of 200 square feet of floor space or about 100 layers. Using lights in the hen house will keep birds in full production and thus conserve feed.-- George Briggs.

* * * * *

1948 will be another good year for flax growers. When lining up seed for planting, bear in mind these recommendations of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station: for all sections of Minnesota--Dakota, Minerva and Koto; for west central and northwestern, Crystal; and for southern Minnesota, Redwing.-These recommendations were made in Extension Folder 22 "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops".-- Ralph Crim.

* * * * *

Better management will be the keynote to poultry profits in the future. Labor saving equipment is one phase of better management. Some of this equipment that can be built now during the slack winter months includes a wire screen porch, enclosed range shelter, feeders, and range storage bins.-- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Also use carryovers from last time.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 20 1948

For use in southern counties

CORN BORERS
CAUSE HEAVY
LOSSES HERE

_____ County farmers lost $_____ as a result of
(see figure in table)
corn borer damage in 1947. That figure was given this week by T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, in a special report to County Agent _____.

Total loss for the state was nearly $15,000,000 or nearly $80 per farm compared with less than $1.00 per farm in 1946. Altogether corn borers destroyed nearly 6,000,000 bushels of field corn in Minnesota.

Revelation of the heavy losses again points to the need for strong program of borer control, County Agent _____ says. The best control is clean and thorough plowing under of all stubble on all farms in areas threatened by the insect. Spring plowing is quite effective if completed by the last week in May.

Breaking down the loss to a local basis, Aamodt revealed that the _____ County loss was $_____ or an average of $_____ per farm. This amounted to _____ per cent of the county's corn crop.

Freeborn county bore the largest total loss, $1,369,000, followed by Steele County with $1,065,000. On the basis of percentage and average loss per farm, however, loss was greatest in Steele County where corn borers destroyed 17.79 per cent of the crop at an estimated average cost of $576 per farm.

Sweet corn was also hard hit in several counties. Twenty six canning companies reported a loss of over $700,000 in sweet corn production. Over 2,000 acres of sweet corn had to be abandoned because of borer damage.

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

MINNESOTA CORN BORER LOSS STATISTICS, 1947
Prepared by State Entomologist's Office

County	No. Damaging Borers per 100 plants	Per cent loss	Decrease in bushels	Average Loss Per Farm	Total County Loss
Anoka	66.4	1.99	20,417	$ 33.61	$ 46,959
Big Stone	10.4	0.31	7,068	15.75	16,256
Blue Earth	302.0	9.06	459,614	364.40	1,057,112
Brown	132.0	3.96	154,543	177.72	355,448
Carver	200.0	6.0	102,372	155.70	235,455
Chippewa	10.0	0.3	12,996	15.92	29,890
Chisago	26.4	0.79	84,056	101.22	193,328
Cottonwood	54.4	1.63	75,257	90.52	173,091
Dakota	158.0	4.74	115,096	126.96	264,720
Dodge	240.2	7.21	176,169	234.48	405,188
Faribault	153.0	4.59	253,606	238.96	583,293
Fillmore	215.4	6.46	227,805	174.71	523,951
Freeborn	430.2	12.9	595,593	475.65	1,369,863
Goodhue	317.2	9.52	267,702	221.00	615,714
Hennepin	72.4	2.17	32,489	25.14	74,724
Houston	178.0	5.34	81,980	105.86	188,554
Isanti	43.6	1.31	11,399	14.19	26,217
Jackson	68.4	2.05	114,124	117.49	262,485
Kandiyohi	11.6	0.35	15,029	14.13	34,566
Lac qui Parle	13.2	0.4	20,185	38.85	46,425
Le Sueur	72.4	2.17	52,527	58.87	120,812
Lyon	2.4	0.07	3,910	4.65	8,993
Martin	66.6	2.00	123,120	114.41	283,176
McLeod	53.6	1.61	44,661	41.31	102,720
Meeker	15.6	0.47	15,002	14.52	34,504
Mille Lacs	20.8	0.62	4,547	5.46	10,458
Morrison	9.0	0.27	4,668	3.22	10,736
Mower	232.0	6.96	279,026	265.41	641,759
Murray	5.6	0.17	9,031	10.22	20,771
Nicollet	102.6	3.08	79,821	125.23	183,588
Nobles	36.8	1.11	64,957	70.37	149,401
Olmsted	458.0	13.74	444,846	453.12	1,023,145
Pine	9.6	0.29	2,104	1.52	4,839
Redwood	77.0	2.31	156,073	134.60	358,967
Renville	73.61	2.21	152,003	113.73	349,606
Rice	268.6	8.05	200,364	210.81	460,837
Rock	16.4	0.49	20,277	34.64	46,637
Scott	277.6	8.33	131,364	192.81	302,137
Sherburne	47.6	1.43	19,617	41.82	45,119
Sibley	41.6	1.25	40,517	41.71	93,189
Stearns	1.6	0.05	2,251	1.15	5,177
Steele	593.0	17.79	463,073	576.64	1,065,067
Swift	4.4	0.13	5,705	7.28	13,121
Todd	6.4	0.19	4,527	2.88	10,412
Wabasha	160.4	4.81	84,078	123.41	193,379
Waseca	401.2	12.03	335,998	467.23	772,795
Washington	55.2	1.66	21,132	30.13	48,603
Watonwan	162.4	4.87	167,294	267.58	384,776
Winona	216.6	6.50	112,879	135.29	259,621
Wright	43.6	1.31	39,575	25.27	91,022
Yellow Medicine	5.4	0.16	8,937	9.70	20,555
					$13,631,092

Note: The State Entomologist's Office based these figures on an estimated average yield of 38 bushels per acre and on 1946 acreage. Loss figures are also based on corn at $2.30.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 20 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

REDUCE HOME HAZARDS,
URGES HOME (COUNTY) AGENT

_____ County homemakers have a definite responsibility in promoting safer home living for themselves and their families, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____ _____. In many states accidents in the home outrank all other fatal accidents, falls accounting for about half of home fatalities.

Since halls and stairs are the scenes of many serious falls, they should be well lighted and unobstructed. A light switch should be provided at top and bottom of stairs. Brooms, mops and children's toys should never be stored on the basement landing nor on attic steps. Even though stairs are enclosed by walls, they need a substantial hand rail at least on one side.

Most of the hazards of the main staircase are multiplied on the steps leading to attic and basement. Stairs are often too steep, treads too narrow, steps too cheaply or loosely built. A surprising number of people fall from the lowest cellar step, thinking they are on the floor. This hazard can be reduced by painting the floor at the bottom a shining white so it will catch the eye.

Falls on loose scatter rugs can be avoided by placing a non-skid pad under the rug or sewing jar rubber rings on the corners of the rug to prevent it from skidding. Small rugs should never be placed at the head or foot of stairs, and unless they are anchored properly, they should not be used on slippery floors.

In the kitchen, wiping up spills immediately, particularly grease and water, is a good accident preventive. Repairing rents or turned-up edges in the linoleum will reduce hazards of tripping. A substantial step stool will also prevent falls by eliminating the need for standing on drawers, chairs, or makeshift ladders.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 20, 1948

To all counties

OUTLOOK FOR
CASH CROPS
GOOD FOR 48

Although _____ County farmers can look to another favorable year for cash grain and oil crops, other considerations can be kept in mind, says County Agent _____.

Most important of these other considerations is maintenance of soil fertility. Cash crop plans should be made keeping in mind the necessity of a good rotation to conserve soil.

Writing in new Extension Pamphlet 156, "1948 Wheat, Flax and Soybean Outlook," D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm, sees continued good demand for all three products during 1948.

Wheat production is still lagging in war-torn countries and world population increased 5 to 10 per cent during the war. Although the winter wheat crop will not be as large as in 1947, it will be better than average. However, the needs and demands both at home and abroad will not be met in 1948. As result of these factors, Dvoracek suggests an increase in production of spring wheat in suitable areas of Minnesota.

Flax prices are expected to continue as high in 1948 as in 1947. Continued construction of homes will create a large demand for linseed oil. However, production of feed crops in 1948 may offer many farmers a better use for their land. Flax should be grown only on land well adapted to it.

Even though the demand for edible oils is still far from satisfied and the prices of soybeans are expected to stay high, their production for beans should be limited to high-yield areas in the state. Other areas south of Minnesota have a natural advantage in soybean production.

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 Act of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 20, 1948

To all counties

TREATING GRAIN
INCREASES YIELD

Experience in 1947 presents one of the best reasons for treating grain again this year, says County Agent _____.

Last year treatment was an especially important factor in preventing even more serious drops in the yields of Vicland, Tama and Boone oats in several sections of Minnesota. Although treating does not control helminthosporium, it has partially checked the ravages of this disease.

In tests conducted by University Farm specialists, untreated Tama and Vicland yielded 38 bushels per acre. When treated with New Improved Ceresan and Ceresan M, Tama yielded about 60 bushels per acre. Treated Vicland yielded 56 bushels per acre.

Vicland, Tama and Boone are no longer recommended and should not be used unless absolutely necessary, according to M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm. To avoid damage from Helminthosporium and to insure better yields, use Clinton, Bonda, and Mindo oats. Even with oat varieties resistant to Helminthosporium, it is important to treat because Ceresan will give control of other diseases such as smut and seedling blight, Moore says. The standard recommendation for treating small grains with New Improved Ceresan is 1/2 ounce per bushel. The seed supply can be treated at any time since the effect will last through the planting season.

The new Ceresan M has also proved excellent in treating small grains. It has the added advantage of being relatively odorless and easy to handle. Like New Improved Ceresan, however, it is poisonous and will injure animals and humans if taken internally.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Twenty high-ranking students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota have been awarded scholarships ranging from $25 to $300, Dean Henry Schmitz announced today.

Laila Held, Kenyon, senior in home economics, received the Borden award of $300 for having achieved the highest average grade among seniors in home economics who have completed two or more courses in food and nutrition. Evelyn M. Miller, Verndale, Junior in home economics, was awarded the WNAX agricultural scholarship of $300 by the Cowles Broadcasting Company, Yankton, S.D. Another home economics junior, Evalyn M. Schwartau, Cannon Falls, won the Alice M. Child memorial scholarship of $25.

Glen A. Hemerick, Madelia, junior majoring in soils, was awarded the F. H. Peavey and Company-Van DusenHarrington Company undergraduate scholarship of $300. An interest in cereal crops in Minnesota is one of the requirements for eligibility for this scholarship.

Sears-Roebuck agricultural scholarships of $100 each went to the following freshmen: Oscar S. Breiland, Thief River Falls; John D. Chapin, Dodge Center; William E. Dorsey, Pillager; Kennard Frederickson, Windom; Logan A. Grant, Wyoming; Gordon C. Grover, Amboy; Keith Loken, Hinckley; Bernard F. Jahn, Montevideo; John R. Larson, Princeton; Lowell V. Nelson, Caledonia; Norman Ramey, Redwood Falls; Lowell Riewe, Perham; Lester Schafer, Buffalo Lake; Ronald Seath, Albert Lea; Lavon Sumption, Longville; and Richard Zoller, Stillwater.

A-3678-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
S t. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

(with mat)

(Outline: Charles Benrud, Goodhue, state winner in the first 4-H radio speaking contest in 1943, and Patricia Sperl, West St. Paul, last year's champion, discuss the subject for this year's competition.)

A thousand 4-H and Rural Youth members from all over Minnesota are expected to enter this year's statewide radio speaking contest, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, said today. Members from 14 to 25 years of age are now busy writing speeches and polishing their delivery in preparation for county competition.

Most county contests will be held early February. District events, in which county champions will compete, will be conducted as radio broadcasts between February 14 and February 28. The state champion will be selected on March 6, when the state contest will be held at University Farm.

Subject for this year's competition is "How Can I Help Maintain World Peace". All members taking part in the speaking event must write their own speeches.

The radio speaking contest, now in its sixth year, is sponsored annually by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. Over $1,300 is being provided by the Council for awards to county, district and state winners.

Last year more than 600 4-H and Rural Youth members from 85 Minnesota counties took part in the radio speaking contest and 15 radio stations broadcast speeches of boys and girls competing in district contests.

A-3672-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Freezing is a good way for homemakers to preserve grapefruit for use in salads or for breakfast when it is out of season, J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, said today. On Minnesota markets grapefruit is best for freezing between now and March 31.

Frozen grapefuit has excellent flavor when properly prepared and packaged, provided it is not stored too long, according to Winter. If ascorbic acid is added, grapefruit will keep well for six to eight months when stored at 0° F. Without ascorbic acid, however, the grapefruit flavor will deteriorate after about two or three months.

To prepare grapefruit for freezing, Winter gives these directions: Using a sharp, thin-bladed knife, peel the fruit carefully so all of the bitter white tissue and the membrane covering the segments are removed in addition to the peel. Sometimes peeling is easier if the fruit is immersed for three minutes in boiling water and cooled quickly in cold water.

After peeling, pull the fruit in half and insert the knife at the core between membrane and fruit segment, separating each segment from the tough membrane. Be sure to remove all seeds.

Pack the segments in a glass container with a lid that can be sealed tightly. Cover with freshly squeezed and strained grapefruit juice sweetened with 6 tablespoons of sugar per quart of juice. To each quart of juice, add ½ teaspoonful of ascorbic acid to insure keeping quality.

Fill the glass jar to within 1½ inches of the top. If grapefruit segments float in the liquid, place a crumpled piece of locker paper under the lid to keep fruit submerged. Covers of glass jars should be loosened on putting them into the freezer, then screwed tight the next day after the fruit is frozen. This precaution is not necessary if the new type of jar especially designed for freezing is used. Because of the shorter storage period in waxed containers, glass jars are recommended for freezing grapefruit.

A-3678-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 20, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

At least 9,000 lambs fattened by Minnesota 4-H members will be sold at Western lamb shows and sales in January and February. According to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, the lambs were purchased last fall from western ranges by the 250 boys and girls enrolled in the Western lamb feeding project. Each year, after lambs are finished, they are exhibited and auctioned at the Western lamb shows and sales, he said.

Western lamb shows and sales are scheduled for St. James, January 31; Jackson, February 2-3; Windom, February 5-6; Moorhead, and West Fargo, February 6-7; Worthington, February 9-10; Albert Lea, February 11; Renville, February 12; Montevideo, February 13-14;

Largest of the shows will be the one at Moorhead and West Fargo for project members in Wilkin, Clay, Becker, Norman, East Ottertail, Polk and Marshall counties. The 3,500 lambs to be brought in by 4-H'ers will be marketed on a commercial basis instead of being auctioned off as at the other sales. Among the other big shows will be the one at Jackson, where 55 project members will bring in from 1200 to 1600 lambs and the one in Windom where 52 4-H'ers are expected to sell 1400 lambs. Club members in Chippewa, Lac qui parle and Kandiyohi counties will take part in th Mo ntevideo event. Shows and sales at Austin and Blue Earth have already been held.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, will be in charge of judging contests and grading. Osmund Magnuson, state 4-H club agent, will score records. All lambs are graded on a commercial basis, Choice or AA, good or A and commercial

A-3676-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Members of the animal husbandry staff of the University of Minnesota will hold their annual conference at University Farm January 30-31. The meeting will be attended by representatives from the branch experiment stations of the University in addition to the resident staff.

Results of experiments during the past year will be reviewed at the conference. Reports will be given on swine breeding, sheep breeding and beef cattle breeding projects. Included in the discussions will be disease problems and restricted feeding.

A-3630-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The part Minnesota's 4-H clubs can play in sending vegetable garden seed to Europe will headline discussions at 4-H leaders' institutes held throughout the state this month and during February and March. A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, predicts that Minnesota 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups will supply 20,000,000 pounds of vegetables to help feed needy European families.

In addition to explaining the ASTA plan of sending garden seed abroad, 4-H state staff members will give help in planning club programs Keeping 4-H records and the place of the rural home and family in 4-H work are among topics slated for discussion at the institutes, which are planned to give special assistance to 8,000 adult and junior leaders of local 4-H clubs.

Speakers at the institutes will be Athelene Scheid, Helen Davis and Carol Sanstead, state 4-H club agents; Kathleen Flom, state rural youth agent; Glen Johnson, B. V. Beadle and H. A. Pflughoeft, stat 4-H club supervisors, all of University Farm.

Institutes scheduled for February and March will be held in the following counties: West Polk, February 3; Pennington, Winona, February 4; Houston, Lake, Red Lake, February 5; Fillmore, Carlton, Wadena, February 6; Chisago, Mower, February 7; Beltrami, February 9; Koochiching, Cottonwood, Marshall, February 10; Murray, Cass, Kittson, February 11; Rock, Cass, Roseau, February 12; Pipestone, Cass, Mahnomen, February 13; Todd, February 16; West Otter Tail, Washington, February 17 Nobles, Grant, February 18; Faribault, Wright, East Otter Tail, February 19; Blue Earth, February 20; Freeborn, February 21; Carver, February 24; Ramsey, February 25; Scott, Rice, February 26; Steele, February 27; Waseca, February 28; Douglas, March 2; Norman, March 3; East Polk, March 4; Clearwater, March 5. County Agricultural agents are arranging the meetings.

A-36[illegible]-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 22, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Plans and ways to combat weeds which annually cause Minnesota farmers over 50 million dollars in reduced yields will be explained at the annual weed and seed inspector's short course to be held at University Farm, January 26-30.

About 100 weed and seed inspectors who are charged with the responsibility of enforcing Minnesota and county weed laws will attend, says T. L. Aamodt, director of State Bureau of Plant Industry at University Farm.

Combined with the weed and seed course will be the new 2,4-D short course, January 29-30. The course is the first of its kind offered in Minnesota and one of the first in the nation. In addition to inspectors, many professional agricultural workers and representatives of the chemical industry have indicated that they will attend the 2,4-D short course.

"The rapid changes and developments in chemical warfare against weeds in Minnesota make up-to-date information on 2,4-D a must for every farmer," declares R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy in charge of arrangements for the 2,4-D course.

Highlights of each day's sessions during the week include:

Monday: R.F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, will report on maturity ratings of hybrid corn varities studied during the past year, and A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist, will speak on identification of weedy plants.

Tuesday: Paul C. Burson and M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soils specialists, will report onweed control practices and soil conservation, and the members of the agronomy staff will give their recommendations on small grain, flax, forage and corn varieties for 1948.

Wednesday: Cultural control of weeds and the important insect problems facing Minnesota in 1948 will be stressed.

Thursday: Chemical control of weeds in vegetable crops and recommendations and methods for using 2,4-D are top topics for the day.

Friday: The increasing importance of the corn borer damage will again be stressed at the final day of the two short courses.

A-36[illegible]-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Jan. 23, 1948 For immediate release

The fifty-sixth annual indoor track and field meet and midwinter homecoming of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will be held at University Farm Saturday, February 7, Superintendent J. O. Christianson announced today.

W. H. Dankers, '25, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, will be the featured speaker at the homecoming assembly scheduled for 11:35 a.m. in the administration building auditorium.

Events of the indoor track and field meet, set for 1:30 p.m., will include the shot put, one-mile, half-mile and quarter-mile run, 25-yard dash, relay race, nail drive and archery contest for girls, as well as swimming events. A wrestling match with the Northwest School of Agriculture is scheduled for 4 o'clock.

The traditional basketball games between the School of Agriculture girls' and boys' teams and alumni will be played in the evening, beginning at 6:15.

A dance in the gymnasium will climax the day's activities. Students on the dance committee are Lois Alberts, Pine Island; Ruth Haiwick, Clitherall; Waldemar Schmiesing, Hanska; Duane Pearson, Ogilvie; Joseph Eisele, Blue Earth and Myron Eucken, Jeffers.

Faculty advisers planning the track and field meet are Marie F. Eibner and Joseph A. Nowotny.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 27, 1948

To all counties

COUNTY PEST
CONTROL MEET
SCHEDULED

Plans for controlling the European corn borer, noxious weeds and the rat menace will be on the docket at _____ County's annual county pest control meeting to be held _____ (date), _____ (place).

The meeting will bring together county commissioners, township and municipal officials as well as others interested in weed and pest control.

The meeting is being called by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food in cooperation with the local agricultural extension agent and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 27, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PLENTIFUL FOODS
FOR FEBRUARY MEALS

Planning menus around abundant foods will ease the strain on the family budget and at the same time make available more staple foods for shipping overseas to relieve world hunger, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____ _____.

Food items expected to be in abundant supply during February include fresh, canned and frozen foods, according to the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fresh fruits on the plentiful list for February are oranges, grapefruit, lemons, apples and winter pears. Fresh vegetables expected to be in large supply are cabbage carrots and celery.

Abundant canned items include citrus juices, grapefruit segments, tomato juice, pumpkin and squash, sweet potatoes and peas of lower grades. Prices of these grades of peas are relatively low. However, top grades of canned peas and small sieve sizes are in rather light supply and relatively high in price. Canned citrus juices have been plentiful for over a year at very reasonable prices.

Frozen peas are also on the plentiful list, with storage holdings at record levels.

Dried fruits which will continue in abundant supply at prices that have declined from last year's levels are prunes, raisins, peaches and figs. In nuts, there are ample supplies of walnuts, filberts and pecans.

Both honey and peanut butter will be in large supply. Honey production has remained at a high level and prices are about 25 to 30 per cent below those of six months ago.

In protein foods, stewing chickens and fresh and frozen fish will continue to be plentiful during February. Increased use of stewing chickens is being encouraged as part of the grain conservation program.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 27, 1948

To all counties

_____ County farmers will face even higher costs in 1948 than in 1947, according to County Agent _____. Farm production costs have risen steadily since 1933, and there is no indication that the trend will be reversed this year.

Even though costs have been going up, farm production costs for each $100 of gross farm income has fallen. In 1932, $71 of every $100 gross income went for expenses; in 1940, $59; and in 1947, $48. This trend is likely to reverse itself soon, and expenses will take more of the gross income.

To offset this trend in increased costs, J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm, makes these suggestions:

1. Pay debts as fast as possible. The debt load may be heavy when net farm income becomes smaller.

2. Limit the purchase of high-priced farm machinery and equipment to what is needed and will increase the efficiency of the farm business. In some cases an extra tractor or other item of equipment may be more of a luxury than a necessity.

3. Keep buildings, machinery, fences and drainage in good repair. During the depression some of these expenses may be delayed.

4. Save some of the more easily earned dollars by buying government bonds and by making other sound investments. This money will buy a great deal more later when the supply of goods has increased.

McNulty made these recommendations in the recently published Extension Pamphlet 159, "1948 Farm Costs Outlook." Copies are available from the county agent's office.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The twentieth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' Association will be held at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, February 5-6, according to George A. Pond, secretary-treasurer.

W. E. Peterson, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, will speak on "Agriculture in England and Scandinavia as I Saw It Late in 1947" at the annual farm managers' dinner held the first evening of the meeting.

The first session of the afternoon will center around University Farm specialists' recommendations on crop varieties, use of commercial fertilizers and use of chemicals for weed control.

W. G. Murray, chief of the division of agricultural economics at Iowa State College, will speak on "What Makes Land Values" at the Friday morning, February 6, meeting. On the program with Murray will be E. J. Mitchell of the Flax Institute of the United States who will discuss special uses that can be made of soybeans, flax and sunflowers.

"Can We Stabilize the General Price Level?" will be the topic of Professor J. C. Bottom's, Purdue University, talk at the managers' noon luncheon, February 6.

The final session will hear Dr. Emil Rauchenstein, U.S. Department of Agriculture, discuss irrigation systems for Minnesota. Coming developments in farm machinery and control of the corn borer will also be considered. Meetings are open to the general public.

A3683-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1948

Daily Papers

RELEASE DATE: 5:00 P.M.

Wednesday, January 28, 1948

Minnesota farmers were alerted to the presence of potential enemies in their crops this year in numbers that are significant to state entomologists. Although the corn borer will top all insects in importance, grasshoppers, army worms, sugar beet webworms and cutworms are building up their offensive to a degree that may be threatening, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, warned today (Wednesday, January 28) at a meeting of weed and seed inspectors at University Farm.

Grasshoppers, particularly the Red Legged species, are present in "rather light numbers" throughout the state, but Buzicky cautioned that individual fields requiring control measures may be scattered over many parts of the state. The grasshoppers are now present in the lighter soils in Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Chisago, Washington, Goodhue, Dodge, and Steele counties, and a portion of Norman county. The Red Legged species infests legumes, principally alfalfa and red clover.

Reports from several locations indicate that the army worm population is building up again. The insect has been out of the picture five or six years, Buzicky said, and farmers should be on the lookout again. The worms can be found in meadows or lodged grain, where the moths lay their eggs. After consuming the vegetation in their hatching bed, they attack small grains, corn, and all truck crops in hordes.

The sugar beet webworm is also making a comeback after five or six years of low numbers, and last year caught Minnesota farmers rusty on control. This insect caused spotty damage last year in sugar beet crops in the northwestern part of the state: Wilkin, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson counties. It is favored by dryer weather.

There are signs of another heavy infestation of cutworms this year, Buzicky said. There have been unusually heavy infestations the last two years, "more or less in truck crops". Cutworm damage to field crops was reported last year in widely scattered portions of the southern half of the state.

The Weed and Seed Inspectors Short Course is being held at University Farm, January 26-30.

A3684-FH

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 27, 1948

DAILY PAPERS

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Crop rotation as part of a good soil fertility and conservation program is the best control of weeds there is, Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist, told over 100 weed and seed inspectors attending the short course at University Farm today (Tuesday, January 27).

A combination of tillage and crop rotation is the most effective and most economical control, particularly of common weeds such as pigeon grass, ragweed, pigweed and lamb's-quarters. It is effective because "Weeds are adapted to a particular crop and they can't meet the competition in the change of cultivation and various crop-growth habits," Burson said.

As an example of the effectiveness of crop rotation as a weed control, Burson spoke of the TVA demonstration farms in western Minnesota where common weeds were a problem eight years ago until rotation was put to work. Common weeds are giving very little trouble there now.

Diversified cropping, however, is not a complete control of noxious weeds such as Canada thistle, quack grass, and sow thistle. Alfalfa is the most effective counter-agent,..it makes a heavy growth, eliminating thin stands where weeds come in, and enables the farmer to make frequent cuttings. Since noxious weeds occur only in patches or in single fields, they can also be fought with sprays, chemicals and special practices.

For control of the common weeds that spread everywhere, however, Burson advocated a good soil fertility and conservation program. Soil fertility is essential so that the farmer can raise vigorous competitive crops, such as legume-grass mixtures. He warned that summer fallowing should be used only to kill weeds, and that young weeds may serve a good purpose by preventing blowing and washing away. Summer fallow generally increases erosion and depletes organic matter.

For pasture, the soils specialist recommended a good vigorous sod as the best control. He advocated pasture fertilization renovation, controlled grazing and mowing or clipping of weeds.

On Thursday, the weed and seed inspecators will be joined by county agents and other agricultural specialists in a special two-day session on 2,4-D.

A3685-EH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 27, 1948

To all counties
First of a series of stories on gardening and use of garden products, to run through the garden season.

SOON TIME TO START
VEGETABLE PLANTS

Starting vegetable plants indoors is one of the gardening activities that must begin soon, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, reminds _____ county gardeners. Certain vegetables must be started inside if a satisfactory crop is to be obtained, he says. For example, long-season crops such as tomatoes, peppers, egg plant and celery and certain cool season crops that must mature before warm weather, including early cabbage, early cauliflower, broccoli and head lettuce, must all be started indoors.

