

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER
By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Apples should be stored in a cool room if you expect them to keep. Lowering the temperature as much as 10 degrees may double the life of the fruit.
2. Remove late formed runner plants from strawberries before mulching them for winter. This can be done with a steel garden rake. Since flower buds for next year's crop are formed in September, these late runner plants will produce little fruit next year and their presence will serve as competition for those plants which will produce the fruit. Remember that strawberry plants should be spaced about 8 inches apart for highest yields of quality berries.
3. Strawberries should be mulched late this month or early next. Use about 2 inches of clean straw or marsh hay. Do not use tree leaves as these are apt to pack and smother the plants.
4. Raspberries often suffer winter injury to the canes. This can be prevented by laying the canes over and covering them with dirt. Covering just the tips will help but complete covering is best. This will not only protect the tops from winter injury but will prevent rabbit damage.
5. Young fruit trees are often killed by mice. To protect young fruit trees from mouse injury, make a cylinder of wire screen about 18 inches high and place around the trees. The base of this screen should be embedded in the soil about 2 inches. Hardware cloth or window screen can be used. Old newspapers can also be wrapped around the trees and held in place with string. Tree protectors made of cardboard are also available.
6. Sunscald injures many young fruit trees in February and March. Make arrangements now to protect these trees against this trouble. Boards can be fastened to the

southwest sides of the main branches or young trees can be wrapped with strips of burlap.

Vegetables

1. Carrots and beets should be dug about the middle of this month. If covered with dirt, wash them and dry them in the sun. Sort the roots carefully and discard any with bruises or defects. Place in a clean crock and throw a burlap sack over the top. Store in as cool a place as possible. Carrots have been kept in this way until April. Parsnips will also keep well using this method.
2. Cabbage should not be stored in the fruit room with apples and other vegetables since the cabbage odor will be picked up by other products. Store cabbage in a shallow trench covered with straw and dirt.
3. A good fall cleanup of your vegetable garden will help to eliminate insect and disease pest. Fall plowing will expose certain insect larvae to freezing and will improve the texture of your soil.

Ornamentals

1. Valuable fertilizer and organic matter are destroyed each year by burning the leaves. Why not make a compost pile and conserve this fertility? If a compost pile seems untidy, dig a trench in the flower border and bury the leaves. Plant annual flowers in this next year and they will surprise you by their fine growth. A year from next spring this compost can be dug up and used for topdressing the lawn or enriching your flower beds.
2. Chrysanthemums are not dependably hardy in this climate. To carry these plants over winter, cut the tops down after they have been killed by frost, dig up the clumps and plant them close together in some protected spot. Build a frame around these plants and cover with old storm windows or boards. Straw or a canvas covering can be put over this for additional protection and to prevent sudden changes in temperature. A cold frame will be found ideal for overwintering mums.
3. Hybrid tea and climbing roses will need winter protection. Mound dirt around the hybrid tea roses to a height of 1 foot. After the ground freezes solid, cover with leaves, straw, or marsh hay to a depth of another foot. Climbing roses should be laid down and covered with dirt and then, when the ground freezes, with straw or marsh hay. Boards may be laid over this to carry away surplus moisture.
4. Better clean up the flower border this fall by cutting down all dead flower stalks and putting these in the compost pile. Your garden will look better and insect and disease pests will be reduced.
5. If the ground is dry under your evergreens and shrubbery, it will be best to water thoroughly before winter sets in.

This concludes the Garden Fact Sheet for this year. If you have found this sheet useful, let us know so we can make plans for the next garden season.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 1, 1948

SPECIAL to THE FARMER
Timely Tips

Fertilizers improve the value of alfalfa hay. Recent studies made by the Soils Division show that application of phosphates improves the quality of alfalfa as well as the yield of the hay and other crops in the rotation. Over a 4-year period, phosphating increased the protein content of alfalfa hay 47 pounds an acre and the phosphorous content 20%.--
-C. O. Rost.

Stop cultivating those new plantings of trees now. Further cultivation will stimulate growth at a time when the trees should be hardening and preparing for winter. Any weeds in the plantings won't do any harm now, and they will catch snow this winter.--Raymond Wood.

You may have gotten away with it this year, but don't try applying more than the recommended amounts of weed-killing chemicals next year. Your luck may not hold out.--R. S. Dunham.

Clean up the crop refuse that's left in the garden. This is important; many insects and disease organisms live through the winter in such trash. Either rake the refuse into a pile and burn it, or better yet, plow it under deep to encourage rapid decay.--R. C. Rose.

Poultry raisers planning to use "built-up" litter this winter should have a good depth started by the end of October. From four to six inches of litter, depending on conditions of the house, should be on the floor by that time.--H. J. Sloan.

(MORE)

Timely Tips Cont.

Keep livestock off sorghum and sudan grass after frost. Following a killing frost, sorghum and sudan grass produce a tender, green growth containing a high percentage of prussic acid, which is poisonous to animals. Don't let your stock eat this green growth.--Ralph F. Crim.

If you have to buy hay for dairy animals, get it as near home as possible. You will save freight and will be able to inspect the hay yourself before buying. Remember, that at present feed prices, good hay is worth much more than poor hay. Good alfalfa or clover is easily worth twice as much as wild hay, especially lowland late-out kind.--H. R. Searles.

Feed brood sows a ration they are used to before and right after they farrow. Lighten the portions for two to four days after farrowing, then increase the ration until they have all they want in 10 to 14 days. Fall pigs should be farrowed in clean, disinfected houses on clean pastures. Keep the pigs on pasture until the ground freezes.--H. G. Zavoral.

Clean up all junk and trash piles, old stack bottoms and other rat harbors this fall. That will force the rats to concentrate in the few shelter areas that can't be removed. Then spread poison in those places to wipe out the rat population on your farm.--H. L. Parten.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

MODERATE OVEN
GIVES JUICIER,
PLUMPER ROASTS

One way to get more servings per pound from the Sunday roast is to use moderate oven temperature of 300 to 350°F., according to Isabel Noble, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota.

Research shows that moderate temperatures give plumper, more juicy products because less fat and moisture are lost in roasting. Moderate heat is also best for broiling - a temperature of about 350° at the top of the steak. The result is more palatable meat and more servings per pound. Experiments show that shrinkage can amount to an inch more across the roast in a hot oven than in a moderate oven.

Moderate roasting temperatures have other advantages, Miss Noble points out. The meat is more uniformly cooked, the outside is more evenly browned with no charring around the edges and the drippings retain the original meat flavor.

Searing the roast is unnecessary, Miss Noble says. Searing does