It is generally best to purchase these vegetable plants from a dependable grower or dealer, Snyder says. However, for those who prefer to grow their own plants, he recommends the following schedule for planting:

Celery and seed onions. . . . . .about February 15

Head lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli. .March 1

Pepper and egg plant. . . . . .April 1

Tomatoes. . . . . .April 10

Melons. . . . . .May 10

These dates are for the Twin Cities area. In northern Minnesota, time for planting will average about a week earlier.

"Vegetable Plant Growing Reminders," Extension Pamphlet 146, gives information on starting plants and detailed schedules on when to plant. The pamphlet is available from the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 27, 1948

To all counties

AMOPHOS MAKES
GOOD FERTILIZER

Amophos materials such as 11-48-0 and 13-39-0 make good small grain fertilizers and may be safely used when legumes are seeded with the grain, says County Agent _____.

Many local farmers have asked if the nitrogen would have a detrimental effect on the legume. Studies have been made by county extension workers in 15 fields throughout the state to answer this question. Results indicate that the legumes weren't harmed the second year and that small grain yields were increased the first year.

In the first season, applying 125 pounds of amophos (11-48-0) increased yields of oats 11.9 bushels per acre over untreated fields. Application of 0-45-0 increased yields 4.6 bushels per acre.

The nitrogen has only temporary effect and is of value for only about three months, according to E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm. This is enough to mature the grain crop and give better yields.

In the second season, all the increases came as a result of the phosphate. In these tests, the application of 125 pounds per acre of either 0-45-0 or 11-48-0 increased yields of the first cutting of legume hay about .4 tons over untreated fields.

Amophos, however, is not a corn fertilizer, Duncan says. Some farmers have used it successfully with corn, but it is important that the fertilizer does not touch the seed. This means proper fertilizer attachment adjustment.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 4, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Snowbound

One of the things I am fondest of is staying at home. This is especially true when there's a rip-snorting, tail-winding, genuine he-man Minnesota blizzard raging just outside the window. The fire never seems more comforting, the light brighter, the old easy chair more attractive than when the wind is trying to rip the roof off the house or push snow through the wall and down my neck. Let 'er howl!

A blizzard isn't hard to take--as long as it's outside and I'm inside. Of course, I always feel sorry for those who have to be out in the weather and reserve the right to keep a lot of that sympathy for myself when I'm one of them. That has happened, too--all the way from wading to the barn and back, to most of one night spent wandering on the prairie, alone with the snow and wind. Perhaps that's why home feels so good. It's the contrast that makes experience memorable. A sour pickle makes sugar seem sweeter.

Last December, Ma and I did a little traffic dodging on the highway and wandered as far south as Kentucky and southern Illinois. It was 11 below when we left Minnesota and the snow was about a foot deep. Down there it seemed like spring with the grass green in spots and stock out in the pasture. But you should have seen the natives shiver, shake and suffer! When they saw our Minnesota license plates, the jockeys at the filling stations made all sorts of remarks, indicating that they just wouldn't move a foot nearer the North Pole for a flock of oil wells. They seemed to regard us as some sort of unbalanced maniacs to think of going north again while winter lasted.

Well, we got back and the thermometer went down, the snow fell and the wind stirred it up into hasty pudding, but, honestly, I believe we feel it less than those people farther south. There's a sort of red-blooded reaction to crisp, clear cold and snow that makes us feel more contentment than those who shrink themselves into pallid depths of despondency when the temperature gets down to 50. We enjoy the cold, slap the wind in the face, and then get another thrill from a warm house, a hot dinner and a leisurely evening to doze over papers, magazines or a good book.

Isn't it lucky that we don't all enjoy the same things? Those people in Kentucky didn't envy us at all, and certainly we wouldn't change places for half a kingdom. We're just so glad to get in beside the fire that we haven't any room for envy, jealousy or hate. We've bucked the storm long enough to appreciate so thoroughly the good things we have that we just don't fret about the few little items we have not. Sometimes a good old drift-piling, chink-filling, fur-lined blow hard is good for us. Tomorrow we'll have to get out the snow plow and shovel, but that's tomorrow Right now, all is peace and calm!

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 11, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Valentine's Day

Little Johnny Green came home all excited. "Mom, we're going to have a valentine box at school, and we can send valentines to whoever we want to in the room and we're supposed to make them ourselves because that teaches us to use our hands and heads and I want to make some real pretty ones and a special one for my girl friend. Can I?"

That's why the dining room table was soon a mess of colored paper, shears, paste and scraps, with an absorbed little boy tensely trying to design, draw and execute the intricate works of art his busy mind imagined. Mother soon found that her attempts to do other things were futile, because the questions and requests were coming so thick and fast it would take two mothers to keep even.

Then it came to the inscriptions of sentiment and Johnny carefully spelled out:

The rose is red,

The violet blue.

"Now what comes next, Mom?"

"Well, you can put in a lot of different lines. 'My love for you is always true' or 'There's no one else compared to you' or 'I'll stick to you as tight as glue Will those do?" Mother felt a glow of satisfaction with her rhyming. Johnny copies with deepest concentration for a while.

"Mom, what shall I do? I copied the second line first and it will spoil almost my nicest one and I'll have to make it all over." The voice indicated that tears wer not far away, and, as usual, Mother had to come to the rescue.

"All right, copy the first line second and I'll think up something to go with it." Anxiously she searched her mind for a word rhyming with red. "How is this? The violet's blue, the rose is red. My heart for you has always bled."

"It does bleed, doesn't it, Mom? The teacher told us the heart pumps blood all over us and if we cut a finger or bump our nose, the blood comes outside and we have to keep it in."

And so the valentines were made, mother cleaned up again and when father came home, he had to admire the craft work his son had completed. He carefully read the inscriptions and complimented the craftsman.

"Pop, did you ever send anyone valentines? Did you send Mom one when you were little? Did she like them? Did she send some back? Did your heart bleed? What kind were they?"

"Whoa, son. Let me think a little bit. Yes, I made valentines when I was in the second grade, but I don't think they were as pretty as these you have done. I'm sure the ladies to whom you address these messages of affection will be thrilled by your devotion and reciprocate most heartily." Johnny went dashing off to tell Mom all about it and Dad leaned back in his chair, remembering.

Half-forgotten names and faces were recalled to his mind and the excitement of the valentine box became clear again. He recalled the little girl with pigtails and pinafore who always got his nicest valentine--and most of his teasing and practical jokes. He put his hand to his face, remembering the scratches the little wild cat gave him when he dipped her braids in the ink well. A lot of memories flashed through his mind covering the highlights between second grade and the mother who was preparing his evening meal and answering questions whenever there was sufficient pause between them. He looked at his watch. Fifteen minutes to 6. He'd have to hurry.

That's how it happened that Mom was presented with a dozen red roses and a littl note on a heart-covered valentine -- "These roses red, I give to you, the nicest girl I ever knew."

Flowers don't help much after our loved ones have gone. Valentine's Day is a reminder to say some words of appreciation for those around us while they are here t get a lift from it. Perhaps we older folks should make some valentines along with the kinds and put on them the words which are so often unsaid until too late.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 18, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

It Happens on the Farm

When winter winds are wailing, and the fields are heaped with snow, it's time to fan the oats and wheat or plan where things will grow. Dig out the map you made last year and whittle pencils sharp, you can't raise bumper crops of corn by playing on a harp.

You've got to have small grain or flax to seed alfalfa down, then figure seed requirements and what you'll need from town. The County Agent may give help, varieties to choose, then read the fertilizer ads. It won't be cheering news, but nothing ventured, nothing had and if you want to smile, you've got to put fertility in field instead of pile.

Of course, you'll want to grow some corn for hogs take heaps of feed; and golly, what's a man to choose from all the dope you read? Each company has something new they're anxious you should try, the pretty pictures and the yields just fascinate the eye. But pigs get fat on sound hard corn and put it in your pipe; you'll worry less and profit more with early corn that's ripe. Perhaps you'll try out this and that, 'most anybody would, but for the corn you want to crib, choose seed you <u>know</u> is good.

When crops are planned and seed is bought, you sign, "A good job done," but paper plans won't feed a cow. Your work has just begun. The fanning mill goes round and round, to get clean heavy seed, the Ceresan gets up your nose, that stuff is rough indeed. At last it's sacked, all set to go, unless the mice come 'round and call in all their relatives, to eat the feast they've found.

But still more jobs are just ahead. To plow, disk, rake and sow, you'll need machinery in shape and all greased up to go. So hustle up a monkey wrench, a handle

in the hammer, put on your greasy overalls and polish up your grammar. The tractor's pistons need new rings, the differential's loose and if the carburetor plugs, the engine gets no juice. You skin your knuckles, mash a thumb in fitting on the gear, but farming is a pleasure so you only say, "Oh, dear." And when the tractor sings a tune, you put it in the clear and start to patch the worn-out drill to last another year. The welder spits, the grinder roars, the anvil takes a jolt and then you gallop off to town to get another bolt.

Of course, all this is just a rest. The work will start to rock when frost is gone and fields are dry, you'll work around the clock. On winter days you take your ease, there's nothing much to do, just tinker 'round the place a bit when all the chores are through. The pigs must have a bit of grain--a balanced ration, mind, and tepid water though the cold would freeze a window blind. A ton of hay and straw to pitch, come snow or wind or hail, and twice each seven days a week, those 20 cows to pail. Just then the well goes on the blink, a sheep decides to die, a frozen pipe splits under ground--the hours go flitting by.

Oh, farming is a pleasant life, it's just a bed of ease. The manager is always boss and does as he may please. Communes with Nature every day and makes a pile of wealth, he needn't know so very much and all admire his health. It has its ups and has its downs and lots of in-betweens, but every job has those I guess, from roustabouts to queens. So as I feed the fanning mill, I meditate a spell and wonder if some other life would suit me just as well. The farm's a game that's never tame and sometimes sort of rough, but what's the fun in easy things? I sort of like 'em tough I think I'll make a good big sign and on the gate I'll spike it, "I don't want any other job. I'm farming, 'cause I like it."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 25, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

We're All Hatching Something

On a few farms, spring has already begun. Here and there brooders are busy, foster-mothering baby chicks or turkeys. In other barns, sows will be giving contented grunts as rows of piglets punch, pull and scuffle, their bright eyes always on the alert for a more promising nipple to be won by speed or power from a less enterprising sister or brother. In the sheep folds, there will be much calling and conversation as the ewes admire and educate their new-born offspring.

Within the next two months, millions of young animals will venture into this cold world, to grow, fatten and then give their lives to feed hungry people all over the world. It's a time of questioning and quiet excitement on the farm. All the care and preparation of months and years now bears fruit, and husbandmen will anxiously await the verdict. A common question when friends meet is, "What luck did you have?" Sometimes it's good, sometimes it's bad or only so-so. Sometimes the man who sits up all night for a litter of twins suspects where his mistakes were made and sometimes he's completely baffled. It's all part of the game.

This year, even the politicians are planning to hatch another crop of office-holders. With infinite wisdom and an urge to save the country from its sins, radio, print, sign boards and impassioned oratory will tell us why opponents are dirty crooks and favored candidates are plaster saints. The master minds behind the political machines will plan their campaign just as carefully as the farmer prepares his 60 sows for farrowing. Both await the results most anxiously.

Pigs and politics may seem far apart, but the results are closely related. Political action may definitely affect the price of hogs, and the supply of meat may

have far-reaching effects on the political picture. Every person in the United States -- yes, and in much of the world, has a big stake in what's hatching right now.

Here on this farm we haven't had any returns as yet. In another two weeks we'll begin to know whether our sows and ewes were bred right, fed right, and exercised correctly. We've tried hard to avoid previous mistakes and so far we don't know of any new ones. If we have "good luck" we'll try to keep away from too much complacency and self-satisfaction, or if the "luck" is poor, we'll try to find out what is wrong and do better next time. The signs along the road are often indistinct and confusing. Honest men may make different interpretations. As yet we haven't learned to read them any too well. The crop next month will rate our ability.

Spring and "hatching time" is not an easy season on the farm, but it's one of the most interesting. A fine field of grain ready for harvest is no greater satisfaction than a barn full of healthy, frisky, playful youngsters, setting out on their big adventures, and returning to their lunch counters with violent enthusiasm. I'm looking forward to sitting on a box to watch the lambs play "King on the Hill" and leaning over the fence to see a couple of fat little rascals go through all the motions of a furious pig battle.

Probably I'll also have a headache over some puny weaklings who can't seem to get going. Why are they so far behind? What did we do that caused this condition? What can we do for them now? These are puzzles every livestock man faces and sometimes they're plenty tough and discouraging. We always wish at such times that we were real bright so we could understand the story the animals are trying to tell us. Patiently, over hundreds of years, men have answered some of the questions we ask ourselves each spring, but new ones keep cropping up. It's a challenge, a tough game worth playing, and a vast satisfaction with every gain we are able to make.

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

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1948

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farm prices reached 302 per cent of their prewar level during December, according to the monthly summary made by two University Farm economists, W. C. Waite and K. E. Ogren.

Although prices almost equalled the September, 1947, record high, purchasing power slid 5 per cent from that top to 50 per cent above prewar levels. Purchasing power was also down one per cent from a year ago.

A six per cent increase of farm prices during the month offset the price declines recorded in the previous two months.

Comparing farm prices with those a year ago, the economists found an overall increase from an index of 264 to 302 (1935-1939 prices equal 100). Biggest increase was in the crop price index which rose from 248 to 408. The livestock price index rose from 284 to 316.

The economists point out, however, that one of Minnesota's most important sources of farm income, livestock products, has slipped during the year. This index fell from 243 to 236.

Waite's and Ogren's summary appears in the January 30 issue of Farm Business Notes published at University Farm.

A3684-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1948

Daily papers

Immediate release

The School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold its fifty-sixth annual indoor track and field meet and midwinter homecoming at University Farm on Saturday, February 7, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today.

W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, will be the principal speaker at the homecoming assembly in the morning.

The track and field meet will be held in the afternoon, with school athletes shooting at several long-standing records. Events of the meet will include the shot put, one-mile, half-mile and quarter-mile run, 25-yard dash, relay race, nail drive and archery contest, as well as swimming events. A wrestling match with the Northwest School of Agriculture is scheduled for 4 o'clock.

The traditional basketball games between the School of Agriculture girls' and boys' teams and alumni will be played in the evening.

A dance in the gymnasium will climax the day's activities. Students in charge of dance arrangements are Lois Alberts, Pine Island; Ruth Haiwick, Clitherall; Waldemar Schmiesing, Hanska; Dunae Pearson, Ogilvie; Joseph Eisele, Blue Earth; and Myron Eucken, Jeffers.

A3685-JB

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1948

Daily papers

Immediate release

About 50 pilots, among those attending the 2,4-D short course at University Farm, were told today that spraying crops with 2,4-D by airplane is especially recommended where fields are very wet and very large, and only in areas where there are no sensitive crops adjacent.

The use of airplanes is hazardous where such crops as sugar beets, peas, soybeans and all garden crops are found, L. M. Stahler, USDA agronomist, Brookings, S.D., said. Because of the hazards involved, Stahler advised against dusting 2,4-D by airplane.

Practiced mostly in the Red River Valley and western Minnesota, airplane spraying requires only 1½ to 2 gallons spray solution, in oil or water, per acre. Flying from 4 to 12 feet from the ground, a pilot can cover a swath equal to the width of the wing tips, and up to 200 acres an hour. The equipment is such that the pilot can operate it himself.

For ground spraying, Stahler recommended a low-volume application, five gallons per acre.

A3686-FH

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 29, 1948

Daily papers

Immediate release

A series of 90 county pest control meetings emphasizing corn borer and rodent control and several weed problems, will be held throughout the state by the State Bureau of Plant Industry February 2-June 11.

The meetings are being scheduled by the bureau in cooperation with county agricultural agents. County commissioners, township and municipal officials and community farm leaders will attend.

February meetings include Windom, Feb. 2; Worthington, Feb. 3; Luverne, Feb. 4; Pipestone, Feb. 5; Slayton, Feb. 6; Zumbrota, Feb. 9; Farmington, Feb. 10; Minneapolis, Feb. 11; Mankato, Feb. 12; St. James, Feb. 13; Marshall, Feb. 16; Madison, Feb. 17; Clarkfield, Feb. 18; Ivanhoe, Feb. 19; and Montevideo, Feb. 20.

A3687-HS

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
January 30, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

In the poultry house, a 40-watt bulb will take care of 200 square feet of floor space or about 100 layers, says George Briggs, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm.

* * * * *

Keep fertilizer stored off the ground in a dry place with good air circulation.

* * * * *

Have you often wondered how different grain varieties yield in tests conducted by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station? The latest comparisons are given in new Miscellaneous Report 4, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." Your local county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, will be glad to send you a copy free.

* * * * *

Corn leads all the feed crops in acreage in Minnesota. It also leads in yield per acre with an average of 42.8 bushels compared with 35.6 for oats and 25.2 for barley.

* * * * *

The 1948 spring pig crop is likely to be the smallest since 1938. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that 7.7 million sows will farrow or one million below last year.

* * * * *

Protein feeds are comparatively cheaper than grains and should be fed liberally to all classes of livestock, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

* * * * *

Don't forget to give those sows a little exercise this winter even if it is cold. Making them walk to one meal a day will do them good.

* * * * *

Winter time is a good time to build labor saving devices for use next summer, says Dennis Ryan, extension engineer at University Farm.

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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.

One hundred leghorns laying 40 eggs a day will eat about 21 pounds of feed. The same number laying twice as many eggs, only need six additional pounds of feed.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

Meat organs, such as liver, heart and kidney, are rich in phosphorus and iron as well as vitamin B.

* * * * *

Dish water, acids, salt and scratchy powders will rust, pit or mar the porcelain surface of the range, says Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm.

* * * * *

The color of the yolk is not an indication of the quality of an egg. An egg with either a light or dark yolk may be of high or low quality, according to W. H. Dankers extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

* * * * *

The family that plays together tends to stay together.

* * * * *

Cheat the garbage can by using all leftovers.

* * * * *

Flat pieces such as towels will not "sprout" ears at corners if hung with 3 to 6 inches over the clothes line.

* * * * *

The family that believes the best medicine comes from a garden will plant one and take care of it.

* * * * *

Wiping up water or grease spilled on the kitchen floor is the best preventive against falls.

* * * * *

Since scraps of bread left in the box are subject to mold, collect them every few days and dry them in the oven for crumbs.

* * * * *

Every pound of used cooking fat turned over to meat dealers adds another precious pound to the world's supply of fats and oils.

* * * * *

Get your money's worth from the meat you buy by avoiding overcooking and cooking at low temperatures.

* * * * *

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

How long an egg will stay fresh depends on the way it is kept, consumers were told today by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. Holding conditions are more important than the age of the egg, he said.

Since eggs are perishable like milk and cream, they should be kept in a cool place, at a temperature no higher than 50° F. Cornell University experiments show that eggs will deteriorate as rapidly in three days at 99° F. - hot summer weather - as they will in 23 days at 61° F. or in 65 days at 45° F.

In other words, Dankers pointed out, if you have a high-quality fresh egg, it will not be any lower in quality after it has been in the refrigerator for two months than an egg only a few days old that has been subjected to high temperatures. That's why eggs should not stand around on the stove or in a warm kitchen.

Another rule for storing eggs is to keep them covered away from foods with a strong odor. The egg shell does not provide a solid cover. It has large and small pores through which dirt, bacteria and strong odors can pass. For that reason, eggs which are stored close to onions or other strong foods will quickly absorb those flavors.

A-3688-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

David Rubis, Jackson, and Paul F. Guida, Brainerd, students in agriculture at the University of Minnesota, have been awarded scholarships of $300 and $200, Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

Rubis, received the Borden Agricultural Scholarship Award of $300 for having achieved the highest average grade among seniors in agriculture who have completed two or more courses in dairy husbandry.

As a freshman, Rubis was awarded a Sears-Roebuck agricultural scholarship. He is a member of the Student council, the Plant Industry club, Lutheran Students' association, Gopher 4-H club, Independent Men's club and Agricultural Club commission.

The Rite-Way Milker Scholarship of $200 went to Guida, freshman in agriculture, for his interest in dairy production. He is a member of the Junior Dairy Science club and the YMCA.

A-3689-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 3, 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION
PAYS WITH WOOL CLOTHES

A little extra care given to wool and part-wool garments will pay extra dividends by giving longer wear, according to Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

Here are some suggestions she gives for taking care of wool and part-wool clothing:

1. Air wool garments often. Turn pockets and cuffs inside out while airing. Between airings, give clothes a good brushing.

2. See that garments hang straight on hangers. Fasten top buttons on dresses, jackets and coats. Hang skirt from waistband. Lay knitted garments flat.

3. Keep clean. Do not permit garments to become badly soiled before dry cleaning or washing. Remove stains promptly. Dress shields will protect garments from perspiration.

4. Avoid excessive pressing. Instead of pressing out wrinkles, give them a chance to hang out. Remember, too, that wool lasts longer if there are rest periods between wearings.

5. Mend holes as soon as they appear, using a thread of the fabric raveled from a hidden seam. Reinforce thin places to prevent possible holes.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 3, 1948

To all counties

CHEMICALS WILL
PLAY BIG PART
IN WEED CONTROL

Chemicals will play an important part in the control of weeds in _____ County in 1948, County Agent _____ predicted today.

It is very likely that 2,4-D will be used extensively during the year. Many questions on the use of the 2,4-D are still unanswered, but research during the past year has helped make recommendations for practical use of the chemical.

Besides the increasing importance of 2,4-D, some of the older weed chemicals are finding new uses and several other new chemicals have come on the market.

The results of research made in 13 states and four Canadian provinces have been brought together in a new extension publication now available in the county agent's office. The publication is Extension Pamphlet 160, "Chemical Weed Killers for 1948," by R. S. Dunham, A. H. Larson and Ralph Crim, University Farm staff members. It includes a long section on the various kinds of 2,4-D and a summary on the use of sodium chlorate, ammonium sulfamate, dinitro weed killers and stoddard solvent.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 3, 1948

To all counties

NO MYSTERY
ABOUT SOIL
CONSERVATION

There is no mystery about soil conservation, says County Agent _____. Every _____ county farmer can apply soil conservation on his farm once he understands what to do.

Actually putting soil conservation into practice is not as difficult as dozens of other farm jobs. Laying out a contour line or repairing and seeding a grassed waterway isn't as hard as selecting a good sire, preparing a good ration, building a good fence or repairing farm machinery, says Paul C. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

It is not necessary for local farmers to have their soil conservation job done for them. It is a simple matter, for instance, to plow in a small gully and prepare a good channel with the regular farm machinery available on the farm. This would be followed by seeding in a good grassed waterway.

The same thing is true with contouring corn. Thousands of farmers are making their own contours with good results. Their soil is being conserved because the rows of cultivated crops are not running up and down the slope. Other farms are changing their practices by working at right angles to the general slope.

Many local farmers have their own hand level, costing about $2.00, which can be used to lay out a contour line. After laying out a contour line, a back furrow can be plowed and from there on the contour maintained. Corn planting can be started from this line.

Complete directions on how to lay out a contour line or how to build a grassed waterway can be obtained from the county extension office.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 3, 1948

To all counties

BUILD POULTRY
EQUIPMENT NOW

Much of the labor saving equipment needed in better poultry management should be built right now, says County Agent _____. Building it now right on the farm will save time later in the spring.

In particular, raising chicks on the range can be made easier and more effective with proper equipment, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.

A wire enclosed range shelter is one labor saver that can be built now. It is nothing more than a little gable roofed house with floor and sides of one-inch wire screen--hardware cloth for the floor and poultry netting for the sides. The roof is tight. The shelter is light and easy to move.

The range shelter can be placed outside the brooder house before being moved to the range to allow chicks room to spread out without coming in contact with contaminated ground.

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

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

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

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

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 3, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

New developments in farm machinery will be emphasized at the University of Minnesota's first Farm Machinery Servicemen's day to be held next Friday, February 6, at University Farm.

J. B. Torrance, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, will open the session, speaking on the problem of reducing the huge toll of life and limb resulting from accidents on farm machinery. Two other agricultural engineers, A. J. Schwantes, chief of the division, and John Strait, assistant professor, will tell the group about new machinery developments.

New ways of handling the corn crop mechanically will be explained by W. V. Hukill, senior agricultural engineer, Iowa State College, Ames.

C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division, will discuss the relationship between soil conservation and the work of the repairman. Following this same line, A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist, will emphasize the use of 2,4-D.

A-3690-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 3, 1948

To all counties
2nd Gardening Story

NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES
TO TRY IN YOUR GARDEN

_____ county gardeners who are interested in experimenting with new varieties may want to plant some of the vegetables which have been tested in Minnesota in the last few years and found to be well adapted to growing conditions in this state.

According to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, 115 gardeners from all parts of Minnesota have been cooperating in testing 37 varieties of 15 different kinds of vegetables. The following varieties have been tested for two or more years and received a favorable report from all cooperators in the tests:

Logan snap bean, a round-podded green snapbean developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. General rating on the Logan was good to excellent.

Burpee Hybrid cucumber, a slicing cucumber, which appears to be well adapted to all parts of Minnesota. Young fruits have excellent form for dill pickles.

Great Lakes head lettuce, a variety said to resist bolting longer than other varieties.

Lincoln and Wando peas. The Lincoln or Homesteader is an old variety that has been recommended for planting in Manitoba and North Dakota and now found to be well suited to Minnesota. It is a midseason pea with long, curved pods of medium size, of good quality for freezing. The Wando is of the bush type and yields over a long season. Pods are medium to small.

Cheyenne Bush pumpkin, a variety especially well adapted to the small garden. The plant is compact with small fruits which are very early and of good quality.

Rainbow squash, developed by Dr. A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm. Fruits, which are of excellent quality, are long and cylindrical, about right in size for a family squash.

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Although Minnesota farmers can look to another good year for their cash grain and oil crops, they should consider soil conservation problems in determining their acreages. Maintaining a good long-time rotation may be more important than some added income during a single year.

Writing in new Extension Phamphlet 156, "1948 Wheat, Flax and Soybean Outlook," D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm, sees continued good demand for all three products during 1948.

Wheat production is still lagging in war-torn countries and world population increased 5 to 10 per cent during the war. Although the winter wheat crop will not be as large as in 1947, it will be better than average. However, the needs and demands both at home and abroad will not be met in 1948. As result of these factors, Dvoracek suggests an increase in production of spring wheat in suitable areas of Minnesota.

Flax prices are expected to continue as high in 1948 as in 1947. Continued construction of homes will create a large demand for linseed oil. However, production of feed crops in 1948 may offer many farmers a better use for their land. Flax should be grown only on land well adapted to it.

Even though the demand for edible oils is still far from satisfied and the prices of soybeans are expected to stay high, their production for beans should be limited to high-yield areas in the state. Other areas south of Minnesota have a natural advantage in soybean production.

A3691-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota's first canners and fieldmen's short course will be held at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, February 19-20, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

The course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota with the cooperation of the Minnesota Canners' association.

C. H. Mahoney, director of the Raw Products Research, National Canners' association, Washington, D. C., will address the group at a special banquet Thursday evening, February 19.

Topics to be discussed during the course include soils and the canner, the European corn borer menance, plant breeding developments, new weed control methods, corn and pea harvesting equipment, and disease and insect control.

A-3692-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1948

Daily Releases

Immediate Release

Minnesota

A gardening activity that must begin soon, in spite of subzero temperatures, is starting plants indoors, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, reminded gardeners today.

Some vegetables must be started inside in order to obtain a satisfactory crop, he explained. These vegetables include long-season crops like tomatoes, peppers, egg plant and celery, and certain cool-season crops that must mature before warm weather, such as early cabbage, early cauliflower, broccoli and head lettuce.

Though it is generally best to buy vegetable plants from a dependable grower or dealer, Snyder said gardeners who prefer to grow their own should plant seeds indoors according to the following schedule: celery and seed onions, about February 15; head lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, March 1; pepper and egg plant, April 1; tomatoes, April 10; melons, May 10.

Since these dates are for the Twin Cities area, time for planting in northern Minnesota will average about a week later.

A-3693QJB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota

University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 5, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Treating seed grain now may prevent serious loss in yields next summer, M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm, declared today.

Experiance in 1947 presents one of the best reasons for treating grain again this year, Moore says. In addition, top yields are important in meeting the world-wide need for grain.

Treatment was an especially important factor last year in preventing serious drops in the yields of Vicland, Tama and Boone oats in several sections of Minnesota. Although treating does not control helminthosporium, it has partially checked the ravages of this disease.

In tests conducted by University Farm specialists, untreated Tama and Vicland yielded 38 bushels per acre. However, when treated with New Improved Ceresan and Ceresan M, Tama yielded about 60 bushels per acre. Treated Vicland yielded 56 bushels per acre.

According to Moore, Vicland, Tama and Boone are no longer recommended and should not be used unless absolutely necessary. To avoid damage from helminthosporium and to insure better yields, use Clinton, Bonda, and Lindo oats. Even with oat varieties resistant to helminthosporium, it is important to treat because Ceresan will give control of other diseases such as smut and seedling blight, Moore says. The standard recommendation for treating small grains with New Improved Ceresan is 1/2 ounce per bushel. For flax the treatment is 1-1/2 ounces for each bushel. The seed supply can be treated at any time, since the effect will last through the planting season.

In treating small grains the new Ceresan M also has proved excellent. It has the added advantage of being relatively odorless and easy to handle. Like New Improved Ceresan, however, it is poisonous and will injure animals and humans if taken internally.

A-3694-B,S

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1948

SPECIAL TO POTATO COUNTIES

Extensive plans for continuing a three-fold research attack on potato disease problems in 1948 have been completed by University of Minnesota and State Department of Agriculture Food and Dairy officials. The research, aimed at cutting down the heavy annual loss from potato diseases, will be conducted at University Farm laboratories, at experimental plots throughout the state and on individual farms.

Research efforts will follow three lines, says H. Macy, associate director of the University Agricultural Experiment station.

The Entomology Division will study how insects spread potato diseases, and try to work out effective methods of control.

The Division of Horticulture will test the disease resistance of new varieties of potatoes and will try to develop other new varieties more resistant to insects and disease.

The third avenue of research attack will be followed by the Division of Plant Pathology. This division willdetermine the nature, cause and control of diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses.

Macy points out that the nature of this research is such that striking results probably won't be obtained in a short time. However, as soon as results are obtained they will be brought to the attention of Minnesota farmers and producers through various farm groups, county agents, publications and the press.

The research is being conducted by the University and the funds are provided by the State Department of Agriculture Dairy and Food from a fund accumulated as a result of seed potato certification activities. A committee consisting of R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture, A. G. Tolaas, in charge of Seed Potato Certification, and representatives of the Seed Potato Certification Advisory committee of the State Department of Agriculture will consult with the Experiment Station investigators regarding the program of research.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 6, 1948

special to the Farmer

It is always a good idea to order your nursery stock early and from a northern nursery. Be sure to choose varieties adapted to your own locality! If in doubt about what varieties are suited to your own needs, see your local county agent.

* * * * *

Have you wondered how Ajax compares to Mindo and Bonda oats in yield or if the new Minerva flax yields as well as the old standby, Bison? The University each year tests the yields of different major grain varieties at each of its substations throughout the state. The results of these tests for barley, flax, oats, rye, spring wheat, winter wheat and soybeans for 1947 are published in University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report No. 4, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops". Copies may be had by writing to THE FARMER.

* * * * *

When buying pullet chicks be sure to have enough brooder space. A 12'x14' brooder house is large enough for 350 chicks for six weeks. After that the space needs to be doubled.--Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Even with feed scarce, it will pay to allow ewes extra feed for six weeks before lambing. Even when feed was scarcest in war-time England, the government allowed extra feed for pregnant ewes. If it was good farming then, it certainly must be now. For most rations, an added pound of oats will meet the need, especially with legume hay. Where common hay is fed along with silage, add a quarter of a pound of oilmeal and some ground limestone, mixed half and half with salt. With wild hay, add a quarter of a pound of oilmeal and a half pound of oats.-- W.E. Morris.

Planning a drainage system is a job for an expert. The cost of hiring an engineer will be more than repaid in better returns from your drainage system. Remember, too, that tiling should pay for itself in five or six years if it is to be worthwhile. If it won't, leave the job go.-- P. W. Manson

* * * * *

Pigs need roomy, dry quarters to make best gains.-- H.G.Zavoral.

* * * * *

Approved varieties are always the best bet in growing small grains and oil crops. Recommended wheat varieties include Nida and Newthatch for west central and northwestern Minnesota; Pilot and Regent for northwestern Minnesota; and Rival for southern and northeastern Minnesota.-- El R. Ausemus.

* * * * *

Ampphos materials make good small grain fertilizers and are safe to use when a legume is needed with grain. Such fertilizers as 11-48-0 and 13-39-0 increase small grain yields the first year and don't harm legumes the second year. In recent tests 125 pounds of amophos per acre increased oat yields 11.9 bushels while 0-46-0 increased yields only 4.6 bushels per acre.-- E. R. Duncan.

* * * * *

Few farmers have enough good hay, their cheapest feed. Plan now to seed enough legumes this spring to take care of your 1949-50 winter needs. Compared to $2.00 corn and soybean meal at $100 a ton, a ton of good alfalfa hay is now worth $50 in feeding value. --Ralph Wayne.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 9 1948

TO: Agricultural Agents
Home Demonstration Agents
4-H Club Agents

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR FEBRUARY

By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Protect young trees from sunscald by shading the southwest side of the tree. This can be done by boards or by wrapping trunk and main branches with wrapping paper or strips of burlap.
2. Order nursery stock early from some northern nursery. Be certain you order the varieties best adapted to your locality. See Bulletin 224, Fruit Varieties.
3. If you failed to get your strawberries mulched last fall, be sure to do so as soon as the snow melts. Flower buds on unprotected plants are injured by temperatures as low as 20° F.

Vegetables

1. Plan to plant a family-sized garden this year. Food is urgently needed and the money saved will help the family budget and fight inflation.
2. Start seeds of celery and onions this month if you grow your own plants.
3. Make a plan of your garden so you will know just how much seed to order.
4. Decide on the varieties you are going to plant and order your seeds early.
5. Check your garden tools, dusters, sprayers, etc., and get them in good shape for this summer.
6. Order your fertilizer early, as supplies may be limited.
7. Check your sprays and dusts and order what you will need.

Ornamentals

1. Start seeds of Lobelia and Ageratum for edging the flower border this month.
2. Check your gladiolus corms and dahlia roots for the presence of rots or molds. If your dahlia roots are shriveled, increase the humidity of your storage room by sprinkling the floor.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 10 1948

To all counties
(Garden story)

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES
IMPORTANT TO SUCCESS
IN FRUIT GROWING

Before planting fruits this spring, be sure to select the varieties best adapted to this locality, urges County Agent _____. Success in growing fruit depends to a large extent upon planting recommended varieties.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, suggests that the following fruits should prove hardy in all parts of Minnesota:

Apples - Erickson, Minnesota 714, Beacon, Duchess, Minjon and Haralson. Fireside, Prairie Spy and Redwell should be added to the list for southern Minnesota.

Crabapples - Chestnut, Whitney, Dolgo, Trail.

Plums - Underwood, Redcoat, Kaga (pollinizer), Ember. Superior will do well in southern Minnesota.

Cherry-plums - Sapa, Opata, Oka and Compass (pollinizer).

Raspberries - Latham, Chief, Indian Summer.

Strawberries - Dunlap, Premier, Arrowhead, all June-bearing; Gem, Evermore, Wayzata, all everbearing.

Currants - Red Lake, Cascade.

Gooseberries - Pixwell, Como, Carie.

Grapes - Beta, Red Amber, Bluebell, Bluejay, Moonbeam.

To be sure of getting these recommended varieties, order nursery stock from a northern nursery, Snyder advises. Minnesota nurseries not only handle adapted varieties, but use hardy root stocks which are especially important in this climate.

Varieties adapted to particular sections of the state are described in Extension Bulletin 224, "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota", available from the county extension office.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1948

Immediate Release

Results of vegetable variety tests conducted in Minnesota show that a number of varieties are well adapted to growing in home gardens in this state, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today.

For several years 115 gardeners in all parts of Minnesota have been cooperating in testing 37 varieties of 15 different kinds of vegetables.

Varieties which have been tested for two or more years and have received a favorable report from all cooperators in these tests are:

Logan snap bean, a round-podded green snapbean developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the Burpee Hybrid cucumber, a slicing cucumber, which has young fruits of excellent form for dill pickles; Great Lakes head lettuce, a variety said to resist bolting or premature seeding longer than other varieties; Lincoln (Homesteader) peas, a midseason variety, with long, curved pods of medium size, of good quality for freezing; Wando peas, a bush type which yields over a long season and has small to medium pods; Cheyenne bush pumpkin, especially well adapted to the small garden because the plant is compact and has small, early fruits; Rainbow squash, a long, cylindrical family-size squash developed by Dr. A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm.

A-3695-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1948

Immediate Release

A short course for canners and fieldmen will be held February 19-20 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis. J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, said today that the new short course is designed to meet the needs of Minnesota's growing canning industry.

A panel on soil and its relation to the canning industry will be presented Friday morning, with C. O. Rost, chief of the division of soils at University Farm, acting as chairman. Plant breeding will be considered Friday afternoon, following discussions on corn borer control. F. L. Winter, general manager of breeding and research, Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut, will speak on the physiology of peas and corn for canning and freezing. E. E. Phillips, agronomist in the research and development department, American Can Company, Chicago, will bring out interesting new developments in canning-crop production.

New weed-control methods, rate of planting and yields in relation to soil fertility, harvesting equipment and the value of the fieldman to his community are topics scheduled for Friday morning's program. Grower-canner relations and disease and insect control in canning crops will be discussed Friday afternoon.

A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm, is chairman in charge of program arrangements.

Speakers at the two-day short course include members of the State Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, University Farm staff members and representatives of the canning industry.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1948

Immediate Release

Three Rural Youth district conferences, held annually, are scheduled for March, Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, state Rural Youth agents, University Farm, announeed.

More than 100 Rural Youth members will gather at Fergus Falls, March 2-3, Faribault, March 5 and 6, and Marshall, March 19 and 20, to discuss with guest speakers problems involved in "Knowing Our Community".

To be held in the form of a workshop, guest speakers will include Skuli Rutford, assistant director, agricultural extension division, who will speak at the Marshall and Fergus Falls meetings, and Charlotte Kirchner, specialist in rural organization, who will speak at all meetings.

Two voting delegates representing each of the 57 counties which have Rural Youth groups and others will participate, including representatives from newly organized groups in Washington and Meeker counties. Hennepin county, which is now organizing a Rural Youth group, will also be represented.

Delegates will plan the program for the fall of 1948 and the state Rural Youth camp to be held at Mission Farms June 4, 5 and 6.

A-3697-FH

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 10, 1948

Immediate Release

Growth of potato sprouts may be retarded for a few weeks by the use of a new chemical recently placed on the market, O. C. Turnquist, research fellow in horticulture, University Farm, revealed today. This chemical comes in the form of liquid spray, dust or saturated shredded paper.

A problem commonly encountered by farmers and homemakers is that potatoes sprout and shrivel when stored in warm temperatures. Another problem is that when stored at temperatures below 40 degrees F. potatoes will become sweet, and warming them for a week or two at temperatures of 70 to 75 degrees F. will diminish this sweetness.

The chemical with a long involved name, methyl ester of alphanaphthalene acetic acid, is "the most effective substance for retarding potato sprouts," according to Turnquist. Your druggist will know what it is.

The most satisfactory means of application is in the commercial dust forms, the horticulturist advised. These may be applied any time before sprouting begins at the rate of one pound of dust for every 10-12 bushels of potatoes.

A-3698-FH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 10 1948

Use where applicable

CATTLE GRUBS
CAUSE HEAVY
LOSSES NOW

_____ County dairymen and cattle feeders should be on the lookout for cattle grubs on the backs of their cattle, says County Agent _____.

Cattle can be treated cheaply and effectively as soon as infestations or lumps are noticed along the back from the withers to the hips.

The cattle grub causes many types of damage, _____ says. The irritation slows down gains in beef cattle and cuts down milk production in the dairy herd. Farmers selling grub infested cattle are often penalized from 50¢ to $5.00 per head.

The grub matures under the hide of the cattle and finally makes openings in the hide. It is at this stage that treatment is most effective, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

There are several ways to treat. Where only a few grubs are present, they can be squeezed out by hand. This should be done carefully to avoid injury.

The best treatment is to dust the animal along the infested part with 5 per cent rotenone powder. Apply with a shaker can, sifting dust into the hair along the infested area and rubbing it in with a brush so it will reach the grub holes. A pound of dust will treat 15 cattle.

Make the first treatment when the openings appear, Morris recommends. Make a second treatment 30 days later. If necessary follow with a third treatment 30 days later.

The rotenone dust is safe to handle and can be obtained from local drug stores and veterinarians.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 10, 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

BUYING '48 CHICKS
BLINDLY DECLARED
POOR BUSINESS

Buying 1948 chicks blindly is both unnecessary and unprofitable, says County Agent _____. Definite grades of chicks have been established under national and state supervision and are being used voluntarily by many Minnesota hatcheries.

Some hatcheries, not under supervision, are carrying on a good program of breeding that pays close attention to both production and pullorum control.

Poultry raisers not acquainted with a hatchery's record, however, should insist on buying from supervised hatcheries, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The official grades from lowest to highest are:

1. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Tested - Chicks from officially culled, pullorum-tested flocks with less than 3 per cent reactors on last test.

2. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Controlled - Hens chosen as above except less than 2 per cent reactors found on last test.

3. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Tested - Hens selected as in No. 1 but males of official R.O.P. grades (selected from hens with records of 200 or more eggs) with less than 3 per cent reactors.

4. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Controlled - Hens and males same as No. 3, but with less than 2 per cent reactors.

5. U. S. Certified and Pullorum Clean - Same as No. 4 except no reactors.

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

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

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 10 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

GET PRESSURE CANNER
IN WORKING ORDER NOW

Pressure cookers need checking before each canning season so they will be in perfect working order and can be relied on to register pressure correctly, says Home Demonstration Agent _____ (Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm).

Homemakers who are canning meat this winter would be wise to have their pressure cooker gauges and safety valves tested before doing this processing. At any rate, _____ points out, pressure gauges and safety valves should be checked soon so cookers will be ready for summer canning of non-acid garden vegetables

(Make announcement here about pressure cooker clinics being held in your county this winter or spring and, if desirable, request enrollment of women planning to attend. If there are to be no pressure cooker clinics in your county, substitute this paragraph:

A dial-type pressure gauge needs to be checked with a test gauge to find out if it registers properly. G. A. Vacha, Chief Bacteriologist, State Department of Dairy, Agriculture and Food, State Office Building, St. Paul, will test gauges and safety valves. Remove gauge and value with a tappet wrench or a 9/16 open-end wrench. Pack them like delicate glass, insure and enclose postage for their return.)

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 10 1948

To all counties

FOLDER GIVES
ADVICE ABOUT
FERTILIZERS

Commercial fertilizers have an important place in any soil fertility and conservation program in _____ County, says County Agent _____.

There is no best fertilizer for any crop on all soils nor is there any best fertilizer for all crops on certain soils.

With the wide variety of fertilizer ratios being offered on the market, choice of the proper ratio is often difficult, _____ says. A new revision of Extension Folder 145, "Fertilizer Grades and Ratios for Minnesota--Recommended Rates of Application," gives the best available information on commercial fertilizers.

This newly revised folder gives recommended rates for applying different ratios on corn, small grains, flax, legume hays, pastures and meadows, potatoes, sugar beets, market garden and canning crops, small fruits, tree fruits and home gardens.

Copies of the folder can be obtained from the county agent's office.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1948

Immediate Release

Shifting emphasis from pasture to hay production, the Minnesota Pasture Committee today (February 16) made preliminary plans for a series of eight regional pasture-hay field days to be held throughout the state next June. The committee, which includes representatives of farm organizations, seed companies, machinery dealers, and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, met at University Farm.

The field days, first of their kind ever held in Minnesota, will replace the annual recognition banquet for leading pasture farmers during the past two years.

Exact dates for the field days will not be decided until early May, according to Paul M. Burson, chairman of the State Pasture Committee. At that time local county agents will be able to determine the best time for the days, taking into consideration the progress of the hay crops early in the spring.

Emphasis will be placed on two phases of farming at the days. They are improvement of hay crops and pastures and reduction of labor in hay making.

Tentative sites for the day have been selected in Hennepin, Goodhue, Blue Earth, Nobles, Kandiyohi, West Ottertail, East Polk and Carlton counties. Field days will be held on local farms and will be held in practically every type of farming area in the state.

A3699-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 16, 1948

Immediate Release

District championships in the statewide 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest will be decided between February 20 and February 27, when 84 county winners will compete in district contests, broadcasting their speeches over 16 radio stations in Minnesota.

The district contests will be broadcast over WEBC, Duluth, February 20; KROC, Rochester, KATE, Albert Lea, KMHL, Marshall, KWIM, Willmar, KWOA, Worthington, WMFG, Hibbing, and KFAM, St. Cloud, February 21; KUOM, University of Minnesota, February 23; KILO, Crookston, February 25; KVOX, Moorhead, February 27; WCAL, Northfield, WDGY and KSTP, Minneapolis and St. Paul, KYSM, Mankato and KGDE, Fergus Falls, February 28. Winners will compete for the state championship in the state contest to be held at University Farm March 6.

Boys and girls who are participating in this year's event have prepared speeches on the subject, "How Can I Help Maintain World Peace."

County, district and state awards totalling over $1300 are being provided by the Minnesota Jewish council, which is cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in sponsoring the contest for the sixth year.

A-3700-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1948

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fruit can be grown successfully in home gardens in Minnesota if care is taken to select the varieties best adapted to each locality, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today.

To be sure of getting recommended varieties, however, nursery stock should be ordered at once and from a northern nursery, he advised. Minnesota nurseries handle varieties adapted to growing in this state and use hardy root stocks which are especially important in this climate.

According to Snyder, these fruit varieties should prove hardy in all parts of Minnesota: raspberries---Latham, Chief and Indian Summer; strawberries--Dunlap, Premier and Arrowhead, all June-bearing; Gem, Evermore, Wayzata, all everbearing; currants--Red Lake, Cascade; gooseberries--Pixwell, Como, Carie; grapes--Beta, Red Amber, Bluebell, Bluejay, Moonbeam; cherry-plums---Sapa, Opata, Oka and Compass, the latter a pollinizer; plums--Underwood, Redcoat, Kaga (pollinizer) and Ember; crabapples--Chestnut, Whitney, Dolgo, Trail; apples--Erickson, Minnesota 714, Beacon, Duchess, Minjon and Haralson. Fireside, Prairie Spy and Redwell can be grown in southern Minnesota.

Varieties adapted to particular sections of the state are described in Extension Bulletin 224, "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota", available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-3701-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H clubs are responding wholeheartedly in the drive to send seed packets to Europe, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, declared today.

Nearly 300 individual clubs have already reported sending one or more ASTA vegetable seed assortments to friends they designated in Europe or to Church World Service, Inc., which will distribute them to needy persons in 23 European countries.

The packet, which is being handled by many local seed dealers and other commercial enterprises, is designed to provide enough vegetable seed to raise 5 tons of food in Europe. The assortment contains pea, bean, carrot, onion, radish, spinach, turnip, rutabaga, brocolli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, endive, kale, lettuce, leek, parsley, parsnip, squash and tomato seeds.

Four-H clubs and others interested can place their orders through local seed dealers or through their local 4-H club leaders who have forms furnished by county agricultural agents, Kittleson says.

The cost of the package is $3.95. The varieties of vegetable seeds in the assortment have been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as suitable for growing in Europe.

The American Seed Trade association, cooperating with local seed men, takes care of all packaging and furnishes seed at cost.

A-3702-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1948

Immediate Release

Four-H club members enrolled in the fall farrow project will have the opportunity to show their prize pigs at two spring barrow shows scheduled in March, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, announced today.

The second annual West Central Minnesota barrow show will be held at Montevideo, March 16, and the fourth annual Minnesota Spring Barrow Show at Albert Lea, March 19-20. The Montevideo show will consist entirely of 4-H entries from western Minnesota while the Albert Lea show will have special 4-H classes for entrants from both Minnesota and Iowa.

Over $500 in 4-H prizes is being offered at Montevideo and $1,400 at Albert Lea.

The Montevideo show is being sponsored by local business interests and the program is being arranged by a special committee of county agents and extension service workers. Included on the committee are county agents Verlon Welch, Chippewa; George M. Gehant, Yellow Medicine; Wayne Weiser, Lac Qui Parle; and Frank Svoboda, Renville; and Osgood T. Magnuson, state 4-H club agent at University Farm.

Thirty-five entries are expected from Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, Renville, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, Grant, Swift, East Ottertail, Traverse, Big Stone and Kandiyohi counties at the Montevideo event. Several winners in this show will exhibit at the state barrow show at Albert Lea.

A-3703-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1948

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Membership in the Dairy Herd Improvement associations doubled in Minnesota during 1947, Ramer D. Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm, revealed today.

Minnesota now has 94 associations, with 99 supervisors testing 2,500 herds and more than 45,000 cows each month, Leighton says. In 1946 only 1,000 herds and 19,000 cows were tested through Minnesota's 42 DHIA associations, and on January 1, 1945, there were only 33 active associations with 792 herds and 14,000 cows on test.

The benefits of DHIA to herd owners, according to Leighton, "multiply in accord with their own interests and the consecutive years the herd remains on test."

Herd owners in DHIA learn to practice the principal factors for herd improvement--cow culling and feeding and breeding. "The dairyman in DHIA learns rather quickly that he saves feed by having records as a guide to feeding according to production, feeding the cow to meet her need for body maintenance and production of milk."

The herd owner also learns through DHIA to keep records for comparison on a dam and daughter basis and from these to select and to improve his herd. He learns to keep alert to "any or all conditions that affect production or reproduction."

These benefits are offered with the cooperation of the county agricultural agent. With his advice and cooperation, dairymen hold meetings, organize membership, financing, method of operation, and hiring of a test-supervisor. Type and kind of records are an important part of this organization.

Assisting in this project, according to Leighton, are the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 17, 1948

Immediate Release

One million pounds of lamb have been added to the nation's meat supply as a result of one 4-H project carried by 250 4-H club members in Minnesota.

The project is the 1947 western lamb project which recently was completed when the club members sold their fed lambs at 10 special sales throughout the state, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

Each fall in early October club members purchase 15, 30 or more lambs from western ranges to fatten during the winter. Four or five months later the lambs are offered for sale at the series of lamb sales arranged by county agents and 4-H staff members.

"That club members do an excellent job in feeding their lambs is shown by the high percentage of the animals grading either good or choice," declares Osgood Magnuson, state 4-H club agent who is in charge of the project. "This year over 95 per cent of the lambs graded in these upper categories."

The success of the sales and the project this year and the excellent cooperation given by both local businessmen and packers insures another series of sales next year, Magnuson adds.

A-3705-HS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 17 1948

TO: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

RE: National 4-H Club Week - March 1-7, 1948

March first to seventh has been designated as National 4-H Club Week.

No doubt every county in the state will observe the week in some special way. Some counties may want to put special emphasis on getting parents better acquainted with 4-H club work by inviting them to attend special local 4-H club meetings. Other may want to make a drive during the week to acquaint every eligible boy and girl with 4-H club work and invite them to join a club.

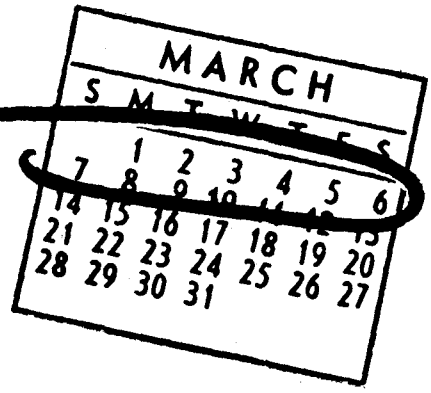
I am enclosing a booklet giving suggestions on what may be done during National 4-H Club Week. I am sorry that only one copy can be sent but we received only one copy for each county in the state.

If we can be of further help to you, be sure to let us know. Wishing you a very successful week, March 1-7, I am

A. J. Kittleson
State 4-H Club Leader

AJK:RE
Enclosure

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB WEEK
March 1-7, 1948



What it is: It's "get going with the spring season" time for 1,700,000 farm boys and girls in 4-H Clubs.

What the Clubs Will Do: Without much national fanfare the boys and girls in 74,000 clubs over the country will (1) meet with their adult leaders and advisers and talk over how best to carry their agreed-on projects, (2) make an inventory in order to see that they have all needed supplies and equipment, (3) plan new projects, (4) visit other boys and girls in the community and invite them to attend meetings, join, and help, and (5) plan special local public gatherings, exhibits, citizenship ceremonies, radio programs, and other activities to help explain club work to all, and make it mean more to farm boys and girls as well as to the general public.

Theme: The special theme for 4-H Club Week and through 1948 is "Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow."

Who 4-H Club Members Are: Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 who have agreed to "learn to do by doing" some phase of farming, homemaking, or community activity, under the guidance of cooperative extension workers (county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club agents) and the local leaders trained by them.

Each club elects its own officers from its membership and conducts the affairs of the club through democratic procedure. The club members plan the program and select their own demonstrations based on individual and community farm and home needs. They discuss problems of their communities and work out ways to help solve them.

4-H Club Members Last Year:

- Learned and demonstrated the best methods of growing foods needed at home and abroad, with 100,000 acres of vegetable gardens, 9 million chickens, 716,000 head of livestock, and 440,000 acres of food and feed crops.
- They learned and helped practice conservation by canning 15 million quarts of food, making or repairing 2 million

garments, improving 472,000 rooms, adopting soil and water conservation practices on 127,000 acres, and planting and caring for 51,000 acres of forest trees.

- They guarded their own and their community's health by having periodic health examinations, taking part in organized recreation, checking and improving their health habits, preparing and serving meals in keeping with food needs of the family, taking first aid and home nursing courses, and improving health and safety conditions around the home and community.

- They are launching a program for an internation exchange of visits with farm youth of other countries. They gave and collected money, food, clothing, and other needed supplies for those in distress in other countries.

- They are learning how to be more understanding citizens through running their own meetings, discussing world peace issues and responsibilities, and acting as leaders in their clubs and in community undertakings.

4-H Club work is the youth part of the whole-family-approach educational program in agriculture and homemaking of the Cooperative Extension Service. In this Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural college, and the counties pool their funds and efforts in one program to take to farm people the latest results of research and scientific agricultural and homemaking experience. This is largely done through cooperative extension agents that are employed in almost every county. About 186,000 farm men and women and older youth serve as voluntary local 4-H leaders. Many of them are among the 14,000,000 former 4-H members.

Into The Homes

"4-H Club work--to fulfill its greatest opportunity--must reach into the home life of the members. What they do in their meetings, what they learn in their camps, should be reflected in their everyday home lives. There are the little courtesies, the new, better ways of doing their work jobs, the fine cooperative spirit, the joyful, wholesome recreation--all these should be a part of home life.

"As leaders we shall be rated largely by the effects which 4-H Club work has on the home life of our boys and girls. Let us build it firmly into their every activity--for in so doing we will be developing a more responsible citizenship for the world of tomorrow."

-- I. B. Boggs

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 17, 1948

To all counties

Note: Here are two stories, one designed for prairie counties, the other for woodland areas. Use the one suitable for your area.

FORESTRY IS PROJECT OPEN TO 4-H MEMBERS

(For wooded areas)

Planting or renovating farmstead shelterbelts, raising nursery stock and harvesting forest products are some of the activities offered to _____ county 4-H'ers in the new forestry project, says County Agent _____, in announcing its addition to the list of projects club members may carry. Learning to know and appreciate Minnesota's trees is another phase of the project.

Because forest protection is of great importance in wooded areas in the state, various ways of protecting our forests will be of interest to many 4-H'ers. Learning to fight fires, establishing a fire fighting unit in the 4-H club, constructing fire lines around the wooded areas of the farm by plowing or discing are all possibilities suggested to members who carry the project. Preventing livestock from grazing through the timbered areas by constructing and maintaining a fence around the woodlot will also be emphasized.

Estimating the timber in standing trees and the lumber contents of logs, improving woodlands by cutting and proper harvesting of trees are included in one phase of the project. Tapping sugar maples and keeping records of sap production will also be encouraged. Harvesting pulpwood, lumber, posts, fuelwood and sap for maple syrup will provide a source of income for older club members.

Further information on the project as well as record sheets will soon be available at the county extension office.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 17, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

USE NEW TIMETABLES
FOR CANNING MEAT

Canning timetables, like fashions, can be outdated. To get a good product when canning meat and one which will keep well, follow the new improved timetables set up by the Bureau of Human Nutrition of the United States Department of Agriculture and always use a pressure cooker, advises County Home Demonstration Agent _____ (Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.)

The new timetables are based on intensive research by the Bureau. Suggested processing temperature for meats is now 10 pounds pressure instead of 15 pounds pressure which was formerly recommended. The scientific studies have shown that processing at 10 pounds gives a product which keeps just as well but has better flavor, texture and vitamin value. Another advantage of the new timetable is that the canning can be done with a saving of time and fuel.

For beef, pork, lamb, veal and boned chicken, recommended processing time is 75 minutes for pint glass jars and 90 minutes for quart glass jars at 10 pounds pressure. Chicken with bone in it requires 65 minutes for pints and 75 minutes for quarts, the difference in time lying in the faster heat penetration when the bone is left in.

Detailed information on canning meat and the latest timetables based on the scientific studies of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics are given in "Home Canning of Meat," USDA leaflet AWI 110, available from the county extension office. _____ urges homemakers who plan to can meat to stop in for a copy.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 17, 1948

To all counties

OIL SHORTAGE
CHANGES CHICK
RAISING PLANS

With a shortage of fuel oil, many farmers may turn to electric brooders this spring, says County Agent _____. If they do, they should exercise special care to insure good results.

Information supplied by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, indicates that several special precautions should be taken. The reason is that electric brooders do not heat the room, as do oil and coal brooders, but heat only the area directly under the hover. In addition, there is no central source of heat toward which the chicks can move when they feel cold.

Temperatures under the hover of an electric brooder should run 10 to 15 degrees higher than coal and oil brooders, 105 degrees being about the right starting temperature. If chicks are too warm they will run outside the hover, but there is always a warm area to return to.

To reduce trouble from dampness have an extra platform of boards or insulating board under the hover, Miss Cooke advises. This should be raised from the floor by half-inch cleats.

Since the only heat is under the hover, feeders and waterers should extend under the hover to encourage feeding. Arrange them in fan shape, extending partly under the hover, moving them farther out as the chicks begin to spend more time away from the hover.

Another point to keep in mind is that the electric brooder does not promote ventilation. Therefore, watch ventilation closely and adjust windows to prevent excessive dampness.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 17, 1948

To all counties

PLANT SOME OF THESE
VARIETIES FOR FREEZING

Varieties of garden vegetables and fruits superior for canning are not always of high quality for freezing, says County Agent _____. Since the first step toward getting a good quality frozen product is to select varieties that freeze well, _____ urges _____ County families with home freezers or locker space to plant some varieties of fruits and vegetables adapted to freezing.

Among vegetable varieties recommended for freezing by J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, are: asparagus - Washington; cauliflower - Snowball; broccoli - Italian green sprouting; lima beans - Fordhook Bush (large), Henderson Bush (small) and Burpee's Improved Bush; peas - Thomas Laxton, dark-podded Thomas Laxton, Little Marvel, Teton and Glacier; green-podded snap beans - Kentucky Wonder (pole) and Stringless Green Pod; spinach - Long Standing Bloomsdale and Kind of Denmark; sweet corn - Golden Bantam types and Golden Midget. Hybrid types of corn are best because of their uniform maturity.

Fruits from the garden best for freezing include cantaloupe, strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb. Among varieties preferred for freezing are: cantaloupe - a firm-meated variety such as Bender's Surprise or Sugar Rock; rhubarb - McDonald Red, though most varieties are satisfactory; red raspberries - Latham, Chief, Madawaska; strawberries - Dunlap, Burgundy, Wayzata, Arrowhead and Gem.

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 18, 1948

SPECIAL TO WEST CENTRAL COUNTIES

Entries from nearly a dozen west central Minnesota counties are expected at the Montevideo 4-H barrow show, March 16, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

The show, which is being sponsored by Montevideo businessmen, will offer $500 in prizes to the top entries. Club members enrolled in the fall farrow 4-H pig project are eligible to show.

Two classes of entries will be accepted, says Kittleson. They are the pen of three barrows and the individual barrow. Several of the winners of the event will show at the annual state spring barrow show at Albert Lea, March 19-20.

Arrangements for the program are being made by a committee of extension workers including county agents Verlon Welch, Chippewa county; George H. Gehant, Yellow Medicine county; Wayne Weiser, Lac Qui Parle county; and Frank Svoboda, Renville county; and Osgood Magnuson, state 4-H club agent at University Farm.

Entries in the barrow show are expected from Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, Renville Yellow Medicine, Redwood, Grant, Swift, East Ottertail, Traverse, Big Stone and Kandiyohi counties.

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1948

Immediate Release

A Kinghead weed can now sprout without fear of being mistaken for a beggartick. Minnesota farmers now have a means of identifying weeds in their early stages and launching their control campaigns when they are most effective.

Three men at University Farm have produced a guide that can be used by farmers in trying to decide whether spraying with a selective herbicide such as 2,4-D or the dinitro herbicides, Sinox W and Dow's Selective, would be advisable. It may also be of use to the farmer in choosing land for flax and other crops that are poor competitors with weeds.

These men are R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy, A. H. Larson, assistant professor of agricultural botany, and R. G. Robinson, research fellow in agronomy, authors of Bulletin 397, "Weed Seedlings", just published by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

This guide can be helpful in attacking weeds in their early, most susceptible stages and reducing the over-all cost of control. It can be used not only by farmers but by county agents, weed inspectors, high school instructors and students and other investigators.

Produced as the result of a definite need for such information, it contains drawings of 28 weed species prepared by University Farm staff artist Charles M. Arndt, together with descriptions of these species and nine others. Species included are dicotyledonous annuals and biennials important in Minnesota crops, especially flax. Grass weeds have been omitted since a study for this group is already available and since they are not controlled by present selective herbicides.

According to the authors, "Counts of number of weeds per square foot by species can be made in the spring while the plants are still young and late seedlings may be identified almost at emergence. Weed growth can also be classified by species."

A-3706-FH

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1948

FOR RELEASE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 12 NOON

(with mat)

Appointment of Carol D. Sanstead as state 4-H club agent was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm. As club agent Miss Sanstead will assist in the organization and direction of statewide 4-H activities in Minnesota.

Miss Sanstead has been club agent in Douglas county since June, 1946. Previous to that she taught home economics and science in Alexandria and Enderlin, North Dakota, high schools. She holds a B. S. Degree from North Dakota Agricultural college.

A-3707-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1948

Immédiate Release

Anette Haseth, 16-year-old 4-H girl from Sargeant, Mower county, is competing today (Friday, February 20) for the national cherry pie baking championship. The contest, which is being held in the Morrison hotel, Chicago, is open to high school girls or recent graduates 15-20 years old. Only one representative competes from each state.

Anette was chosen Minnesota's representative when she was named champion 4-H pie baker as a result of a pie baking contest at the Minnesota State Fair.

A high school sophomore in Austin, Anette lives on a farm near there with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Haseth. She has been an active 4-H member for seven years.

Last year's contestant from Minnesota, Bernice Hadselford, Duluth, placed sixth in the national competition. The national cherry pie baking champion will be awarded $200 cash plus a trip to the White House.

A-3708-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 19, 1948

Immediate Release

The recent shift toward marketing hogs at heavier weights constitutes a definite threat to our feed conservation program, Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm, said today.

With market weights above normal, savings in grain made by our producers last fall are slipping through our fingers.

For the past month hogs have been coming to market at an average of three pounds heavier than last year. This means that market weights are now approaching a record high and that producers are feeding more grain in spite of the feed shortage on many farms. Some of this increase in weight, of course, may be due to farmers selling heavier bred sows early this year.

This trend is in contrast with the savings recorded last September through December. During that time weights averaged 5 to 15 pounds under the same period in 1946.

Not only does this trend threaten feed supplies on farms and world food supplies, but it also endangers the future of many farmers' livestock production, Miller says. Producers should conserve feed supplies if they are to maintain their breeding stock for the time when they will again want to expand livestock production.

The shift toward heavier hogs means that we should intensify our conservation efforts, Miller declares. Marketing hogs at lighter weights is a cardinal principle in our conservation program and should not be abandoned. The extra weight placed on hogs is partly less essential fat and takes much needed grain from other important uses.

Gains at lighter weights require less grain and are more economical than gains above the 200 pound level, Miller says. In addition, hogs at about 220-230 pounds command top prices with a definite advantage over heavier weights.

In addition to returning to marketing hogs at lighter weights, Miller points to more efficient feeding of well-balanced rations strong in protein supplements as an essential feed conservation.

A-3709-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 20, 1948

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Chicks will grow better and there will be less trouble with cannabalism if, from the start, they have a chance to spread out into cooler areas. A wire-floored range shelter set alongside the brooder house with a connecting door is ideal for this purpose.-- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Fruit trees, especially grapes, should be pruned the first warm days this spring. Grapes bleed severely if pruning is delayed until the sap starts to flow.-- L. C. Snyder.

* * * * *

Don't depend on your judgement alone in selecting breeding stock. Ear notching and keeping records on this spring's litters will give you a good start when you come to select breeding stock next fall.-- H. G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

If you are shifting from an oil to an electric brooder, remember that electric brooders heat only the area directly under the hover. Have temperatures under an electric brooder run 10 to 15 degrees higher than coal or oil burners or about 105 degrees. Since the heat is only under the hovers, extend the waterers and feeders under the hover to encourage feeding. -- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Chilling is responsible for the loss of 15 to 20 per cent of our early pigs. Investing in an electric brooder or providing artificial feed will cut down this loss. Even a hot bottle in a box with good wool cloth insulation will help save pigs that otherwise might be lost by chilling.-- H.G.Zavoral.

* * * * *

Recommended barley varieties for 1948 includes Barbless (Wisc. 38), Kindred, Mars and Peatland. The much-discussed Montcalm has been tested only two years by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station so no definite recommendation can be made. It has yielded well and is similar to Wisc. 38 in maturity and strength of straw. However, it has shown susceptibility to stem rust, loose smut, mildew and spot blotch.-- J.W. Lambert.

* * * * *

Superphosphate will give you better results for the money you invest than rock phosphate. It is cheaper, more effective and requires less labor. Only three per cent of rock phosphate is available or acts as a fertilizer. In superphosphate 20 per cent or more phosphorus is available.-- Paul M. Burson.

* * * * *

Treating flax seed with 1½ ounces of New Improved Ceresan per bushel always is good business. This is especially important if the flax has been injured in threshing or storage. Treatment of injured seed places a layer of protective fungicide over the seed coat cracks and prevents the entrance of rot-producing molds.-- M.B.Moore.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

ALSO USE CARRYOVER FROM LAST TIME.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Athelene Scheid, for the past year and a half state 4-H club agent, has been appointed extension clothing specialist at University Farm. She succeeds Alice Linn, who has taken a position as federal extension clothing specialist in Washington, D.C. As state clothing specialist, Miss Scheid will conduct projects in clothing and textiles, prepare and organize subject matter to be used in teaching clothing work in home demonstration groups.

Before becoming state 4-H club agent, Miss Scheid taught home economics in Annandale, Good Thunder, Waseca and Mankato. She holds a B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota and has attended Iowa State college and the University of Wisconsin.

A-3710-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Amy Wessel, district home demonstration supervisor for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, has accepted a three-months' assignment, beginning March 1, as visiting expert with the U.S. Office of Military Government for Germany in connection with women's activities and women's education.

Miss Wessel will work with women's organizations in Germany. She will continue the women's program which has been established by Dr. Katherine Holtzclaw, chairman of the division of home economics of the Georgia State College for Women, who spent some time in Germany with the Office of Military Government.

A-3711-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Competition for district championships in the statewide 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest will end this week. The final district contests are scheduled for February 28, Glenn Prickett, assistant state club leader supervising the event, said today. The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish council, is sponsoring the contest.

Sixteen radio stations are broadcasting the speeches of the 84 county winners, who are competing in 15 districts. All speeches are prepared by the boys and girls taking part, on the subject, "How Can I Help Maintain World Peace."

County winners reported to date include: Jeannie Wenzel, Aitkin; Edward Weckerly, Constance; Shirley Moffitt, Detroit Lakes; Carol Mae Rennemo, Kelliher; Dick Barthelemy, Sauk Rapids; Jean Skundberg, Beardsley; Delphine Tacheny, Mankato; Mary Griebel, New Ulm; Opal Finifrock, Barnum.

Duella Molnau, Chaska; Jackie McDowell, Backus; John Rolloff, Montevideo; Carol Johnson, Lindstrom; Rose Marie Grommesh, Barnesville; Yvonne Peterson, Clearbrook; Edgar Stoesz, Mountain Lake; James Blazina, Aitkin; Richard Angus, Farmington; Janet Brandli, Kasson; Alice Manske, Blue Earth; Carole Hanson, Ellendale; Betty Lou Meyer, Caledonia; Frances Rixen, Park Rapids; Joan Heckenlaible, Isanti; Norma Reed, Bovey; Dennis Frederickson, Windom; Alice Carlson, Mora; Marcella Gustafson, Blomkest; Ardyce Johnson, Garfield; Anita Erickson, Goodhue; Joan Nelson, Tracy.

--more--

D orothy Hanson, Border; Harold Klefsaas, Madison; George Delehanty, Montgomery; Dorothy Wandro, Mahnomen; Joan Edman, Alvarado; LeRoy Olson, Guckeen; Marilyn Jergens, Biscay; Janice Schneiter, Grove City; Allyne Jane Anderson, Milaca; Ruth Swanson, Little Falls; Donald McGillivray, LeRoy; Frederic Berreau, Woodstock; Mary Ann Magee, Ellsworth; Margaret Scherfenberg, Hendrum.

James Rabehl, Rochester; Grace Otnes, Fergus Falls; LuBell Garber, Dent; Kermit Finstad, Thief River Falls; Lois Thomsen, Sandstone; Joyce Scheerhoorn, Pipestone; Omar Kaste, Fertile; Donna Brings, St. Paul; Robert Gagnon, Red Lake Falls; Beulah Meiners, Vesta; Elaine Brown, Lonsdale; Jean Paulsen, Steen.

Donna Mae Kvien, Pinecreek; Mary Althoen, Biwabik; Charlene Gilberg, Duluth; Jean Hickman, Shakopee; Dolly Ann Johnson, Zimmerman.

Alex Didier, St. Martin; Beverly Robinson, St. Paul; Beverly Grossman, Hancock; Emma Eliason, Milan; Mary Lou Solid, Bertha; Norma Jean Bennett, Plainview; Ellen Malone, Wadena; Lola Kanne, Waseca; Dorothy Johnson, Scandia; Margaret Russell, Madelia; Ronald Hendrickson, Rothsay; Lorraine Abbott, St. Charles; Carol Jones, Monticello; and Vivian Langdon, Canby.

A-3712-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota's first Soybean Institute will be held at University Farm, March 4-5, J. O. Christianson, director of University of Minnesota Agricultural Short Courses, announced today.

Pointing to the importance of the conference, J. W. Lambert, assistant agronomist, chairman of arrangements, declares, "Minnesota's soybean industry has now established itself as an important part of the state's agriculture. Minnesota now ranks fourth in soybean production, with approximately 1,000,000 acres producing nearly 15,000,000 bushels of beans every year."

The first day of the program will emphasize production of soybeans on the farm. George M. Strayer, Secretary of the American Soybean Association, Chicago, will open the conference, speaking on "Don't Sell Soybeans Short."

Later University of Minnesota farm management and soils specialists, agronomists and plant pathologists will discuss problems encountered in growing soybeans in Minnesota.

Omer W. Herrmann, Assistant Research Administrator with the Research and Marketng Administrating, Washington, D.C., will headline the short course banquet the first evening, March 4, at Coffman Memorial Union. Herrmann will tell how the provisions of the recently enacted Hope-Flanagan Act will aid in furthering soybean research on both the state and the national level.

Emphasis at the second day of the course will be placed on disease problems, the processors' preferences as to soybeans, orderly marketing and storage problems.

A-3713-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 24, 1948

To all counties

PLAN NOW TO ADD
TO SHELTER BELT

Old shelter belts which do not give sufficient protection from cold winter winds are more an aggravation than a help and can be renovated to serve their functions adequately, according to _____, County Agent.

A plan for planting farmstead shelter belts is presented in the newly revised Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting the Farmstead Shelter Belt." It can be obtained from the county extension office.

With the aid of this bulletin, farmers can start planning now to add rows of trees and a snow catch to their old belt. From the plan worked out in detail on paper the farmer will know what trees to order and what ground cultivation is necessary for preparation of the belt.

A good shelter belt, according to Raymond J. Wood, extension forester, University Farm, is planted on the north and west sides of the farmstead. There should be at least 8-10 rows of trees in the main belt besides several rows of low-growing trees or shrubs outside and away from the main belt to serve as a snow catch. The belt should be long enough in either direction to give full protection to all the buildings.

Only by planting a well-planned shelter belt can the farmer expect it to help save fuel and protect his livestock, according to Wood.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 24 1948

To all counties

MONTCALM BARLEY
BEING TESTED AT U.

The new and much discussed Montcalm barley has not been tested sufficiently by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station to allow definite recommendations one way or another, says County Agent _____.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, however, is certifying seed on the basis of two years of tests made in Minnesota. Whether the association will continue to certify after 1948 will depend on results of final testing by the Experiment Station.

To clarify the nature of the new variety, J. W. Lambert, agronomist at University Farm, has given the following information to County Agent _____.

Montcalm barley is a smooth-awned, six-rowed, blue aleurone variety developed at MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada. The variety has been tested two years in Minnesota. The Experiment Station does not make recommendations on crop varieties until they are tested three years.

On the basis of trials here in Minnesota, Montcalm has given comparatively good yields. Its maturity and strength of straw is very similar to Wisconsin 38. In disease nurseries at St. Paul, it has shown susceptibility to stem rust, leaf rust, loose smut, mildew, and spot blotch. This is in contrast to Kindred(L) which is resistant to stem rust and shows some resistance to leaf rust, mildew and spot blotch.

On the basis of Canadian standards, Montcalm has excellent malting quality. Preliminary trials in the United States indicate the same thing.

However, since Montcalm has a blue aleurone, it may be discriminated against in price by American maltsters. This character does not have anything to do with malting quality, but U. S. Grain standards at present will not allow a barley which pearls more than 25 per cent blue kernels to be classed as malting barley.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 24 1948

To all counties

NEWTHATCH WHEAT
NOT RECOMMENDED

The famous Newthatch wheat has now been dropped completely from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommended list, County Agent _____, declared today.

Newthatch, which was developed by the University to replace Thatcher, was taken from the recommended list at a recent meeting of agronomists at University Farm. Thatcher had been dropped several years ago.

Regent, which had been recommended on heavier soils in Northwestern Minnesota, was also dropped from the list.

Agronomists at University Farm now recommend Mida for west central and northwestern Minnesota; Pilot for lighter soils in northwestern Minnesota; and Rival for the southern and northeastern part of the state.

Bonda, Mindo and Clinton are the only recommended oat varieties available. The new Minnesota varieties, Andrew and Zephyr, are still to be increased under the direction of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. This means that seed stock of these new varieties will not be available to approved growers for increase until 1949 and to the general public until 1950.

Barley recommendations remain the same as in the past, _____ says. Approved varieties are Barbless or Wisconsin 38, Kindred or "L", Mars and Peatland.

Flax recommendations were not changed by the agronomists. They include Koto, Dakota, and Minerva for all sections; Crystal for west central and northwestern Minnesota; and Redwing for southern Minnesota.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 24, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

CARE IS IMPORTANT IN WASHING WOOL AND RAYON

To get most wear and satisfaction from spun rayon and wool-blended fabrics, it is important to know how to clean and press them, says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. Popular rayon and wool-blended fabrics include gabardines, flannels, coverts, tweeds, basket weaves, jerseys, worsted-type crepes and suitings and soft wool-type crepes.

If the percentage of wool is small, around 30% or less, some of the rayon and wool-blended fabrics may be laundered by hand. However, never attempt to use soap and water on such a fabric unless the label indicates that it is washable, warns Miss Whitfield.

If the material can be washed, use lukewarm water and mild soap. Too hot water will cause wool fibers to shrink and felt. Test the temperature by putting an elbow into the water. The temperature is right if the water seems neither hot nor cold to the touch. After making a rich lather, squeeze suds through and through the garment, avoiding rubbing or soaking. Rinse in several waters to remove any trace of soap.

Drying the fabric slowly will help retain strength of fibers. Rayon and wool-blended fabrics should never be dried in direct sunlight or near heated radiators since fibers will dry out and become brittle.

Always steam press rayon and wool-blended fabrics, using a damp cloth and a moderately hot iron. Never press a garment of this type of material bone dry. It should be slightly damp when pressing is finished and hung in position on a shaped hanger so it will dry in natural lines.

In pressing hems, collars, lapels and other heavy parts of a garment, be sure to use a heavy press cloth to prevent ridges and shine. New seams on a dress sewed at home should be pressed open on the wrong side, using the iron lightly, without a press cloth. Then steam press.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 24, 1948

To all counties

FERTILIZER FOR GARDENS
SHOULD BE ORDERED NOW

Since commercial garden fertilizers high in nitrogen and potash are somewhat scarce, _____ county home gardeners would be wise to anticipate their needs for the coming season and place their orders now, Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist, advises. He points out that some of the wartime fertilizers still on the market are low in potash and nitrogen.

Burson recommends the following garden fertilizers: 4-12-8, 5-10-5, or 8-16-12. For 1,000 square feet of garden space, 15 pounds of these fertilizers will be needed.

If manure is available, it is one of the best garden fertilizers, according to Burson. Besides furnishing organic material, manure is an excellent source of nitrogen and potash. Since it is low in phosphate, the nutrient balance of the manure can be improved by a supplementary application of commercial fertilizer like 0-20-0 superphosphate, 4-12-4 or another of a similar ratio. One pound of manure will be needed per square foot of garden, or 1 bushel per 30 square feet.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1948

Immediate Release

Nearly 50,000 boys and girls who are members of 4-H clubs in Minnesota will observe National 4-H club week March 1 to 7. Special exhibits and meetings to acquaint parents and eligible farm boys and girls with 4-H club work will mark the observance in individual clubs in the counties. Climax of the week in Minnesota will be the 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest at University Farm on Saturday, March 6, in which district winners will compete for the state championship.

A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, said today that National 4-H week offers rural young people between the ages of 10 and 21 a special opportunity to join 4-H clubs in their neighborhood. Boys and girls in 4-H clubs "learn by doing" some phase of farming, homemaking or community activity under the guidance of county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club agents and local leaders. Depending upon their interests, members may select a variety of projects from such fields as crops, animal husbandry and home economics.

In addition to providing young people with an outlet for their special abilities, 4-H gives them a chance to work with other farm boys and girls and an opportunity for wholesome recreation.

Building character and citizenship are among the most important values to be gained through membership in 4-H clubs, however, according to Kittleson. Members elect their own officers and learn to conduct the affairs of the club through democratic procedure. They plan programs and meetings, discuss problems of their communities and work out ways to help solve them.

A-3714-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1948

Immediate Release

All varieties of garden vegetables and fruits are not adapted to freezing. For that reason, J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at University Farm, today urged home gardeners who have home freezers or locker space to plant some varieties that will freeze well.

Among the vegetable varieties recommended by Winter for freezing are: Washington asparagus, Snowball cauliflower, Italian green sprouting broccoli, Fordhook Bush (large) lima beans and Henderson Bush (small) lima beans, Kentucky Wonder (pole) and Stringless Green Pod snap beans, Long Standing Bloomsdale or King of Denmark spinach, Golden Bantam types of sweet corn and Golden Midget. Hybrid types of corn are best because of their uniform maturity. Thomas Laxton, dark-podded Thomas Laxton, Little Marvel, Teton and Glacier are all varieties of peas that freeze well.

Garden fruits best for freezing include cantaloupe, strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb. Among varieties preferred for freezing are: McDonald Red rhubarb, though most rhubarb varieties are satisfactory; Latham, Chief and Madawaska raspberries; Dunlap, Burgundy, Wayzata, Arrowhead and Gem strawberries; firm-meated varieties of cantaloupe, such as Bender's Surprise and Sugar Rock.

A-3715-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1948

Immediate Release

The Freeman Medal for Student leadership on University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus, will be awarded at a special assembly to be held at University Farm, Friday evening, March 5, Henry Schmitz, Dean of College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, announced today.

The award will be made as a part of a program which will combine the performance of the College Choir, the Literary Club and a leadership assembly.

The Freeman medal will be given "that senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St. Paul campus". First winner of the award was Kenneth W. Ingwalson, who is now the civilian in charge of the food education program of the American Military Government in Germany. He was honored in 1930-31. Last year's winner was Louise Godwin, Minneapolis.

Students in charge of planning the assembly include: Patricia Thurston, Faribault, president of the Ag. Student council; Eleanor Phillips, St. Paul, the College of Agriculture Choir; Marion Larson, Thief River Falls, and Harvard Thoele, 1309 East 4th Street, St. Paul, the Literary Club.

A-3716-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1948

Immediate Release

The Minnesota 4-H club movement has already supplied over 1,000 ASTA garden assortment seed packets for distribution to needy persons in Europe, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, announced today.

Practically every county in the state is cooperating in the drive to have each 4-H club send one seed assortment abroad. By March 15, 4-H contributions are expected to pass the 1500 mark.

Twenty-four varieties of seeds are included in the packet which is made up by commercial seed companies in cooperation with the American Seed Trade association according to specifications set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This contribution of 4-H clubs will provide Europeans with 10,000,000 pounds of food, Kittleson estimates.

A-3717-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 26, 1948

Immediate Release

Old man weather's rapidly changing mind is responsible for the needles on many evergreens turning brown and apparently dying in many Minnesota yards.

The warm winter sun starts needle growth during the day, but the cold winter evenings come along to nip the growth and turn the needles brown, explains Raymond Wood, extension forester at University Farm. Injury on pines, spruce and red cedar have been especially severe this winter.

The injury is most common on the south side of the trees where the sun can reach the needles during the day.

There is no remedy for the situation for most trees, Wood reports. Shading small evergreens or seedlings on the south and south-west sides with boards will prevent injury, however.

Where injury has not been too severe, the trees will recover. In these cases the buds were not injured and new needles will be produced again in the spring.

A-3718-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 26, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Last year Minnesota's 91 county agents made 35,000 farm visits, spoke at 5,000 meetings, conducted 600 tours, and had 185,000 visitors to their offices.

* * * * *

Fruit trees, especially grapes, should be pruned the first warm days this spring. Grapes bleed severely if pruning is delayed until the sap starts to flow.

* * * * *

Don't forget to treat all your grain seed before seeding this spring, advises R. C. Rose, extension plant pathlogist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Giving your farm machinery a last-minute check over before the spring rush will save time and money later.

* * * * *

Latest information on crop yields of small grain varieties is included in Miscellaneous Report 4, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops," published at University Farm. Copies may be obtained through your local county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

* * * * *

The danger of corn borer damage is great in all corn producing areas of the state. First step in control is clean plowing of stubble, preferably in the fall but at least before the end of May.

* * * * *

It's a good idea to order your nursery stock from a northern nursery because their varieties are more likely to be adapted to Minnesota climatic conditions.

* * * * *

Pigs need roomy, dry quarters to make best gains.

* * * * *

Hay is the farmer's cheapest feed. If you ran short this winter, make plans now for your 1949-1950 needs.

* * * * *

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.

Ear notching and keeping records on this spring's litters will help you produce good breeding stock next fall.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

Home management specialists suggest that an improved mental attitude toward disliked household tasks will help reduce fatigue.

* * * * *

This past year 70,000 rural women in Minnesota received help on some phase of homemaking through their home demonstration agents.

* * * * *

Since bending requires 43 per cent more energy than standing, fatigue can be reduced by arranging laundry equipment to avoid bending.

* * * * *

If the outside stalks of celery have tough strings, use the slotted paring knife on them, suggests Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. The coarse stalks will seem almost as tender as the hearts.

* * * * *

Early this month start indoors such annuals as lobelia, sweet alyssum, snapdragons and petunias.

* * * * *

If you plan to do some home yard beautification this spring, "Landscaping the Farmstead," Extension Bulletin 250 will help you. Get a copy at the county extension office.

* * * * *

Rinse the cup with hot water before measuring syrup or molasses to make it easier to pour.

* * * * *

An omelet is a good main dish for a Lenten meal when dressed up with mushroom, tomato or cheese sauce or topped with vegetables.

* * * * *

Cook all egg dishes slowly, University Farm nutritionists advise.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
February 27, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 3, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Bottle Diplomacy

It is strange what virtue simple materials achieve when they are put in a bottle covered by an attractive label. Our local druggist was telling about an old time "Horse Doctor" who prescribed for hundreds of sick animals some 30 years ago. I imagine the old fellow was not too familiar with modern drugs, but the psychological effect of sending the owner to town for a prescription at the drugstore was most beneficial.

In this particular case, "Doc", whose only diploma came from the School of Hard Knocks, had a favorite remedy, an ingredient used in his prescriptions for almost every ailment. The drugstore always kept a big supply on hand for his particular use. It was "Fluid Extract of Zea Mays." Of course, that is nothing but corn oil and perfectly harmless in the quantities prescribed, but the joke was that he almost always added on the label, "Feed no corn while the animal is sick."

Undoubtedly some of the animals got well and "Doc" probably collected some of his fees, most of which he used for personal prescriptions, also coming from a bottle but with a different label. The whole process is nothing new. Fortunes have been made by a lot of enterprising individuals who packaged some cheap material as ointment, fluid or pill, did extensive advertising and sold it at a fancy price. Druggists could probably write some hair-raising stories about such transactions in the "Good Old Days."

We suckers still pay embroidered prices for bottles and jars of simple things which could be supplied in less convenient form for pennies in place of dollars. Th Food and Drugs people protect us from some of the most harmful preparations, but the

do not save us from our folly of looking upon a well-packaged product as something akin to magic. Some of them are!

Of course, when we are sick or an animal is ailing, we want a drug to help relieve the situation if it is at all possible. In order to do this, a veterinarian or a doctor must be familiar with the hundreds of drugs available for specific remedies. Still, I'll bet that many a Doc prescribes sugar pills when he thinks the ailment is mostly imaginary. They're as good as anything and the patient is content.

On the other hand, the modern use of drugs is miraculous. Anyone who has seen a cow with milk fever, stiff and apparently about to die, is amazed when a tiny bit of material, injected into her blood stream, lets her get up and walk over to the manger to start eating. I'm all for drugs when they are intelligently prescribed and properly used, but like so many other things in this world they can be and are misused. Then they become harmful and even dangerous.

The papers are full of advertisements which overstate the qualities of the products they are offering. We have to take a pinch of salt along with their claims. For instance, I have gargled, washed, bathed with products that have been lauded to the skies, put on a new personality-enhancing tie and gone out among 'em, but the gals didn't flock around and certainly none of them offered to kiss me. The ads didn't say anything about age and conformation as a handicap, but that must be it. Certainly the ads wouldn't exaggerate!

Too often we're looking for the easy way. We buy something behind a nice label and expect that it will make up for our own shortcomings. Perfumed soap won't eliminate a nasty disposition or pink pills correct the effects of self-indulgence. Vitamins won't take the place of a proper ration or hormones substitute for good breeding. I've read that a silk purse has been made from a sow's ear, through the magic of modern chemistry, but the most effective operation is to make the silk purse out of silk and use the sow's ear for glue.

What Dad used to call "Horse Sense" is still a rare and valuable commodity. So far at least, it hasn't been put up in a bottle, advertised in colored pictures or sold with an appropriate label. Along with draft horses, it seems to have been discarded in favor of pills and nostrums which look easy but may lead to ills worse than those we now have. We're dosing ourselves with "Fluid Extract of Zea Mays" while our war-sick country needs plain ordinary hard work and horse sense as a basic ration.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 1 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 10, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

CLEAN, DRY AND WARM

On thousands of farms, young animals are hurrying to be born. Barns and sheds as well as brooder houses are full of pigs, lambs and baby chicks. It's harvest time for the livestock men, but what a rush and a headache it sometimes is! Lights are on at the barn late at night and early in the morning. Many a man is only getting cat naps these days as he watches for trouble which may need his attention at any minute.

It is all very simple, as every experienced stockman knows. A young animal that is clean, dry and warm, just needs a good supply of milk to start it well on the way to market. There's no more to it than when the city man figures 1000 eggs in the incubator should mean 500 broilers at top prices and 500 hens to lay 220 eggs a year each. It's so simple that lots of folks have gone broke, trying to make it work.

Clean is perhaps the easiest for most people. An ample supply of chopped straw mixed with the proper fork work and plenty of elbow grease provides a sanitary bed, but it has to be done over and over, requiring close attention and ample preparation ahead of time. Plenty of fresh bedding usually makes a dry bed, too, but poorly ventilated buildings will frost up, and then as they get warm, the water drips from ceiling and wall. We can build insulated walls, but they're expensive. We can move more air through the building, but then it's cold. There's a big field for the engineers—to keep inexpensive buildings dry. A straw shed shines in these particulars, but it has other drawbacks.

I can't tell you how to keep your buildings dry. I'm waiting for someone to tell me. We built a hog house last fall, and it is dry, but the cost, at least in

these times, is prohibitive. We want to try farrowing the year around, so perhaps we will be justified in the expense of insulation, but for one crop of pigs a year, it's doubtful. It certainly is a joy to work in.

On the last point, warm, there may be some difference of opinion. Wisconsin is raising dairy calves in a cold barn. Most of us have seen calves whose ears have been frozen off and the calf pulled through all right. Lambs will stand a lot of cold, but a new-born pig, even if it's dry, hasn't much covering and he gets pretty dumpy unless there is a chance to warm up at least now and then. He may survive by snuggling up to the old sow, but too often she is bewildered by her numerous offspring and fails to count them every time she lies down. After a while their ranks are reduced to the number she can count.

Most any young animal does better if it can get warm when it wants to, and all sorts of ingenious ideas have been tried for accomplishing this purpose. Chick brooders are routine for poultrymen, and brooders of some kind are gaining in favor for pigs and lambs. A corner creep with an electric unit for heat is common, but in one case a sow laid across the opening and the pigs were scorched. Ever so often some fancy contraption burns up a barn.

Here again we should have some more help from the agricultural engineers. Suppose a man can't arrange to put electricity in every pen. What can he do? The best answer may be to farrow later when sunshine replaces the howling blizzards. Still there should be some way of providing the good qualities of a straw shed without the bad features of a leaky roof, unhandy arrangement, no light and the difficulty of keeping it clean.

After 25 years of raising hogs in makeshift quarters, we're enjoying the luxurious pleasure of a good hog barn. The pigs keep it warm without the stove going. It is dry enough and the ventilation through the slatted ceiling and straw above is excellent. We do have frost in the loft and perhaps we'll need more air outlets there than the vents we have, but at least the lower part is dry and comfortable. We're hoping to save enough more pigs to make a fair payment on the added cost. We will know better when the farrowing season is over. Anyway, we're saving a lot of disagreeable labor and the pigs seem to be comfortable. That's a good start.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 1 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 17, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Horse Thieves

It's no disgrace to be called a "Horse Thief" in Waseca County. Horse Thief Detective, that is. It's an old and honorable organization, founded in 1864 by desperate farmers who had little confidence in the efficiency of their elected law enforcement officers when it came to apprehending horsethieves or recovering stolen property.

Those were troublesome times, back in 1861 to '65 when a large proportion of the able-bodied young men were away with the Union armies. In 1862, the Indian Massacres around New Ulm almost drove the white settlers out of Minnesota. Thirty-eight Sioux were hanged at Mankato December 26, 1862, but roving bands of Inidans continued to attack isolated farms. Deserters from both Union and Confederate armies killed and pilfered, in many cases laying the blame on the Indians. Lone women trying to run a farm and care for children could never be sure when sudden death would descend upon them.

The marauders were bold. One farmer heard a noise at the barn and went to investigate. He was met by the business end of an army musket and told to "Git back in the house and stay thar, if you don't want daylight through your carcass". It was three men with guns against one unarmed peaceful farmer. He went back to the house, just as you or I would have done. Next day he walked through the mud to the county seat, told how his team had been taken and roused his neighbors to form a vigilante committee for self-protection. The Society boasts that since their band was organized, no member has had a horse stolen and not recovered.

It is most interesting to read over the old records. Many of the original Horse Thief Detectives had trouble raising the $1 dues necessary to join. Some of the minutes and signatures in the old books show extraordinary training in penmanship. The records do not tell some of the things we would like to know now. They report, "The Society went into secret session, behind closed doors." We would be most interested to learn who was accused and what became of it. Possibly they were wise in leaving no trace of their actions.

Old-timers have told the stories heard from their fathers of midnight rides and exciting chases. Expense accounts for "Riders" list "Meals and lodging for man and horse, $1.00" at towns some distance away. There are reports of "Horse recovered," but little is said about what happened to the thieves. It is reasonably certain that on one occasion, at least, a man captured with the goods had a rope placed about his neck and over a tree limb by the "Detectives." After he had a good scare, they turned him over to the sheriff at the jail. That night he escaped! At least the occurrence made Waseca County a dangerous field for horse-stealing operations.

A couple of years ago we had small brass car signs made with a horse head and "Waseca County Horse Thief Detectives" as the inscription. They're a common sight on the streets here, but they attract considerable attention away from home. Last fall we were driving through Cincinnati, Ohio, and stopped for a red signal. In a minute the car behind began to hoot and toot as though we had held up the world's most important progress. It made me a trifle warm under the collar, but Ma turned around to see what was causing all the racket. Two men in the car behind were pointing at our sign and laughing with their months wide open. I guess they took notice when we went through town!

Horse Thief Detective Associations were common in the old days, but most of them have died out. There are a few left and we have had some correspondence. In fact, I'm a member of a posse in Stockton, California, but haven't heard from them for a couple of years. Business must be slow out there. We have our annual meeting, a program, a lunch, take in new members (now about 300, ranging in age from 80 to 1 year) and have a lot of fun remembering some of the difficulties our grandfathers met in taming the new land for our benefit.

They were great hands to do what needed doing without asking help from St. Paul or Washington. They may have been a bit rough at times, judging by modern standards, but they did their job. In honoring the pioneers, we hope to inspire our present citizens to emulate their sturdy virtues.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 1, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 24, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Winter Carnival

The meeting lasted until almost 9 o'clock, after which we rushed out on the street to see the torchlight parade which seemed to attract the presence of every St. Paulite, in spite of the cold which would have chilled an artificial leg. The various protruding parts of our anatomy were not artificial, and we soon sympathized with the Eskimos.

The floats were grand, but we felt sorry for the gals who had to sit still and look pretty, trying to smile and wave to admiring throngs between shivers and the horrible suspicion that their noses were red. Drum majorettes strutted their stuff, but they had conceded a point to the weather. In place of the bare legs, customarily admired, they had borrowed brother's long underwear and dyed it pink, to suggest what might have been. Oh, they looked cold!

We liked the bands and the drum corps, full of frolic and syncopated rhythm, with their colorful uniforms and practised marching. One drummer lass had given up and her sticks were tucked in a boot, her hands tucked in pockets, as she kicked her drum along in time to the spirited rolls of a male companion who won generous applause in spite of the fact he was handling his drumsticks with mittened hands. That's real skill and fortitude! We liked the "Hook 'Em Cow" boys on their dancing horses, though they must have been frozen to the saddle. It was a grand parade.

As the last float passed and the city police began collecting ropes and stop signs, we hurried back to the hotel to thaw out. Hundreds of other people had the same idea, and the lobby was jammed. Drum majorettes were wrapped in blankets and trying to look nonchalant while slyly rubbing their legs to restore circulation.

Uniforms and noise made everyone feel the excitement, and numerous fair maidens and matrons proudly bore the black smudges left by Vulcan and his able helpers.

Three clowns came in and set up even more uproar with their monkeyshines. As they started to leave, a marcher in uniform who apparently had some claim on one of the fun makers—she might have been his wife—tried to catch him. He got to the revolving door and she followed at high speed, but he just kept in the door, going round and round. She was exasperated but had to keep following, which provided another laugh for the crowd.

In and out people rushed, apparently fearing that they might miss some fun here or elsewhere. Among the newcomers was a lovely brunette, all dressed up for a party in trailing gown and blue cape. Anxiously she scanned the faces about her, marching up and down the lobby, searching for someone she felt certain would be there and waiting. Finally, convinced that her quest was useless, she sat down on the edge of a chair, poised instantly to pounce on her paramour when and if he appeared.

Ants must have been biting her. She squirmed and twisted, looking hopefully at each newcomer, but with an accumulating ire ready to be spilled on the unlucky man. I made a guess that she had promised to meet hubby, but had been "delayed" and that he had taken off in other company. Had I been near enough, I would have held out a match to determine at what distance it would ignite. She was obviously irritated. She tapped her toe on the floor and finally stood up so she could stamp her foot. After "hours" of waiting (perhaps 20 minutes), she set her jaw grimly and zipped out of the revolving door. Quietly I wept a tear for her wandering Romeo when he returned to his "Home, Sweet, Home."

My sympathies were also aroused by a small black dog who was lost or strayed. He trotted about the lobby, sniffing at each towering human he met, but rejecting each with sad resignation. Many well-wishers called to him and offered to soothe his anxiety with friendly attentions, but he refused to let anyone touch him. Round and round he went, refusing to be discouraged, always hopeful that the next scent would be that of his beloved lord and master, but during the hour I watched, his devotion was unrewarded. What must a little dog think when he is deserted in a hotel lobby with hundreds of strange humans, but no way of finding the one and only person who matters? I couldn't decide which deserved the most sympathy, the little black dog or the man who had to make peace with the lady in the blue cape. The Winter Carnival was a great success.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 1 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 31, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Too Little, Too Late

The papers these days are full of stories about kids getting into trouble. Even children of 13 are being tried for murder. It's commonly called "Juvenile Delinquency." That's only another expression we have for passing the buck. We're always trying to sooth our consciences by blaming someone else for our own errors, laziness and ciminal disregard for common decency. Juvenile delinquency is a delusion It's Adult Delinquency, and we know it.

We spend far more money for booze than we put into education for our children and the training of our future scientists. We glorify the movie stars, some of whom have the sex life of an alley cat. It is common to worship dollars and praise the man who has made his pile, regardless of whether it is clean or dirty. Men are placed in high office because of their ability to rouse the rabble, appeal to the discontented or pass out public funds with a liberal scoop shovel, rather than any inherent qualifications to solve the tremendous problems now facing this nation. Movies, radio comics and news headlines flood us with the grizzly details of man's animal nature in its foulest aspects.

Then we blame children for "delinquency." We build ever larger insane asylums and penetentiaries to care for our human debris where they will be out of sight and out of mind, while we devote our efforts to wrecking more lives to fill more institutions of isolation and misery. And the world looks to us for leadership!

We can paint a black picture of our "modern prosperity," but, of course, that wouldn't tell the whole story. We do have fine, honest and capable men in public office. We have wealthy men with a high sense of responsibility and honor. We have

countless men and women quietly doing their bit, through personal self-sacrifice to aid the friendless and lift the burden from those who most need help. It is a constant battle between the builders and the destroyers. Which effort is the stronger? It would be a dark day if the builders ever gave up hope and quit.

The Claremont News had a good editorial recently, telling about how they came to purchase modern fire-fighting equipment. That has prevented much economic loss. Now the editor is leading a struggle to provide clean recreation facilities for young people to prevent human loss. More power to him! It's cheaper, even in dollars, to give kids a chance to go straight, rather than build larger jails, increase the police force and keep our courts in continuous session.

The best cure for "juvenile delinquency" is adult responsibility. Kids like to run in droves, make lots of noise and do things for themselves. If the rein is kept too tight, they will learn to sneak their adventures and that often leads to disaster. If the rein is too loose, they will run wild. Parents should have 100 years of training to learn how children should be raised. The big wonder is that the kids turn out as well as they do.

After 25 years as a Scoutmaster, enjoying other people's boys and raising four kids of my own, I'm still astonished at what youngsters can and will do if they're given the chance and a little direction. You should see some lad run a meeting or make a report on some project! They do it in a boy's way, but they're wholly serious and highly effective. Kids like to do hard things if they can be made to see some immediate reward for their effort. They will take responsibility if they see a reason. That's our job, to show them that it pays.

Scouting, 4-H clubs, F.F.A. chapters, Y.M.C.A. and other organizations are training schools for responsibility and leadership. Teen-age recreation rooms, where the kids have to do their own cleaning, decorating, general policing and management can be tremendously helpful in teaching self-control and social responsibility with just the right amount of wise adult suggestion and supervision. Let the kids run it themselves, but show them why it is in their own interest to keep the standard of conduct on a high level.

I have enormous faith in our youngsters; far more than I have in our so-called adults. They'll have to pay the debts we have incurred by our mismanagement. Let's give them a fair chance to grow up. I hope that Claremont, and other towns with similar problems, will have a tremendous success in their new undertaking.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota's first Soybean Institute, which opens Thursday, March 4, will be the first of three short courses scheduled at University Farm during March.

The Soybean Institute will be held two days, March 4-5. The annual tractor maintenance short course is scheduled for March 23-24. 4-H club members from southern Minnesota who have had outstanding records in their 4-H club tractor maintenance project will attend. They, in turn, will pass on information obtained at the short course to fellow club members throughout the state at special training meetings.

The 27th annual horticulture short course will be held March 24-25. One of the most popular short courses offered at University Farm, the horticulture short course ranks second only to Farm and Home Week in attendance. The course is designed to bring home gardeners up-to-date with the latest developments in gardening.

Further information on these courses may be obtained from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-3719-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

ATT.: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MARCH

By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Time to order fruit trees. Buy only recommended varieties from northern nurseries.
2. Most dwarf fruit trees have not proved hardy for Minnesota. The apples dwarfed by the "Clarks" seedling may prove hardy in Minnesota but they have not yet been tested. These dwarf trees are now being sold by one nationally known nursery.
3. The Minnesota #714 apple shows considerable promise as a summer apple in most parts of the state. This apple ripens by mid-August and because of its good quality and attractive appearance should find a place in all home orchards and prove to be a money-maker for the commercial grower.
4. There seems to be a lot of interest in the new "Streamliner" everbearing strawberry. At our Rochester testing station this variety looks promising, but we have not had sufficient reports on it as yet to place it on our recommended list.
5. The Madawaska raspberry was placed on the recommended list for trial last year. This vigorous-growing berry produces dark red fruits of excellent quality for freezing and for eating fresh. If you have difficulty in locating this variety, you might try our good county agent friend, Deke Grussendorf of Duluth. He seems to know where plants of this scarce variety can be obtained.
6. Northern fruit growers will want to try the Rescue and Trail crabapples from the Morden Experiment Station. The Rescue crabapple was ripe when the Great Plains horticulturists visited that station the latter part of August. The group was unanimous in their approval of this variety.
7. People planning to set out raspberries this spring should plan to buy disease-free plants from some dependable nursery. Because of the prevalance of "mosaic" in most old patches, it is risky to use these plants to establish a new planting.

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.

8. Fruit trees and especially grapes should be pruned on the first warm days this spring. Grapes bleed severely if pruning is delayed until the sap starts to flow.

Vegetables

1. Home gardens are again being urged. Extension's job will be that of supplying factual garden information.
2. Hybrid vegetables seem to be here to stay. Among the hybrid vegetables are hybrid tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant and sweet corn. Of the hybrid tomatoes tested, Faribo E (Currence's Pritchard X Earliana hybrid) and Fordhook hybrid seem well adapted in most parts of Minnesota. The Burpee Hybrid cucumber has given fine results wherever tested.
3. It is difficult to keep abreast of all the sweet corn hybrids. Golden Cross Bantam is still tops for the main crop. Sugar Prince from the Morden station looked good in our tests last summer for an early hybrid. Golden Midget is a quality corn if a person wishes to grow corn in a small city garden. The small ears lend themselves well to freezing on the cob.
4. Head lettuce plants should be started indoors this month to be transplanted out-of-doors as soon as weather will permit. The Great Lakes variety seems to be one of the best.
5. The Logan variety of green snap beans has given excellent results wherever tested. This variety is now generally available. Among its good points are the heavy yield of high-quality pods and its high degree of resistance to common bean diseases.
6. The Wando and Lincoln peas led the list of top performers in our tests last summer. The Lincoln is readily available but you will experience difficulty in locating a supply of Wando.

Ornamentals

1. Interest in home beautification and the planting of ornamentals is at an all-time high.

2. Recommend the planting of hardy plant materials in your community. Ask people to look around and see what is growing and thriving in their communities. Catalogue pictures can be most misleading and many sad experiences will result. The word "hardy" has little significance as used by most nurserymen.

Ray Wood and I are working on the zoning of the state for trees and shrubs for shelterbelt and ornamental plantings. You will soon be asked to check our preliminary lists for adaptability in your area. Will you give us the benefit of your experiences when you receive this list?

3. Overgrown hedges can be cut back late this month. Old hedges of buckthorn, Caragana, etc., that have become open at the base, can be renovated by cutting them back nearly to the ground. Do this before growth starts this spring.

4. Shrubs that bloom late this summer on new wood should be pruned this month or early in April. Shrubs that will bloom this spring should not be pruned until after bloom.

5. Annuals such as lobelia, sweet alyssum, snapdragons and petunias should be started indoors early this month. Fast-growing annuals such as zinnias, cosmos, and marigolds need not be started until next month or they can even be planted where they are to bloom.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1948

Immediate Release

Problems faced by farm renters and landlords in working out equitable leases will be discussed by J. B. McNulty, extension farm management specialist at University Farm, at a series of lease meetings scheduled throughout the state during the next two weeks.

McNulty will speak at Plainview March 4; Preston, March 5; Austin, March 8; Dodge Center, March 10; Lewiston, March 16; and Mora, March 19.

Many questions on the equitability of farm leases have grown out of the war, McNulty declares. The use of more and larger machines, increased machinery and supply costs, high labor costs, and higher land values have complicated the lease picture.

To help farmers work out a fairer distribution of costs and income, McNulty will use examples provided by landlords and renters who have established favorable leases during the past few years.

A-3720-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1948 Immediate Release

Fifteen soil conservation district supervisors were appointed to three-year terms and two hearings on the formation of new districts were set at the monthly meeting of the Minnesota Soil Conservation Committee held at University Farm yesterday.

Hearings on the proposed Becker county soil conservation district will be held at Lake Park, March 24, at 1:30 and on the Freeborn county soil conservation district at the Albert Lea Courthouse, March 22, at 8 p.m.

The Becker association will include six townships in the northwest corner of the county while the Freeborn association will include 16 of the county's 20 townships, according to M.A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist at University Farm.

The supervisors appointed include: George Highum, Peterson, East Fillmore district; Erwin Voth, Goodhue, East Goodhue; Cyril Sackett, Stewartville, Upper Zumbro; Arthur Olin, Millville, South Wabasha; Paul Miland, Wykoff, West Fillmore; Albert Quie, Dennison, Rice;

William Felton, Kenyon, South Goodhue; Gerald O'Laughlin, Annandale, Wright; Harold Chamberlain, Hastings, Dakota; Burton Chambers, Route 4, Owatonna, Steele; C. A. Wickstrom, Route 2, Anoka, Anoka.

Jess Brockway, Le Center, Le Sueur; Walter F. Lobitz, Watertown, Carver; C. A. Meinhard, Sherburne, Martin; Henry Olive, Kasson, Dodge.

A-3721, HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1948

Immediate Release

Members of Rural Youth organizations in 20 southeastern counties in Minnesota will attend the Rural Youth district conference in Faribault March 5 and 6, Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, state Rural Youth agents at University Farm, said today.

Other district conferences will be held at Marshall March 19-20 and at Fergus Falls April 2-3. Problems involved in "Knowing Our Community" will be discussed at all meetings.

A dinner at 6:30 Friday evening at Hotel Faribault will open the conference in Faribault. Rev. Richard R. Hubert, pastor of the Congregational Church, Faribault, will be speaker. Group recreation has been planned for the remainder of the evening.

A panel discussion on rural recreation facilities will highlight the Saturday morning session. Taking part will be Rev. Charles Crouch, pastor of Nerstrand Methodist church; John Simon, sheriff, Rice county; Kenneth Heath, chairman, Faribault Improvement committee; Burton Peterson and Lenore Hughes, Rice county Rural Youth members; and Mr. Moore.

Saturday afternoon Charlotte Kirchner, specialist in rural organization at University Farm, will speak on "Getting the Facts about Our Community". A business meeting will follow, at which district federation officers will be elected. J.O.Christianson, supertintendent of the School of Agriculture at University Farm, will speak at the dinner Saturday evening, closing the conference.

A-3722-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1948

Immediate Release

State championship in the 4-H and Rural Youth radio speaking contest will be decided Saturday, March 6, when 15 district winners compete in the finals at University Farm. The contest will begin at 9 a.m. in Green Hall auditorium, according to Glenn Prickett, assistant 4-H Club leader, in charge of the event.

The two top-ranking speakers will be named following the morning contest. Designation of the champion and reserve champion, however, will be made Saturday afternoon between 5 and 5:30, when the two winners will broadcast their speeches over WCCO. A cash award of $200 will be made to the champion and $100 to the runner-up by the Minnesota Jewish council, which is cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in sponsoring the contest.

District winners who will compete for the state radio speaking title are: Alice Carlson, Mora, Kanabec county; Lorraine Abbott, St. Charles, Winona county; Richard Barthelemy, Sauk Rapids, Benton county; Carole Hanson, Ellendale, Freeborn county; Charlene Gillberg, Duluth, South St. Louis county; Mary Althoen, Biwabik, North St. Louis county; Jean Paulson, Steen, Rock county; Janice Schneiter, Grove City, Meeker county; Joan Nelson, Tracy, Lyon county; Joan Edman, Alvarado, Marshall county; Ardis Johnson, Garfield, Douglas county; Richard Angus, Farmington, Dakota couty; Sam White, Winthrop, Sibley county; Leland Schenck, Breckenridge, Wilkin county; and Joan Heckenlaible, Isanti, Isanti county.

A dinner honoring state and district winners will be given by the Jewish council Saturday evening at 6:30 at the Dyckman Hotel.

A-3723-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2, 1948

To all counties

TRANSPLANTS SHOULD BE
ORDERED IMMEDIATELY

_____ county gardeners should arrange at once for vegetable transplants, unless they are growing their own, advises County Agent _____. Many a disappointment at planting time can be avoided if gardeners will take time now to leave their orders for plants with the local greenhouse or plant grower.

When ordering transplants, make sure that you will be able to get not only the kind of vegetable and flowering plant you want but also the recommended varieties, _____ urges. Most greenhouses have little demand for broccoli, cauliflower, eggplant and pepper plants. If your local grower does not have these and other plants when you want them, you cannot blame him unless you take the trouble to let him know early enough so he can start the seeds.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 2, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

SELECT RIGHT FABRIC
FOR SPRING SEWING

Selecting the right fabric from the many new materials in stores is one of the problems women are facing who are eager to start their spring sewing. Among factors to consider in choosing a fabric are becomingness, wearing quality and suitability to the design of the garment, points out Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

Before deciding what color fabric to select, consider the other colors in your wardrobe. Be sure your new costume will combine well with hats, coats, purse and other accessories, Miss Scheid suggests. To find out if the color is becoming, hold the fabric close to your face, in front of a mirror near a good light.

Look for informative labels on the material you buy and ask the salesclerk for any information she has about the fabric. Labels should give reliable information about how to wash or clean it, color fastness, permanence of finish and fabric strength.

Here are some suggestions from Miss Scheid on how to select a fabric suitable to the style of the dress. For pleats, the fabric should have crispness and body. Soft, loosely woven fabrics will not hold pleats. On the other hand, material should be soft and pliable for draped effects. It will not drape gracefully if it is wiry or too light-weight. A jacket or bolero dress needs material with a smooth surface that will not cling. For tailored details, a firm material is necessary such as shantung, linen suiting, rayon taffeta, faille or some of the heavy rayon sheers. To feature smart details of cut and construction, select a plain, smooth-surface fabric like a rayon flat crepe, satin or spun-rayon-and-wool crepe. Smart details are lost in a print or a fabric that has much surface interest.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2, 1948

Use where applicable

_____ County 4-H clubs and their local leaders were commended today for their contributions in providing garden seed for stricken people in Europe.

In a special message to county agent _____, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, declared, "Local clubs in your county and throughout the state have again responded magnificiently to a worthwhile and humane club project.

"Over 1,500 ASTA garden seed packets have been sent to Europe as a result of efforts by Minnesota 4-H clubs and leaders. This means that Europeans will be able to raise nearly 15,000,000 additional pounds of garden products for themselves this spring and summer.

"The fact that local clubs have done so much to help others meet their food needs is a tribute to the 4-H club movement, to club members and to local leader," Kittleson said.

(If available list the names of local clubs contributing ASTA packets during the past two months.)

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2, 1948

For southern counties

HUBAM CLOVER
COMING BACK

Is Hubam clover finally coming into its own? That question has been a popular one with farmers throughout southern Minnesota during the past year, says County Agent _____.

_____ explains that Hubam clover is a sweet clover that may have a place in modern farming in Minnesota. Just how important it will become depends on several considerations.

For the farmer who needs to fall plow and who doesn't like biennial sweet clover, Hubam may be a good temporary answer.

E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm, points out that Hubam clover makes good recovery growth after small grain is cut. The average growth by September 25 would be 18 to 24 inches high with the Hubam in full bloom. Some fields have had as much as 40 inches of growth by this time.

This growth insures a good supply of organic matter and nitrogen when the Hubam is plowed down in the fall. This is particularly important on our heavy soils. It can be pastured or even a hay crop taken, but this cuts down its effectiveness as a soil builder.

Duncan, however, points out that Hubam has its disadvantages, too. It has a relatively light root system; 10 to 20 per cent of the total weight is in the roots. As a result, its help in internal soil drainage is very small.

Hubam is aggressive and may come up well into the grain unless the grain is quite tall. Like all sweet clover, it should be seeded on level land. Some farmers believe it desirable to let grain get up 2 to 3 inches and then put on seed and roll or harrow it in.

Hubam should be seeded on limed land at 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1948

Immediate Release

Well-planned shelter belts are making it easier for Minnesota farmers to face the problem of a fuel shortage.

Figures released by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at University Farm show that farmers who have protected their farmsteads from cold winter winds with good shelter belts are using 32 to 34 per cent less fuel this winter than their less-well-prepared neighbors. Their homes are of ordinary construction and insulation, the report adds.

Meat production is being increased, thus helping to meet another problem...shortage of food and feed. Livestock specialists state that cattle in protected feed lots consume less feed to maintain required body temperature and utilize more of that feed in milk and meat production.

Farmers with old inadequate shelter belts, however, can renovate them to achieve the same results, according to Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at University Farm. They can start planning now, on paper, to add rows of trees and a snow catch.

A good shelter belt, according to Wood, is planted on the north and west sides of the farmstead, long enough to include all buildings and wide enough to be good protection. There should be at least 8-10 rows of trees in the main belt besides several rows of low-growing trees or shrubs outside and away from the main belt to serve as a snow catch.

From the plan worked out in detail on paper the farmer will learn what trees to order and what cultivation is needed to prepare the belt.

A plan for farmstead shelter belts is presented in the newly revised Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting the Farmstead Shelter Belt" which can be obtained by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-3724-FH

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1948

Immediate Release

Seed stock of the new oat varieties, Andrew and Zephyr, developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, will not be available to the general public until 1950.

The supply of the seed is so limited that the station is still doing all the increase work itself. Next year seed stock will be distributed to approved farmer growers throughout the state who will be able to produce supplies large enough to take care of the 1950 demand.

Agronomists at University Farm point out, however, that two other recently developed Minnesota varieties, Bonda and Mindo, are available as well as the popular Iowa variety, Clinton. These three oat varieties are the only ones, besides Andrew and Zephyr, that are now recommended for Minnesota.

Bonda, Clinton and Mindo are high-yielding oats that are resistant to helminthosporium, a disease which caused heavy losses in the state during the past two years.

Because of helminthosporium such popular varieties as Tama, Vicland and Boone are no longer recommended to Minnesota farmers by the University.

The new Andrew oat was selected at Minnesota from a cross of Bond x Rainbow. It weighs well per bushel and has good standing ability. It is resistant to crown rust and the smuts. Like its Rainbow parent, it is resistant to prevalent races of stem rust except race 8.

The other new variety, Zephyr, is a gray medium-early-maturing oat. Its standing ability is good although not as good as Bonda, Mindo and Clinton. It has yielded well both on sandy soils and on the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station plots. It was selected from a cross of Bond x Anthony.

A-3725-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1948

Immediate Release

The University of Minnesota Central School of Agriculture Alumni association will hold its 57th annual meeting, March 14 and 15, at University Farm, Max K. Hinds, secretary-treasurer of the association, announced today.

Special class reunions for the classes of 1898, 1908, 1918, 1923, 1928 and 1938 will be held in connection with the meeting on Sunday, March 14. The alumni banquet and ball will be held Monday evening, March 15, at Coffman Memorial Union. All alumni of the School are invited to attend.

The School of Agriculture will hold its annual baccalaureate service on Sunday evening, March 14, in connection with the alumni meetings, Hinds says. The service will be held in the Administration Building, University Farm.

A-3726-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 3, 1948

Immediate Release

Increased interest in forest conservation has led to the addition of a 4-H project in forestry to the long list of projects already open to Minnesota club boys and girls, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at University Farm, announced today.

Estimating the timber in standing trees and the lumber content of logs, improving woodlands by cutting and proper harvesting of trees are included in one phase of the project. Tapping sugar maples and keeping records of sap production will also be encouraged. Harvesting pulpwood, lumber, posts, fuelwood and sap for maple syrup will provide a source of income for older club members.

Learning to fight fires, establishing a fire-fighting unit in the 4-H club, constructing fire lines around the wooded areas of the farm by plowing or discing are possibilities suggested to members in wooded areas who carry the project. Preventing livestock from grazing through the timbered areas by constructing and maintaining a fence around the woodlot will also be emphasized.

Planting or renovating farmstead shelterbelts and raising nursery stock will be stressed in both prairie and woodland areas.

A-3727-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 4, 1948

Immediate Release

R. S. Harris, who for the past five years has been in charge of TVA phosphate demonstrations on 200 Minnesota farms, has been appointed extension soil conservationist at University Farm, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, announced today. The position is a new one made possible by funds appropriated by the Legislature to the Minnesota State Soil Conservation Commission.

Through agreement between the State Soil Conservation Commission and the University, Harris's activities will be directed by the Extension Service.

Harris will center his activities on educational programs to make more effective use of soil conservation districts and on assisting soil conservation districts now being organized. He will also carry on general educational work to bring about a better understanding of the need for soil building practices on Minnesota farms.

In his former position Harris was extension farm management specialist on the University staff. His phosphate test work was set up to demonstrate the value of phosphate fertilizer in increasing crop yields and building up soil fertility in the phosphate deficient areas of Minnesota.

Before coming to the University in 1943 Harris was with the Farm Security Administration for nearly ten years. He has also served as emergency county agent in Wright and Pine counties and as high school agricultural instructor.

Harris's appointment is an attempt on the part of the State Soil Conservation Commission and the Agricultural Extension Service to meet the increasing demands on the part of the farmers for additional assistance with their soil conservation problems.

A-3728-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 4, 1948

Immediate Release

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will present the sacred cantata, "The Seven Last Words of Christ", Thursday evening, March 11, in the auditorium of the Administration Building at University Farm.

The cantata is under the direction of Ralph E. Williams, instructor in the school.

The chorus is made up of nearly 70 School of Agriculture students. Soloists selected for the presentation include Elaine and Marion Lucht, sopranos, Osseo; Harold Rossbach, baritone, Hanska; Alvin Fasen, tenor, St. Cloud; and Margery Leibel, soprano, White Bear Lake.

A-3729- HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 4, 1948

Immediate Release

Home gardeners were advised today to anticipate fertilizer needs for the coming season and place their orders now. Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm, pointed out that commercial garden fertilizers high in nitrogen and potash are somewhat scarce. Some of the wartime fertilizers still on the market are low in potash and nitrogen.

Burson recommended the following garden fertilizers: 4-12-8, 5-10-5 or 8-16-12. For 1,000 square feet of garden space, 15 pounds of these fertilizers will be needed.

If manure is available, it is one of the best garden fertilizers, according to Burson. Besides furnishing organic material, manure is an excellent source of nitrogen and potash. It is low in phosphate, but the nutrient balance of the manure can be improved by a supplementary application of commercial fertilizers like 0-20-0 superphosphate, 4-12-4 or another of a similar ratio. About one pound of manure will be needed per square foot of garden, or 1 bushel per 30 square feet, (3 feet by 10 feet).

A-3730-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 4, 1948

Immediate Release

The future of the soybean industry depends on the solution of many production and processing problems, producers attending the first Soybean Institute at University Farm, March 4-5, were told.

Speaking at the institute banquet, Thursday evening, March 4, O. W. Herrmann, assistant research administrator, U.S.Department of Agriculture, pointed out several avenues of soybean research to meet these problems that will be carried out by the department and state agricultural colleges. These include studies aimed at

1. Increased efficiency in production, processing and utilizing soybeans.
2. More adequate farm storage.
3. Establishment of a grading system based on oil content.
4. Expansion of foreign markets.
5. Determination of nutritional values, and consumers' likes and dislikes of soybean products.

Earlier G. A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, pointed out that soybean acreage in Minnesota had increased from 12,000 acres in 1938 to 920,000 acres in 1947.

Soybean raising has several advantages in southern Minnesota, Pond said. Labor requirements are low, and soybeans do not compete for labor at peak periods. Soybeans can be planted later, and they will stand wet weather and drouth better than most competing crops.

On the other hand, soybean production has several disadvantages. They leave the soil loose and thus more subject to erosion. Yields are lower in Minnesota than in the states to the south. Finally, average returns are relatively low compared to corn and flax. In a study in south central Minnesota, net return per acre for corn was $77.08; for flax, $44.57; and soybeans $30.94 in 1947.

A-3731-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 4, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

FRIDAY EVENING, 10 P.M.

Jean ~~Illsley~~ Illsley, Faribault, senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota, has won one of the highest honors given to a student on the St. Paul campus. At a special assembly at University Farm this evening (Friday, March 5), she was awarded the Freeman Medal for Student Leadership by Dean Henry Schmitz.

The Freeman medal is given each year to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the St.Paul campus.

Five other students were presented certificates by the Student council of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics in recognition of outstanding leadership and service to the student body and the University community. They are: Patricia Thurston, Faribault; Gerald Michaelson, Dawson; Masaki Hiratsuka, Amache, Colorado; Bruce Hohn, 1614 Hewitt Avenue, St. Paul; and Burton Frost, Buffalo, New York.

Miss Illsley's activities include serving as chairman of Ag campus freshmen week and chairman of Ag campus chest drives. She is president of Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics sorority and vice president of the campus YWCA. She is a member of Gamma Omicron Beta and of the honorary societies Omicron Nu and Mortar Board. She has been a recipient of the Phi Upsilon Omicron Alumnae Scholarship of $50 and the Hillel Foundation King Gustav award of $300. A graduate of Northfield High school, Miss Illsley is majoring in home economics education.

A-3732-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
March 5, 1948

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Use carryover on recommended barley varieties

There is still time to prune those shrubs that will bloom late this summer on new wood. This doesn't mean that it is time to prune all shrubs. Shrubs that bloom in the spring should not be pruned until after bloom.--L. C. Snyder

* * * * *

The lowest costs per ton or bushel of crops are usually obtained by farmers with the highest yields. Use good seed. Prepare a good seedbed. Use fertilizers wherever the yield response is good; and finally get the crop in on time.-- S.A. Engene.

* * * * *

Save the pigs! Losses from chilling in early litters will probably total 2,000,000 pigs this spring. Besides the death loss, some of the badly chilled pigs that live are always poor producers. For early litters use electric brooders if possible or get the pigs warmed and dry in a box with a jug of hot water.-- E.F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

People who have been following the practice of raising chicks for flock replacement each year should continue to do so. It still is a good idea to get these pullets started early in the spring; don't delay purchasing your regular supply of chicks. Early chicks will lay enough more early eggs to more than pay for the additional fuel and feed costs this spring.-- H. J. Sloan

* * * * *

Plan adequate hay and pasture acreages this year. A good rule for hay acreage, if you have silage, is at least one acre of legume hay for each cow or older heifer plus one-half acre for each head of young stock. Without silage 50 per cent greater acreage will be needed.-- S.B. Cleland

* * * * *

Logan green snap beans have given excellent results wherever tested. This variety is now generally available. Among its good points are the yield of high quality pods and its high degree of resistance to common bean diseases.-- L.C. Snyder.

* * * * *

Clean plowing is the first step in corn borer control this spring. Plowing early and covering the stubble completely will destroy the borers present in the stalks. Attaching 10 to 12 feet of No. 9 wire or a light wire cable to the front of the plow and allowing the other end to drag free in the furrow helps to guide long stalks and trash beneath the furrow. A coulter and jointer combination is helpful, and it is espedially important that the coulter be in good cutting condition.-- A.J. Schwantes.

* * * * *

Remember helminthosporium! It can raise havoc with your oat crop if conditions are right. Tama, Vicland and Boone are susceptible so use the recommended varieties, Bonda, Mindo and Clinton.-- M. L. Armour.

*** * * *

If you plan to use commercial fertilizer in your garden, get your order in now. Order 15 pounds of fertilizer for each 1,000 square feet of garden. Good fertilizers are 4-12-8, 5-10-5 or 8-16-12. If manure is available, it is one of the best garden fertilizers. It supplies organic material, nitrogen and potash. Since it is low in phosphate, a supplementary application of a fertilizer like 0-20-0, 4-12-4 or one of a similar ratio will help.
--Paul M. Burson

* * * * *

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1948

Immediate Release

The second annual short course in ~~farm~~ fair management will be held at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, April 5-6, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today.

Dr. Lawrence Gould, president, Carleton College, Northfield, will be principal speaker at the short course banquet, Monday evening, April 5. He will speak on "America's Actual Assets."

Special sessions will be devoted to publicity for county fairs, the scheduling of entertainment, year-round public relations, and bookkeeping and budgeting problems faced by fair managers.

A-3733-HS

University Farm News
University Of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1948

Immediate Release

The University of Minnesota, School of Agriculture, will hold its annual commencement activities, March 14-18, at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

Activities for the week will begin on Sunday afternoon, March 14, with class reunions. Honored classes will be 1898, 1908, 1918, 1923, 1928 and 1938.

The Rev. Arthur H. Gilmore, pastor emeritus, St. Anthony Park Congregational church, will deliver the commencement sermon, Sunday evening, March 14, at the Administration Building auditorium.

Monday, March 15, will be alumni day. Climax of the day will be a banquet and ball held in the evening at Coffman Memorial Union.

Assemblies for school honors and awards will be held Tuesday and Wednesday noons.

Highlight of the week will be graduation exercises Thursday, March 18. A reception for the graduating class will be held in the afternoon and commencement activities in the evening. Dean M. Schweickhard, commissioner of education for Minnesota, will deliver the commencement address.

A-3734-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1948

Immediate Release

Many a disappointment at planting time can be avoided if gardeners will order their vegetable transplants now, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, said today.

Many greenhouses have little demand for certain plants and consequently may not be able to supply them at planting time. If arrangements are made early enough for plants, however, the grower can start the seeds.

When ordering transplants from local greenhouses or plant growers, make sure to specify not only the kind of vegetable and flowering plant desired, but also recommended varieties, Snyder urged gardeners. One of the important steps to success in gardening is growing varieties that are well adapted to the locality.

A-3735-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1948

Immediate Release

Plans for a three-fold research attack on potato disease problems in 1948 have been completed by University of Minnesota and State Department of Agriculture, Food and Dairy officials. The research, aimed at cutting down the heavy loss from potato diseases, will be conducted at University Farm laboratories, at experimental plots throughout the state and on individual farms.

Research efforts will follow three lines, says H. Macy, associate director of the University Agricultural Experiment station.

1. The Entomology division will study how insects spread potato diseases, and try to work out effective methods of control.

2. The Horticulture division will test the disease resistance of new varieties of potatoes and will try to develop other varieties more resistant to insects and disease.

3. The Plant Pathology division will determine the nature, cause and control of diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses.

Macy points out that the nature of this research is such that striking results probably won't be obtained in a short time. However, as soon as results are obtained they will be brought to the attention of Minnesota farmers and producers.

The research is being conducted by the University and the funds are provided by the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food from a fund accumulated as a result of seed potato certification activities. A committee consisting of R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture; A. G. Tolaas, in charge of Seed Potato Certification; and representative of the Seed Potato Certification Advisory committee of the State Department of Agriculture will consult with the Experiment Station investigators regarding the program of research.

A-3736-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9, 1948

To all counties

PRUNE FRUIT TREES LIGHTLY
HORTICULTURIST ADVISES

Evidence of considerable winter injury in various plantings in the state makes light pruning of apple and plum trees advisable this spring, according to T. S. Weir, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm. The generally accepted time to prune is this month, before growth begins.

Prune lightly now, removing branches that are broken or that rub against each other, but being careful not to cut out any sound wood, Weir advises. Follow with heavier pruning later when the extent of winter injury is apparent.

Trees set out last year should not be pruned until they begin to grow, when it will be possible to see where the injury is.

Good pruning shears are the best tool to use, but a sharp knife for small cuts or a carpenter's saw for larger cuts will do the job. In cutting be sure not to leave stubs.

Proper pruning will improve fruit size and color and keep trees healthy, Weir points out. Detailed information on how to prune is given in Extension Folder 129, "Pruning the Apple Tree." Copies are available at the county agent's office.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

OLD PIECES OF FURNITURE CAN BE REFINISHED AT HOME

Refinishing an old piece or two of furniture is one of the ways to give a new look to rooms in the home this spring, suggests Juliette Myren, instructor in home economics at University Farm.

Make certain that the piece of furniture is worth the time necessary for a good refinishing job and begin with only a small piece, she advises. Furniture simple in design is best adapted to refinishing because it has large flat areas from which the old finish can be removed more easily than from curved surfaces.

Before removing the finish, take off knobs, key plates, handles and mirror supports to give large, flat working surfaces. Use a commercial paint or varnish remover to take off the finish. Sometimes several applications will be necessary. This job should be done in a well ventilated room.

Once the old finish is removed, choose a new finish that is appropriate for the wood, Miss Myren urges. Usually hardwoods with nice tone such as walnut, mahogany, cherry and maple are finished with oil which brings out the grain and gives a beautiful, satiny surface. Painting is usually the best finish for soft, inexpensive woods. Since a feeling of honesty is desirable in refinishing furniture, staining a light-colored wood like birch to look like dark mahogany is not a recommended practice. In addition, the dark color that results from staining is likely to be thick and muddy looking, lacking the luster of hardwood.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 9, 1948

To all counties

SAVE GRAIN
BY CUTTING
PIG LOSSES

Nearly 15 per cent of feed fed hogs in _____ County will be wasted in 1948, County Agent _____ predicted today. This loss will result from pigs dying before they reach market.

Actual farm records kept over a period of five years bear out this prediction, _____ says. Four out of every ten pigs born fail to reach market age.

E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandman at University Farm, suggests at least three steps in giving young pigs a good start in life.

First, be on hand at farrowing time. The first few days of the pig's life are the most critical of all.

Second, protect the young pigs from their mothers' lying on them. Half of the young-pig losses come from this one cause alone.

A guard rail around a farrowing pen is one good means of keeping sows from crushing their pigs. Every farrowing pen should have one except when brooders are used. Guard rails should extend 8 to 10 inches from sidewalls of the pen and there should be 8 to 10 inches clearance from the floor.

Third, keep the young pigs warm. Pigs that remain warm during these first critical weeks are healthier and gain faster. In studies made at Purdue University it was found that 17 per cent more pigs were saved in pens with heat than in those without heat.

Pig brooders will help keep pigs warm. If a brooder is not available, keep pigs from being chilled by using some kind of artificial heat. Old stoves or even a jug of hot water will help do the job.

These are only a few suggestions for saving feed by saving little pigs. Proper feeding and disease control are also "musts" in the pig-saving program.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 9, 1948

To all counties

SHARP CUT IN
LIVESTOCK NOS.
CAUSES ALARM

_____ County farmers were advised today to stick to a long-range livestock program. Such a program should consider not only current feed supplies and prices but also the amount of help available, the need for conserving soil and the ease of getting back into livestock production.

Livestock numbers in Minnesota were cut severely in the last half of 1947, according to S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at University Farm.

Cattle numbers are now the lowest in 11 years; hogs, lowest in 10 years; and sheep, lowest in over 20 years. The number of chickens on January 1 was also below a year ago but still above any year before 1943. Turkey numbers were down 50 per cent to the lowest point since 1929.

Milk cow numbers have been declining since 1944 when Minnesota had 1,800,000 head. This year the number is down to 1,575,000.

This trend may continue downward. Heifer calves under one year kept for milk cows are down 12 per cent from last year and are 9 per cent below recent averages.

At the same time the demand for milk products is likely to continue relatively good because of the large increase in population especially in the younger age groups.

All these figures are important to the farmer planning future operations, Cleland says. In addition, there are two other considerations.

First, it is relatively easy to get back into hog and poultry production but for dairy cattle, a long-range program is involved.

Second, if we have a good summer, corn supplies can be built up rapidly and make livestock production more favorable.

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1948 Immediate Release

A wheat that only a few years ago was the scientists' hope as a replacement for the famous Thatcher wheat in Minnesota has now, in turn, bowed to the march of agricultural science.

University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station scientists who in 1944 introduced Newthatch wheat to Minnesota farmers have now withdrawn their recommendation because other varieties are yielding better.

With its recommendation withdrawn, Newthatch has now suffered the same fate as one of its parents, Thatcher, which in the thirties revolutionized wheat growing in the nation.

Thatcher had superior milling quality and the ability to withstand the terrific stem rust epidemics of 1935 and 1937. By 1941 it was grown on 17 million acres. However, a weak spot showed up in Thatcher's armor,, a tendency to be highly susceptible to leaf rusts and scab.

Thatcher is still widely grown in the western spring wheat belt, especially Western Canada where leaf rust is not as great a problem. Latest estimates indicate that 18-20 million acres are planted to Thatcher.

Anticipating Thatcher's shortcomings, Minnesota scientists had started work on other varieties. One result was Newthatch, a backcross using Hope and Thatcher wheat. The new variety was resistant to the leaf rust that hit Thatcher so hard.

- more -

A new leaf rust race--No. 128--, however, became prevalent and Newthatch proved susceptible. It was not alone in this respect; other Hope derivatives such as Mida, Pilot, and Rival were also hit. Since these bearded varieties have been yielding better than the beardless Newthatch, they have been kept on the recommended list.

Another variety has also been dropped from the experiment station's list of recommendations. It is Regent, which had been recommended on the heavier soils in northwestern Minnesota.

Agronomists at University Farm now recommend Mida wheat for west central and northwestern Minnesota; Pilot for the lighter soils in northwestern Minnesota; and Rival for the southern and northeastern part of the state.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

SUNDAY, MARCH 14

2,4-D, the chemical that has brought new hope to farmers in their battle to control weeds in small grain, has now been enlisted in the fight against weeds in flax.

Until recently agronomists have been reluctant to recommend use of 2,4-D on flax because experiments were not complete. Now that further studies have been made, the chemical has been found useful if properly used.

2,4-D's expanded uses were revealed today by R. S. Dunham, agronomist at University Farm. Dunham will report findings of studies made by the University in the March issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science published by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

The chemical has proved to have several advantages over the dinitros formerly used, Dunham says. Not as much water is needed for 2,4-D, it is less sensitive to weather conditions, and it is cheaper to apply. However, 2,4-D cannot be applied when legumes and flax are seeded as companion crops.

Strangely some varieties of flax are more susceptible to damage from 2,4-D than others. Redwing, Koto, Dakota and Sheyenne are relatively tolerant. Crystal is the most easily injured and Minerva, the new University variety, and B5128 are relatively susceptible.

The amount of 2,4-D and form in which it can safely be applied to flax varies with different varieties. Applications must also be timed carefully to avoid damage, Dunham says.

Complete information on the use of 2,4-D on all crops is included in Extension Pamphlet 160, "Chemical Weed Killers for 1948". copies are available from local county agent offices or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-3738-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1948 Immediate Release

Beautifying the home grounds will occupy an important place on the horticulture short course at University Farm March 24 and 25, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced that the program Wednesday (March 24) will feature ornamental horticulture both morning and afternoon. There will also be a separate session in the afternoon devoted to fruit growing.

Thursday (March 25) will be given over to fruit and vegetable growing. T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture, is chairman of program arrangements.

Speakers on ornamental horticulture Wednesday morning will include Charles Okken, graduate student in horticulture, who will discuss lilies that can be grown in Minnesota; R. A. Phillips, instructor in horticulture, who will preview new garden roses and give some new ideas on rose growing; and L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture, in charge of the chrysanthemum breeding project at University farm, who will give an illustrated talk on garden chrysanthemums.

Discussing color in house and garden on Wednesday afternoon, J. H. Hopkins, consultant designer at the University of Minnesota, will point out how to use garden colors in the house. Also appearing on Wednesday afternoon's program will be two University Farm staff members, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, who will give pointers on how to grow and propagate house plants and A. H. Larson, assistant professor in the division of plant pathology and botany, who will give an illustrated talk on wild flowers. A discussion on the how and why of plant breeding by A. F. Yeager, head of the horticulture department, University of New Hampshire, will conclude the session on ornamental horticulture.

The short course is open to the public without charge.

A-3739-UB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 11, 1948

Immediate Release

Three tractor maintenance short courses for 4-H boys and Rural Youth members were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, State club leader at University Farm. They will be held at University Farm March 23-25, and at Morris and Crookston March 30-April 1.

One representative will be chosen from each county to attend the short course in his district. Selection will be made from among 4-H boys 17 years or older and Rural Youth members doing local leadership work. Following the short course, the county representative will give demonstrations at local club meetings on tractor operation and care and will help members enrolled in tractor maintenance. This year 1500 4-H'ers in Minnesota are taking this project.

According to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, University agricultural engineering staff members and other experts in the machinery field will give instruction in the various aspects of tractor operation and care during the three-day school on the St. Paul campus. Following each unit of instruction, 4-H'ers will be given laboratory practice. Demonstrations by members will close the short course on Thursday afternoon.

A-3740-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16, 1948

To all counties

MAKE GARDEN FIT
FAMILY'S NEEDS

A successful home garden should fit family needs. However, to get enough of the family favorites and not too much of the less popular vegetables calls for foresight and careful planning, says County Agent _____.

If a package of seed, for example, produces 50 plants, sowing a whole package is wasteful if only two plants will meet the family's requirements. Many gardeners make the mistake of planting too large quantities of leaf lettuce and radishes at one time, with the result that many of these vegetables are over-mature before they can be used. Instead, several small plantings, made a week or ten days apart, will furnish a supply of fresh and tender radishes and lettuce over a much longer period of time.

A guide to the amount of different vegetables to plant to supply a family of five is given in Extension Bulletin 174, "The Home Vegetable Garden." For each vegetable, recommendations are made as to the approximate number of feet of row to plant, the amount of seed or number of plants to order and the approximate yield that can be expected. Planting dates for these vegetables are also given. The bulletin is available at the county extension office.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16, 1948

To all counties

PROPERLY FED
SOWS FARROW
BEST LITTERS

A young pig's start in life depends on how well its mother was fed. A well fed sow or gilt will mean at least two things to the swine producer, County Agent _____ says.

First, she will farrow bigger and better pigs. The bigger the pig at birth, the greater its chance of reaching market weight.

Second, a properly fed sow will do a better job of feeding her young. Tests show that brood sows fed only 5 per cent of alfalfa in the gestation ration did not have enough milk to suckle their young successfully. Those having 15 per cent alfalfa raised twice as many pigs and pigs were larger and more vigorous.

Insufficient protein supplements can lead to heavy pig loses, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. In recent tests when sows were fed only grain and mineral supplement, 44 per cent of the pigs died by the end of the first week. Among those having a good protein supplement in addition, only 11 per cent died during the first week.

Good care for sows so they will secrete plenty of milk is particularly important. Sows should come to farrowing in good condition and their feed should be properly regulated. It has been found that many deaths of pigs under 10 days is due to faulty milk supply of their mothers—actually death by starvation.

It is best not to make any abrupt changes in feed except reduction in amount just before and after farrowing. Sows should not be fed for 24 hours after farrowing except for water.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 16, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

GIVE NEW BEAUTY
TO OLD FURNITURE

An old piece of furniture, cherished for its fine wood and good lines, will add beauty to the home. Such a piece is worth refinishing when it has become badly worn with use, says Juliette Myren, instructor in home economics at University Farm.

Boiled linseed oil is one of the best finishes to bring out the grain and give a lovely satiny surface to hardwoods like walnut, mahogany, cherry and maple, according to Miss Myren. It should be purchased already boiled. For the amateur, it is one of the easiest finishes to apply, though many coats will be necessary. The oil gradually penetrates into the wood and the finish becomes more beautiful with age.

After the old finish is removed, apply a small amount of oil at a time, preferably with a woolen or a rough cloth, always rubbing with the grain and working it well into the wood, Miss Myren advises. Make certain there is no excess oil left on the surface, as it will become gummy.

The oil will penetrate the wood better if applied in a warm room. It will also help to dilute the linseed oil with about one-third turpentine to two-thirds oil.

Apply as many coats of oil as will be necessary, but allow about a week between applications. As a final step, add a coat of wax. This finish is unusually good for table tops as it is impervious to water and will not show scratches.

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1948

Immediate Release

Winter injury apparent in various plantings in Minnesota makes light prunning of apple and plum trees advisable this spring, T. S. Weir, associate professor of horticulture at University Farm, said today.

Proper pruning will improve fruit size and color and keep trees healthy. The generally accepted time to prune is this month, before growth begins.

Weir's advice is to prune lightly now, removing branches that are broken or that rub against each other, but being careful not to cut out any sound wood. Follow with heavier pruning later, when the extent of winter injury is evident.

Trees set out last year should not be pruned until they begin to grow, when it will be possible to see where they have been injured.

Good pruning shears are the best tool to use, but a sharp knife for small cuts or a carpenter's saw for larger cuts will do the job. Leaving stubs should be avoided in pruning.

A-3741-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1948

Immediate Release

"Knowing Our Community" will be the theme of discussions when Rural Youth members from 18 counties meet for their district conference in Marshall March 19 and 20, Kathleen Flom and Paul Moore, state Rural Youth agents at University Farm, announced today.

Vincent Hollaren, judge of probate, Worthington, will be the speaker at the dinner Friday evening opening the conference at the New Atlantic hotel. His topic will be "Your Relationship to Your Community."

Saturday morning's session will be given over to a panel discussion on rural recreation facilities. Members of the panel include G.H. Sneltjes, chief of police, Marshall; Rodney Langseth, Rural Youth member, Worthington; Olive Anderson, youth director, Federated church, Marshall; Ray Myrvik, local 4-H club leader, Minneota; Mrs. Robert Gifford, homemaker, Russell; and Mr. Moore.

Dr. Edwin L. Haislet, director, Division of Prevention, State Youth Conservation commission, will speak on the youth conservation program at the noon luncheon. Following discussions on Saturday afternoon, Rural Youth members will elect district directors.

Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will speak on "Our Part in These Times" at the dinner Saturday evening, closing the conference.

A-3742-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
ST. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

Wednesday, March 17, 12 NOON

Eighteen students in the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota received the gold A, highest award given by the School, at an assembly held at University Farm at 11:35 this morning. Other students were recognized for achievements in scholarship, speech, journalism and various projects. Superintendent J. O. Christianson presented the awards.

The awards assembly was one of the closing events of the year for the School. Graduation exercises will be held Thursday evening.

The gold A, given for high scholarship, citizenship and participation in school activities, went to Lois Alberts, Pine Island; Alex Didier, St. Martin; Vernon Drake, Staples; Alvin Fasen, St. Cloud; Donald Ferguson, Kerrick; Glenn Herrlinger, Westbrook; Ingolf Ingvalson, Spring Grove; Orrin Johnson, Alexandria; Ruth Johnson, Elma, Iowa; Gary Kepka, Worthington; LouJean Matzke, Good Thunder; Calvin Roesler, Waseca; Russel Roth, Brownsville; Frieda Roth, New Albin, Iowa; Waldemar Schmiesing, Hanska; Robert Sexe, Truman; Lester Ward, Claremont; and Clarence Wenker, Melrose.

Miss Matzke, Miss Roth, Fasen and Ward received the award for the second time. Miss Roth also won a prize for high scholarship during six terms in residence.

Recognition for scholarship for the fall term was given Mabel Beiser, Kiester; Stanley Flogstad, St. James; Irvin Greenwald, Maple Plain; Robert Poncelet, Goodhue; Erhard Alms, Red Wing; Elaine Lucht, Osseo; Schmiesing, Fasen and Roth. Roth and Stanley Flogstad received prizes for high scholarship during four terms in residence.

- more -

Other awards went to Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall; LuRene Gewecke, Jasper, and to Ward for community betterment through leadership projects; Joseph Eisele, Blue Earth, and Didier, for extemporaneous speaking. Miss Matzke and Didier for work on the School yearbook; Roberta Harkness, Northfield, and Drake for work on the School paper.

Announced as winners in the essay contest in the rhetoric division were Mabel Beiser, Kiester; Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius; and Nicholas Salic, Winnebago. Salic also won the Pendergast award, presented to the student who made the most progress in English during the year.

Rural electrification awards by Northern States Power company to students carrying the best rural electrification projects during the summer were given to Earnest Mayo, Anoka; Leonard Hardy, Pine River; Wayne Hebrink, Renville; and Russell Breuer, Wabasha.

Donna Franta, Lafayette; Elaine Berle, Gibbon; and Orval Frieler, White Bear Lake, won the Gideon Memorial awards for carrying the best horticulture projects last summer.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1948

Immediate Release

C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at University Farm, has been named to two national soils groups aimed at improving soils and fertilizer research in the United States.

The first of these groups is the National Soils and Fertilizer Research committee. This committee will consider the national aspects of soil, fertilizer and irrigation problems, and will advise the U.S. Department of Agriculture on its findings.

At the same time, Rost has been named one of the 16 soil scientists to serve as collaborators with the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil and Fertility Laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. In this capacity collaborators will work out a plan to integrate soils and fertilizer research with national needs. Rost is one of the four scientists of the North Central Region named to this group.

In annual conferences at the Laboratory, the scientists will review research work in progress and suggest additional projects for investigation.

A-3744-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1948

Immediate Release

One hundred and nineteen students were graduated from the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota at commencement exercises at University Farm last night (Thursday)

Dean M. Schweikhard, commissioner of education for the state of Minnesota, delivered the commencement address. Diplomas were presented to the graduates by C. H, Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture.

A reception for the graduating class was held on Thursday afternoon, with Dean and Mrs. Bailey and Superintendent and Mrs. J. O. Christianson as hosts. School awards and honors were presented at special assemblies on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A-3745-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1948 Immediate Release

Home and commercial fruit growers will be given answers to many of their problems at the twenty-seventh annual horticulture short course at University Farm March 24-25. Special sessions on fruit growing will be held Wednesday afternoon (March 24) and all day Thursday (March 25), according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

An all-day program on ornamental horticulture has also been planned for Wednesday, and morning and afternoon sessions on vegetables are scheduled for Thursday.

A. F. Yeager, head of the horticulture department of the University of New Hampshire, well known for his fruit and vegetable breeding, will be one of the featured speakers on fruit growing. He will discuss fruit production problems on Thursday morning. Among fruits and vegetables Dr. Yeager has developed are the Durham everbearing raspberry, Buttercup squash, Bison, Victor and Chatham tomatoes. At present he is working to develop early varieties of fruits and vegetables for the northern part of the country, especially New England.

The work at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm will receive attention on Thursday morning when W. H. Alderman, chief of the University of Minnesota horticulture division, reviews new fruits that are worth a trial, and A. N. Wilcox, associate professor of horticulture, suggests promising new varieties of strawberries. Also scheduled for Thursday morning is a talk by P.M. Burson, extension soils specialist, on ground covers to maintain orchard soil. Thursday afternoon's session will be given over to a conference on berry marketing.

Subjects to be considered at Wednesday afternoon's program include chemical weed control with strawberries, new spray materials for the fruit grower, control of apple scab, apple thinning, blossom-thinning sprays for apples and plans for fruit industry exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair. T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture, is chairman of the committee arranging the program for the short course.

A-3746-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1948 Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers were advised today to take a long-range view in planning their livestock program.

This program should consider not only current feed supplies and prices but also the amount of help available, the need for conserving soil and the ease of getting back into livestock production, says S.B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm.

Cleland points out that it is relatively easy to get back into hog and poultry production but for dairy cattle, a long-range program is involved. If we should have a good summer, corn supplies can be built up rapidly and make livestock production more favorable. There may even be too few animals to use the feed to best advantage.

Livestock numbers in Minnesota were cut severely in the last half of 1947, he declared. Cattle numbers are now the lowest in 11 years; hogs, lowest in 10 years; and sheep lowest in over 20 years.

The number of chickens on January 1 was also below a year ago but still above any year before 1943. Turkey numbers were down 50 per cent to the lowest point since 1929.

Milk cow numbers have been declining since 1944 when Minnesota had 1,800,000 head. This year the number is down to 1,575,000.

There are indications that this trend may continue downward. Heifer calves under one year kept for milk cows are down 12 per cent from last year and are 9 per cent below recent averages.

At the same time the demand for milk products is likely to continue relatively good because of the large increase in population especially in the younger age groups.

All this points to the need for careful planning of livestock numbers for the future, Cleland believes.

A-3747-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 18, 1948

Immediate Release

University of Minnesota's second annual Rural Life Institute will be held at University Farm either late in July or early August, according to tentative plans announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

W. C. Coffey, President Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, is serving as general chairman of the group planning course.

The first course, called Rural Church institute, was held last May. The seond course will follow the same general lines as the first with special emphasis placed on the religious and social needs of the rural community.

A-3748-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 19, 1948

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

A few nice days in early April will frequently tempt people to turn laying hens outdoors. In order to improve sanitation and help keep eggs clean, resist this temptation. There is nothing to be gained by turning birds out at this season, and there is some danger from colds, dirty eggs and slumps in production.-- H.J.Sloan

* * * * *

Plan 1948 crops to give large acreages to the highest profit crops. Crop cost studies show about equal production costs per acre for corn, soybeans and small grains. The highest profit crop is, then, the one that produces the greatest value per acre. To determine the value produced each acre, multiply the long-time average yield by the price you think the crop will bring next fall.--S.A.Engene

* * * * *

Pastures will save more dollars in feed costs for growing pigs than in any other year for a long time. If there is no legume pasture, a mixture of rape and oats is fine for early seeding and sudan grass and rape are good for seeding in June. Blue grass pastures falls down badly in saving feed in hot weather.--E.F.Ferrin.

* * * * *

Governmental guarantees have assured another year of good flax prices. Make the most of them by (1) seeding as early as possible on a firm seed bed; (2) treating seed with 1-1½ ounces of New Improved Ceresan or Ceresan M per bushel; and (3) using recommended varieties. These include Koto, Dakota and Minerva for all sections of Minnesota; Crystal for west central and northwestern Minnesota; and Redwing for southern Minnesota.-- J.O.Culbertson.

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Try a two garden system on your farm. There could well be a kitchen garden near the house and a larger garden out in the field where tractor cultivation can replace a lot of hand work. Vegetables used every day in planning meals such as radish, beets, greens and tomatoes should go in the kitchen garden. Vegetables to be canned or stored could go in the field garden. These will include sweet corn, squash, potatoes, root crops, canning tomatoes, and others.--- L. C. Snyder

* * * * *

Good roughage, pasture or hay, is the cheapest dairy feed available. Provide all the cow will eat. If you were unable to do this this year, it is time now to increase your plantings of legumes and grasses for hay and pastures.--- Ralph Wayne.

* * * * *

See attached galley.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1948

For Release
WEDNESDAY, 12 NOON, MARCH 24

A new outdoor chrysanthemum, Bountiful, is being introduced by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station this year. Announcement of the new chrysanthemum was made today by L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, who spoke on garden chrysanthemums at the opening session of the University's horticulture short course at University Farm this morning.

Bountiful is the twenty-fourth garden chrysanthemum develone and introduced by Dr. Longley, who is in charge of the chrysanthemum breeding project at the Agricultural Experiment Station. The Minnesota 'mums, as they are generally known, are especially adapted to northern climates. Among the most popular varieties are the Chippewa, Harmony, Maroon 'n' Gold and Butterball.

The new chrysanthemum is an upright, spreading type, medium in height, bearing large trusses of nearly double flowers on long stems. Blossoms are carmine to oxblood in color. Bountiful is not yet available to the public, Longley said. Propagating stock is being distributed this spring to nurserymen and florists.

All-American rose selections for 1948 were also discussed at the morning session on ornamental horticulture. R. A. Phillips, instructor in horticulture, listed as outstanding selections for this year the New Yorker, a red rose; the buff-orange Diamond Jubilee; the scarlet red San Fernando; the cardinal red Nocturne; and the Taffeta, salmon to apricot in color. Phillips gave suggestions on rose culture and told how to construct a rose bed with a sub-irrigation system.

A-3749-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1948

Immediate Release

A short course for dairy herd improvement association supervisors will be held at University Farm April 19-24, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The course, which is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, provides training for supervisors of dairy herd improvement associations in weighing, sampling and testing of milk, keeping records, figuring cost of feed and value of product as related to costs of production. Other subjects to be covered in the six-day school include breeding and dairy herd improvement, lactation and breeding records, fundamentals of dairy feeding, herd management and the relationship of dairy herd improvement association work to other agencies.

A-3750-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1948

For Release

THURSDAY NOON, MARCH 25

Winter injuries to fruit trees throughout Minnesota this year have been among the most severe in the past 30 years. One of the chief causes of the heavy damage was the unprecedented cold spells and the record low temperatures March 11.

Speaking to the 27th annual University of Minnesota Horticulture short course at University Farm, W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division, said that injury has been especially severe on tender fruit varieties. Among these are Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Jonathan apples.

The injuries this year indicate once more that winter hardiness is still the chief qualification of fruit varieties in the state.

Ability to withstand Minnesota winters has been a major consideration in the development and introduction of new varieties through the University's Agricultural Experiment station. About 2,000 new fruits are under test at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior and 650 at the Mayo Forestry and Horticulture Institute at Rochester.

Among the most promising University developments are the following:

Minnesota No.714 apple, a large attractive apple of excellent quality for eating and culinary use.

Minnesota No.101 plum, a very large and productive hybrid plum, good for jams, preserves and sauce.

Minnesota No.4 pear, a very hardy and productive pear, good for sauce and pickles and fair for dessert.

Minnesota No.63 and 64 Nanking cherries. These Chinese cherries are attractive ornamental plants and bear small but good quality fruits.

These experimental fruits have not been officially introduced by the University and will not be until the effects of the past winter can be studied thoroughly.

A/3751/HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PAINT GIVES GLAMOR
TO OLD FURNITURE

Furniture long in storage in the attic can often be put to good use in the modern home if it is refinished. A well designed piece of furniture made of soft, inexpensive wood or of wood with a pronounced grain like fir can be attractively finished by painting it, says Juliette Myren, instructor in home economics at University Farm.

Select a pleasing color of paint that will harmonize with the room, Miss Myren cautions. Pastel colors are generally too bright left just as they come from the paint can. Though them may look well on the sample card, when used on en entire bed, chest or chair, the color will be much brighter. Addition of gray paint will give a dull effect. White paint can be added to both lighten and dull the original color. A darker gray paint or a bit of black will give a duller and darker as well as a richer color.

After removing the original finish, the surface should be sandpapered slightly so the paint will stick. Several thin coats are preferable to one or two thick coats Sandpaper lightly between each coat to get a beautiful finish.

To remove the high gloss of enameled surfaces, Miss Myren suggests rubbing the dry surface with a mixture of powdered pumice stone and paraffin oil, mixed together to form a soft paste. This treatment will give an attractive, satiny surface.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23 1948

To all counties

GIVE CHICKS GROWING ROOM

Early hatched chicks, March or early April, will have a special advantage this year in producing high priced fall eggs, according to County Agent _____ who urges prompt action for those who plan to raise chicks this year. He explains this situation by the shortage of early chicks which is evident from hatchery reports

At the same time early hatching, he warns, will not be enough to offset mistakes in managing the growing stock.

Most important is the need for room to grow. The brooder house should provide at least one square foot of floor space for each two chicks. As soon as the brooder can be dispensed with this space allowance should be doubled.

A wire roosting shelter is an ideal supplement to the brooder house. It provides the required additional room and can also be used in place of a sunporch during the brooding period.

Generous feeder and watering space is also of great importance to good growth. One hundred chicks need 8 to 10 feet of feeder opening at the start. This amount should be doubled in two or three weeks. By the time chicks are six weeks old they will need at least 20 feet of feeder opening for 100 birds.

Rations must be particularly well balanced as long as chicks are not on range. When a good green range is provided such feed elements as alfalfa and vitamin D oil can be omitted but the addition of protein supplements is as necessary as ever.

Chicks thus provided with good housing and feed need only clean ground to give them a good start toward an early maturity.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23, 1948

To all counties

2,4-D NOW USED
FOR CONTROLLING
WEEDS IN FLAX

Another new use for 2,4-D has been accepted by plant experts, according to County Agent _____. If certain precautions are observed, 2,4-D will help control weeds in flax.

This new use for 2,4-D was announced in the latest issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science which is published at University Farm and distributed through the county agent's office.

R. S. Dunham, agronomist at University Farm, reports these findings in experiments with 2,4-D conducted in Minnesota:

1. Some flax varieties stand 2,4-D applications better than others. Redwing is the most tolerant among the varieties tested. Koto, Dakota, and Sheyenne are also relatively tolerant. Crystal is the most easily injured while Minerva and B5128 are also susceptible.

2. Spraying 2,4-D on flax seeded with a legume will probably kill the legume.

3. 2,4-D will not kill grass weeds, such as pigeon grass and barnyard grass, any better than the dinitros.

4. 2,4-D is less sensitive to weather conditions than the dinitros.

County Agent _____ says that more definite information on the amount and time to spray flax with chemicals will be issued at the time spraying should be done.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 23, 1948

To all counties

MAKE PLANTING PLAN OF GARDEN

Planning the arrangement of vegetables in the family garden should not be left until planting time. Now is the time to draw up a planting plan of the garden to scale, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, showing the approximate feet of row for each vegetable to be planted.

If power equipment is to be used, running the rows the long way of the garden will be an advantage. If the garden is to be hand cultivated, short rows may be more convenient.

Snyder makes these suggestions on arranging vegetables in the garden:

1. Group perennial vegetables like asparagus and rhubarb along with small fruits on one side of the garden.

2. Group the cool-season crops that can be planted early and the warm-season crops that are to be planted later.

3. Place tall plants such as sweet corn and pole beans where they do not shade small plants.

4. Plant vine crops, melons, squash, cucumbers, along one side so that they can spread into the fence row.

5. Make provision in the garden plan for successive plantings of such crops as snap beans, radish, leaf lettuce, and sweet corn.

6. Allow ample room for each vegetable to develop properly.

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 of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 23, 1948

For Release
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 6 P.M.

Wild flowers can have their place in Minnesota gardens this spring. What's more, gardeners need not rob nature to make a place for these wild beauties.

That's the word from A. H. Larson, botanist, who spoke today at the 27th annual University of Minnesota Horticulture Short Course being held at University Farm, March 24-25.

Although wild flowers are most appreciated in their natural haunts, they can fit into the garden if proper study and care is given them. The gardener must duplicate as nearly as possible the natural conditions in which the plants are growing if he expects the garden to prosper.

Such conditions include the kind of soil, availability of water, fertility, humus, sunlight and other factors. Provide these in the garden, and you will be repaid for any efforts you make, Larson declared. If you can't provide these conditions, leave the flowers where nature planted them.

Wild flowers that are easily transplanted are Hepaticas, trilliums, phlox, violets, wild finger, Dutchman's britches, columbine, pasqueflowers, wild geraniums and many others.

Plants that are difficult to establish in the garden are orchids and lady slippers, Indian paint brushes and several of the heaths, all of which require some special condition. These conditions include rich humus for orchids, acid soils for the heaths, and root host plants for the paint brushes.

A-3752-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1948

Immediate Release

Don't be in too much of a hurry to apply the ax to those evergreens with brown-appearing and apparently dead needles. This may be their last season, but there is still hope that they may recover.

L. C. Snyder, University of Minnesota horticulturist, declares that many of these brown needles have been caused by winter injury to the trees. If the buds have not been too seriously injured they will open and the tree will recover this spring.

Reports of widespread winter damage to evergreens have been coming to specialists at University Farm during the past few weeks from all sections of the state.

Pines and spruce apparently have been hit the hardest. Among the pines, mugho, western yellow and Scotch have shown the most damage. Colorado blue and Black Hills spruce seem to be affected more than our native spruces.

In most cases the winter browning is confined to the south and west sides of the tree. This suggests sunscald as one of the contributing factors. We have had bright sunny days followed by extremely cold nights.

Another factor might have been the warm fall and the sudden change to winter. This did not allow enough time for the plants to get ready for winter.

The dry fall may also have been one of the causes of winter injury. Because of dry soil, the roots have not been able to make up for the water loss.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota's rapid rise to the rank of second largest egg producing state in the nation has come as a result of expansion by thousands of small farmers.

"The state's large increase in production definitely was not caused by farmers going into commercial poultry raising in a big way," says S. A. Engene, agricultural economist at University Farm.

Engene bases his statement on a special tabulation from the latest agricultural census. Results of the census are reported in the March issue of the Minnesota Farm and Home Science, the official Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station magazine.

Eighty three per cent of the farmers in the state raise some chickens. Nine out of ten of these farmers, however, have less than 500 chickens in their flocks and nearly two out of three less than 300 chickens.

Not only are a large part of the eggs produced by small flock owners but also, they are produced on the smaller farms. Engene's study shows that three/fourths of the eggs in the state are produced on farms less than 220 acres in size.

A-3754-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1948

Immediate Release

No completely effective substitute has yet been found for the tedious task of weeding the home vegetable garden, but experiments hold promise that before long chemicals may do the job.

At the present time, 2,4-D is being used successfully to control annual weeds in grain crops and to kill broad-leaved weeds such as dandelions and plantain in lawns. Use of 2,4-D offers no hope as a weed killer in the vegetable garden, however, except as a pre-emergent spray, R. E. Nylund, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, declared today. Nylund spoke at the closing session of the University's horticulture short course at University Farm this afternoon (March 25).

Most vegetable crops are very sensitive to 2,4-D and would be killed if it were applied after the vegetables emerge. However, recent experiments indicate that it may be possible to use 2,4-D to kill weeds in vegetable plantings by applying it after weed seedlings come up but before the vegetable plants emerge. Since this type of treatment is still in the testing stage, Nylund said, it cannot be generally recommended yet.

Weeds in certain specific vegetable crops can be successfully controlled with chemicals, according to Nylund. Stoddard solvent, a petroleum oil, will kill weeds in carrot fields if it is sprayed at the time carrots are about two to three inches tall and have one to two true leaves. The annual weeds present in the rows will be killed, but the carrots will not be injured. Parsnip, parsley and dill may also be weeded with this oil.

Other chemicals have been used to control weeds effectively in peas, asparagus and beets.

A-3755-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1948

TO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

(with mat)

Richard Barthelmy, 18-year-old 4-H boy from Sauk Rapids, Benton county, was named state champion and Janice Schneiter, 17, Grove City, Meeker county, was runner-up in the sixth annual radio speaking contest for 4-H and Rural Youth members in Minnesota. Nearly 800 contestants from 84 counties took part in the statewide event, speaking on the topic, "How Can I Help Maintain World Peace?" The contest was sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with Minnesota Jewish Council.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St.Paul 1, Minnesota
March 25, 1948

Immediate Release

J. W. Lambert, assistant professor of agronomy, University of Minnesota, has been named chairman of the Minnesota committee for the 1948 malting barley contest.

The purpose of the contest, sponsored by the Midwest Barley Improvement association, is to stimulate the production of high quality malting barley. Contests similar to Minnesota's are being held in six other midwest states where soil and climate are especially favorable to barley production.

Farmers who by themselves or in a combination with their neighbors can produce a carload of an approved variety of malting barley are eligible to compete, Lambert says.

The first place winner in the Minnesota competition will receive $500 and a trophy. Second place winner will receive $400; third, $300; 4th, $200; and fifth, $100. In addition, first prize winners in all counties competing will receive $25 and a trophy.

State winners will compete for the Midwest Regional prize of $1,000, a trophy and an all-expense trip to the Midwest Malting Barley show.

Lambert encourages early entry in the contest although applications will be accepted until June 15. Local county agents and elevator operators can give full particulars concerning the contest.

The other members of the committee recently named are M.L. Armour, extension agronomist, University of Minnesota; M. J. Johnson, marketing specialist, Federal Supervision Agency, United States Department of Agriculture; John E. Klingen, Cargill Incorporated; Henry O. Putnam, secretary, Northwest Crop Improvement association; Charles V. Simpson, president, Minnesota Crop Improvement association; Bernhard C. Swenson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, State of Minnesota; and L.E. Voell, vice president, Kurth Malting Company.

A-3756-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1948

Immediate Release

Initial steps toward coordinating the marketing of Minnesota berries to prevent gluts and acarcities will be taken at a special meeting Friday afternoon, April 16, at the Horticulture building, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

Representatives of the berry industry will discuss plans at the meeting which was called by Ralph Backstrom, agricultural extension economist. Backstrom is chairman of a temporary committee recently organized on the St. Paul Campus.

Other members of the temporary committee include W. P. Houle, Forest Lake; Walter Luhman, Howard Lake; Louis Lautz, La Crescent; Roy Sauter, Excelsior; and Lenny Schulz, Rochester.

Berry associations in the Minnetonka, Hopkins, Duluth, Aitkin, Howard Lake, Excelsior, Rochester, Forest Lake and La Crescent areas are to be represented at the meeting, Backstrom says.

A-3757-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota county fair executives will attend a short course in fair management, the second of its kind to be offered by the University of Minnesota, on April 5 and 6, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

The two-day short course is being arranged by the University in cooperation with the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural society, according to J. O. Christianson, director of the University's agricultural short courses. Members of the committee on arrangements representing these groups are Robert Freeman, Ramsey county agricultural agent and past president of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs; Allen J. Doran, Grand Rapids, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs; George W. Larson, North Branch, vice president, Minnesota Federation of County Fairs; Benjamin Campbell, Utica, President, Minnesota Federation of County Fairs; Raymond A. Lee, St. Paul, secretary, State Agricultural Society; and Douglas K. Baldwin, St. Paul, assistant secretary, State Agricultural Society.

Ralph Ammon, manager of the Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, will discuss the economic importance of state and county fairs at the opening session Monday morning (April 5), and Fred H. Strong, St. Paul, will give suggestions on publicity for county fairs. James S. Lombard, director of the department of concerts and lectures, University of Minnesota, will speak Monday afternoon on scheduling of entertainment. A panel on operating problems of a county fair will conclude the afternoon meeting.

Speakers at the banquet Monday evening will be Ammon, who will talk on "From State Fair to Centennial" and Douglas Marshall, assistant professor, division of sociology, University of Minnesota, whose subject is "Minnesota's Human Resources."

Discussions on exhibits, public relations, newspaper publicity, the centennial program for county fairs, bookkeeping and budgeting are scheduled for Tuesday, April 6.

A-3758-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30, 1948

To all counties

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN MUST
BE PROPERLY PREPARED

Care in preparing garden soil will pay big dividends in increased production and improved quality of vegetables, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. He points out that soil high in organic matter will hold moisture better and be more fertile than one lacking in organic matter.

If well rotted barnyard manure is available, apply it at the rate of about 1 bushel for 30 square feet (3 feet by 10 feet) before plowing or spading. Compost or peat may be substituted for the manure. Or, a complete garden fertilizer, such as 4-12-4, may be broadcast over the entire area or used as a side dressing at planting time. For a side dressing, use about 1 pound of garden fertilizer for each 25 feet of row. For broadcasting, a pound and a half for 100 square feet will be needed.

Plow or spade the land as early as it can be worked properly, Snyder advises. Lighter soils can be plowed early without harming the physical structure of the soil. Heavy soil, however, should not be plowed too early or it will be lumpy and hard to work. If the soil sticks to shoes or to the plow or spade, it is too wet. If it breaks into big hard clods, it is too dry. The soil will crumble and break into fine particles when it is at the right stage for working.

Harrow or rake immediately after plowing or spading, to avoid a lumpy seed bed. It is best to let the soil settle a few days before planting since most seeds require a firm seed bed. For late vegetables the soil should be worked several times to kill many of the small weeds that come up.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30, 1948

Use where applicable

CLEAN PLOWING
ONE STEP IN CORN
BORER CONTROL

Plowing corn stalks and stubble under cleanly and completely is the first step in fighting the corn borer this year. Although fall plowing is preferable, early spring plowing helps.

If possible, all land in corn should be plowed each year, says county agent _____.

For best control it is necessary that everyone in the neighborhood cooperate in covering their corn residue completely because the corn borer moth can fly from 25 to 50 miles. Plowing under all stalk and stubble destroys the larvae and thus prevents spread.

A. J. Schwantes, chief of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Engineering division, has this suggestion for making cleaner plowing possible.

Merely attach one or two 10 or 12 foot length pieces of No. 9 wire for each bottom to the front of the plow or shank. Allow the other end to drag free in the furrow. The free end is covered and held down by the furrow and guides the stalks down the furrow. In very trashy fields attach two wires to the shank for each bottom.

Plowing land that has been in corn, of course, is not a common practice among all farmers. However, on a community basis it is one of the most practical methods of eliminating serious borer damage, according to M. L. Armour, University of Minnesota agricultural extension agronomist.

After plowing in the spring, farmers will find it necessary to pack their seed beds for best results, Armour says. Running a disk with blades set fairly straight will help take out the air pockets. Using the cultipacker or a planker will also help make a firmer seedbed. With either spring or fall plowing, be careful not to draw up stalks when harrowing, Armour adds.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30, 1948

Special for south central, southwest and west central counties.

SPECIAL CARE ADVISED FOR ALKALI SOILS

High potash fertilizers will temporarily correct the trouble some _____ County farmers are having with high lime "alkali" soils. The long-run solution is growing deep rooted legumes.

Signs of these soils are their greyish color and failure of crops to mature properly on them, says County Agent _____.

Actually these soils are not true alkali. Rather they have been formed by an accumulation of carbonates, says E. R. Duncan, University of Minnesota agricultural extension soils specialist.

The difficulty with the soils is twofold. They often have poor drainage and they have an excess of lime. This added lime makes the potash in the soil unavailable to plant growth.

On corn, which is quite sensitive to these soils, fertilizers such as 0-20-20, 3-9-18 or 0-9-27 can be applied with a fertilizer attachment on the planter at 100-150 pounds per acre. Murate of potash, 0-0-50, may be broadcast on these areas at 100 pounds per acre and then normal corn fertilizers will be adequate.

To actually clear up this condition it is necessary to grow deep rooted legumes which, on decay, will allow the excess lime to be drained through the soil. Since the water table is often too high for alfalfa, it is necessary to fall back on the tolerant and reliable biennial sweet clover. Seeding sweet clover in small grain and fertilizing with materials like 0-20-20 will allow nearly normal crop yields.

Since it has taken hundreds of years to build up lime concentrations, we must not expect to correct it in two or three years. Progress can generally be seen in 10 to 15 years, however, Duncan says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
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To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

SELECT PRESSURE
COOKER CAREFULLY

Getting a good buy in a second-hand pressure cooker takes a keen eye, warns Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Homemakers who plan to buy second-hand pressure canners should examine them carefully. Look for these points, she urges:

1. Pitting. Avoid any kettle that is pitted. The base of the cooker must be smooth.

2. Smooth top edge to insure a good seal. Feel around the edge to be sure it is smooth. The cover must seal perfectly.

3. Corrosion in gauge or valve. There should be no evidence of rusting.

Whether the homemaker is buying a new or a second-hand cooker, certain features should be checked carefully, Miss Hobart says. The cooker should have a geared gauge, not a spring gauge. The spring gauge gets out of adjustment easily and is difficult to correct. There is little difference in cost between the two types. Identifying marks of the geared gauge are the arrow fastened in the center of the dial and the distinct markings for each pound.

Safety valves, pet cocks and gaskets are other features to check in selecting a pressure cooker. Valves and pet cocks should be easy to take apart and clean, since they will need cleaning after each time the cooker is used. A safety plug is an additional safety device worth having.

The gasket should fit tightly so there is no leakage of steam. Metal gaskets have the advantage over rubber or composition gaskets that they will last indefinitely if properly used.

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News Bureau
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To all counties

PREPARE LAND
FOR SHELTERBELT

Successful farmstead shelterbelt plantings depend largely upon proper land preparation before planting, County Agent _____ pointed out today.

Work the soil often enough to make certain that it will be in a good mellow condition before planting the trees, says Raymond Wood, University of Minnesota agricultural extension forester.

This is especially important this year, when many farmers in _____ County will be planting trees as a result of the State Tree Nursery Law passed during the last session of the Minnesota State Legislature. Because trees were made available under this law after the date when proper preparation of the planting site could have been accomplished during fall plowing, it is important to work the land at least three or four times before planting.

If the ground is in sod, it is best to plan to break it and work it for a year prior to planting. Plant it to a cultivated crop or leave it fallow over one growing season. Where this cannot be practiced, double disc the sod before plowing and disc the land several times after plowing to prevent planting in cloddy ground.

In fields previously under cultivated crops, it is only necessary to work the soil with a quack digger, harrow, or disc after plowing to properly prepare it.

In either case, it means getting on the land just as soon as possible and working it into a mellow condition. Only if the soil is thoroughly worked up, can we rest assured that the trees will become established.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1948 Immediate Release

Where to plant the radishes, carrots and lettuce in the family garden isn't something to be decided at planting time.

According to L. C. Snyder, University of Minnesota agricultural extension horticulturist, now is the time to draw up a planting plan of the garden. Such a plan, drawn to scale, should show the arrangement of the different vegetables in the garden, and the approximate feet of row for each.

In making the plan, allow ample room for each vegetable to develop, Snyder cautioned. Provision should also be made in the plan for successive plantings of such crops as snap beans, radish, leaf lettuce and sweet corn.

Snyder gives these suggestions on arranging vegetables in the home garden:

1. Group perennial vegetables like asparagus and rhubarb along with small fruits on one side of the garden.

2. Group the cool season crops that can be planted early and the warm-season crops that are to be planted later.

3. Place tall plants such as sweet corn and pole beans where they do not shade small plants.

4. Plant vine crops, melons, squash, cucumbers, along one side so that they can spread into the fence row.

A-3759-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 30, 1948 Immediate Release

Minnesotans were cautioned today to avoid spray racketeers in their plans for fly control this summer. This warning was made by C. E. Mickel, head of the University of Minnesota Entomology division, who pointed out that a large majority of custom sprayers are reliable but that a few are making false claims for their jobs.

A number of states in this area are conducting state-wide fly control programs, Mickel says. In some of these states farmers are being victimized by unscrupulous "fly-by-night" spray operators who charge high prices, use dangerous materials and poor equipment, and do poor work.

Mickel's warning came as a result of a joint statement prepared by University Agricultural Extension entomologists in North Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. In the joint statement they declared:

1. The custom spray operator should be known locally to his customers and should have a previous reputation of honesty.

2. The custom sprayer will do the best job with power equipment.

3. No pre-season down payment should be required from the customers.

4. The custom sprayer should follow college recommendations as to methods of application and materials used. These are worked out for the protection of farmers and insure that maximum results will be obtained at minimum cost.

5. DDT water-wettable powders have consistently given the best fly control in farm buildings. It is less expensive and non-hazardous to the operator and to animals and it is non-inflammable. DDT oil solutions are considerably less effective than DDT water-wettable powders in farm buildings. Oil solutions also present a fire hazard when sprayed on unpainted surfaces.

A-3760-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 31 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 7, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

American Ingenuity

Thirty-five years ago we imported all of our sugar beet seed. It came from Russia, Germany, Hungary and Czechoslavakia. Today we supply them with seed--thereby hangs a tale.

The time-honored method of growing sugar beet seed was to plant late and thickly The beets so grown were not expected to get very large. In the fall they were carefully dug, the leaves cut off and the roots stored over winter without freezing. In the spring, each little beet was set out in the field by hand, a most tedious and labor-consuming process.

Beets are generally biennial in behavior. That is, like sweet clover, they grow one year and put their energy into producing a seed crop during the second season. Thus the little sugar beets, after their winter rest, busied themselves making a big bushy top, blossomed and set their peculiar corky five-parted containers with up to five viable seeds in each. When ripe, the "brush" was cut, dried, threshe and cleaned, to be sent to America by the shipload.

In 1917, you may remember, there was a war, and this interrupted the importation of sugar beet seed. Sugar was rationed in the U. S. and the securing of seed became a serious problem. That made some of the men in this country wonder whether we could grow seed at home. We couldn't do it the way it was done in Europe, because labor costs would run the price up around $1.00 a pound while farmers had been buying it for a quarter.

Somebody got a crazy idea and tried it out. In the Southwest where irrigation was needed, it seldom froze hard enough to injure beets, even if they were left in

the ground over winter, so the experimenters worked out an entirely new system. Now sugar beets are seeded with a grain drill, irrigated, grown to the proper stage and then the water is withheld. The beets die down and the leaves fall off. The little fellows figure this must be the winter they have heard about, so they become dormant.

After a proper period for resting, water is again applied to the fields. The beets wake up, thinking this must be a spring rain, and start growth again. True to their inheritance, this is the time they should reproduce, and so they grow a big bushy top, blossom and set seed just as their ancestors have always done. Because they are planted so thickly, each beet doesn't have to make much top to produce a regular jungle of branches and the yield per acre is higher than when transplanted beets are set in rows.

When the seed is mature, irrigation is stopped and the fields are ready for the combine. This is all machine labor, and hand operations just can't compete with it. Europe has lost one of her profitable exports and American farmers have a dependable seed supply at less cost than before. That's ingenuity.

Back in 1825 when Napoleon was encouraging sugar production from beets, they generally recovered from 3 to 7 per cent of the crop as sugar. By careful breeding this amount has been increased until some beets may have as high as 25 per cent sugar in these days. The five-parted seeds made hand labor necessary for blocking and thinning, so now the seeds are split on an emery wheel and singles are planted, field are cross-cultivated, the beets are pulled, topped and loaded by machinery, again reducing the laborious and expensive back work which once plagued the growers.

Sugar from beets is still a minor part of our annual need, but with more complete mechanization, combined with the efforts of plant breeders to produce disease-resistant and high-yielding strains, it offers a valuable cultivated crop for the northern states and clear up into Canada. Again man has learned to use the forces of nature for his own advantage.

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

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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 21, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Plant A Tree

"The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones," says Bill. Perhaps he was thinking of people who cut trees and don't plant anything to replace what they have used. Folks in the cities don't have much chance to plant, so it's up to us who live out of doors on the broad green acres to do our own planting and theirs too.

It takes only a few minutes with axe and saw to drop a big one. I like to see the smash and yell, "Timber!" but it's a sobering thought to remember that the old oak had spent 80 or 100 years gathering sunshine to make the wagon pole or eveners we want. We'll have to get several youngsters started to grow the wood our grandchildren can use.

Every bit of unused land is a potential site for trees. Some sort of tree is adapted to almost every condition imaginable. Steep hillsides, odd corners, rocky spots, lake banks, all could be doing something more useful than wasting soil, polluting streams or growing cockle burrs. All it needs is a helping hand to put the right seed or sprout in the right place, then let Nature do the rest.

One of the 4-H Club projects is tree planting. Any one person may regard his efforts as pretty puny, but added up they help a lot. According to a report I have read, in 1946 the kids built 571 game shelters, put up 1056 bird feeders, seeded 3,346 nurseries of forest trees, started 549 windbreaks and planted 166,343 trees. That's a lot of work, but I'll bet the boys and girls who did it never missed the time away from the juke boxes and soda fountains. They'll have a lasting interest in those trees and others, with pride every year when the leaves come out and the birds

sing their thanks. When the bones of those kids are in turn interred, they will leav a living monument of good to be enjoyed by future generations.

Of course, even these numbers, which look large, are but a drop in the bucket. When will we begin the job of replanting our burned-over areas and put the wasted acres of nothern Minnesota to work holding snow, preventing floods and raising house-building material for the people of 2048? Even we of southern Minnesota have plenty of opportunity for personal planting. As I drive along the road, it's easy to see idle soil, just waiting for a chance to grow fence posts, firewood and material for truck racks, sheep panels or hog troughs.

A stranger came into the office the other day and wanted to learn all about forestry--in one quick lesson. He had only 10 minutes to spare. Men who have spent a lifetime of study, still don't know all about forestry, but at least this fellow was on the right track. I gave him a bulletin on windbreaks and perhaps he'll go to sleep reading it. If he'd plant a few trees and watch them for a while as they adapt themselves to their environment and struggle to reach a position where they can catch and hold ever-increasing quantities of sunshine, he'd get really interested in trees. That will make even dry bulletins come alive and be useful.

Even a good book on trees, showing pictures in summer and winter, is dull when used as casual reading matter. Taken out in the woods where one can match the illustrations with Nature and begin to see the differences, it becomes exciting. Every tree is different, even within the same species, but there are certain characteristic which will identify them. That's when it becomes fun to learn what those differences are and watch for them. Leaves vary so much that they are unreliable, but the twigs, the blossoms and the seed tell the story completely.

Trees become good friends when acquaintance ripens. One man gets a kick out of pruning his single backyard boxelder to shape it the way he wants it, while another thrills with the slight of big plantings where trees are growing under forest conditions. Most of us have an inherent love of trees and Nature gives us every opportunity to foster and develop that appreciation. There's lasting pleasure in planting a tree.

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

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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 28, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

It's Time To Clean Up

Ride a train through several small towns or even big cities. Take a walk down the tracks in your own suburbs. It's a most depressing sight. Apparently all the junk in town is deposited along the railroad right of way to advertise the worst people can do in carelessness, lack of civic pride and thoughtless defacement of the landscape.

Premises reflect the character of their owner. It's a pleasure to drive into a farmyard which is neatly kept, well planted and carefully tended. Here are people who take pride in their work. They are living, rather than just existing, while they scrape together enough money to move to town and "retire." A neat farmyard is a good sign of an adequate balance in soil fertility, built up by intelligent management of this precious national resource. Here lives a family who is building America, rather than mining and destroying it.

Trash and rubbish are bound to accumulate around any dwelling. In some farmyards and along the tracks it has apparently been accumulating for generations. It's a sign that something's wrong when dilapidated shacks are left to rot where they fall Hayracks, old machinery, used wire, tin cans, discarded tanks, decrepit wagons, automobile skeletons and broken fence posts are common to every farm, but they don't need to occupy the front yard, nor so clutter the background that progress is precarious.

Broken windows, sagging doors, tired gates, drooping porches and slack fences indicate that the labor here is ill directed and inefficient. The ability to get things done must be lacking. Under such conditions there is little incentive to

learn better methods, create a better atmosphere, attain a higher standard of living or win the game through better understanding and careful management.

People have to want things before they will expend the effort necessary to go out and hustle to get them. Mail order catalogues have been one of the great forces helping to raise our standard of living. Mrs. X sees a hat on page 56 that she must have to make Mrs. Y green with envy, so she takes a little better care of her chicken saves her egg money and gets the hat. That worked fine. Why not get a refrigerator the same way? We all trade our effort for money and things. The more we want, the harder we'll work. My dad never wanted an automobile, a tractor, an electric motor or refrigerator, but someone else did.

How can we make people who are careless and indifferent want to keep things slick and neat? It's an attitude of mind more than anything else. Inheritance and habit are usually the deciding factors, but anyone can change who wants to. Mrs. A, an expert housekeeper, may consider Mrs. B so slovenly as to be a disgrace to the neighborhood. Mrs. B, on the other hand, is sure that Mrs. A is high hat and snooty. Anything they can do to irritate each other generally gets done. So the gully between them continues to get wider and deeper.

Cleaning up a city, cleaning up a farm is the first move toward better living, better management and better cooperation all around. How can we begin? I'll venture one or two suggestions. Let's hear yours. They are probably better.

1. Set a good example without making it obnoxious to the neighborhood.

2. Offer prizes of blue ribbons for blocks, meeting certain standards in town or sections qualifying for rural approval. That might promote cooperation.

3. Give a public pat on the back to families who make the greatest effort to keep their premises neat and trim.

4. The 4-H Clubs have a home beautification project. This might be expanded and emphasized until civic pride in clean farms and clean cities makes even the laggards clean-up conscious.

Cleaning up is a worthy end in its own right, but more important still, it is the starting point for so many projects that make life more pleasant and enjoyable. It means work, surely, but that's good for all of us. Work is play when it's well directed for the accomplishment of a desired objective. What can you and I do to he

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR APRIL

By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Prune fruit trees before growth starts. Due to considerable reported winter injury on certain apple varieties, the pruning should be lighter than usual. Remove only dead branches or branches that cross each other. This should be followed by a light summer pruning after the extent of winter damage is known.
2. Delay the uncovering of strawberries as late as possible. Examine the plants under the straw at frequent intervals. As long as the leaves are green, the straw should remain on. As soon as the leaves start to turn yellow, loosen the straw from over the rows and put in the picking aisles. The plants will push up through a light covering of straw. If the straw is left on as late as possible, the strawberry bloom will be delayed and the blossoms may escape late spring frost.
3. Raspberry canes will need some support to keep the fruits out of the dirt. If the plants are being grown in hills, tie the canes to stakes. If they are in a hedge row, put posts a rod apart and stretch a wire on either side of the row. Tie this wire together by cross ties at frequent intervals to keep the cans upright. If the canes were not pruned last summer, cut out all the old canes that bore fruit last year and thin out the new canes. Remember that raspberries need clean cultivation between the rows to keep the weeds and sucker plants down.
4. Prune all fruit trees when they are planted. This is needed to compensate for root loss. Select those branches that form a wide angle with the main stem for scaffold or framework branches. Eliminate all narrow crotches and remove all branches from between the scaffold branches. It may also be necessary to shorten the leader and scaffold branches selected.

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5. Strawberries and raspberries should be planted as soon as the ground is in proper condition for planting. Plant strawberries so the crown is just level with the soil line. Be sure to plant only state-inspected, mosaic-free raspberry plants. In planting raspberry plants, prune them back to within three to four inches of the ground.

Vegetables

1. Plant peas early. They must mature before hot weather for best quality.
2. Don't plant more of a vegetable than your family needs. It is neither necessary nor advisable always to plant all of the seeds in a seed packet at one time.
3. Try something new in your vegetable garden this year. Broccoli, cauliflower, and Chinese cabbage are suggestions.
4. Start tomato seeds indoors this month. Seeds started by April 15 should produce good plants for setting into the garden by June 1.
5. A few minutes spent in spacing the seeds in the row may save hours of time later in thinning.
6. A side-dressing of fertilizer on either side of the vegetable row is more efficient than broadcast application. About 1 pound of a complete, 4-12-4 fertilizer is recommended for 25 feet of row. For a broadcast application, use 2 to 3 pounds for each 1,000 square feet.
7. Transplant cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, and head lettuce plants in the evening or on a cloudy day. Recent experiments have shown that the removal of the lower leaves on these transplants is unnecessary and may even delay maturity.

Ornamentals

1. Remove the winter cover from tender roses this month. This should be a gradual process, first removing the straw covering and later the dirt from around the base
2. Plant only hardy varieties of trees and shrubs. The term "hardy" in many nursery catalogues holds little meaning under Minnesota conditions. The Forsythias, Rose of Sharon, Flowering Quince, and Azaleas are poor risks in most parts of Minnesota

3. Delay pruning spring flowering shrubs until after they bloom. Summer-blooming shrubs such as Hydrangeas and Hybrid Tea roses should be pruned before growth starts.

4. The Morden Pink Lythrum is hardy, summer blooming perennial that deserves a spot in every garden.

5. Hardy annuals such as sweet alyssum, snapdragons, larkspur and calendulas can be seeded directly in the garden this month.

6. Ornamental shrubs are often planted too close together. To allow ample room for development, allow 6 feet between large shrubs, 4 feet between medium shrubs and 2 to 3 feet between small shrubs.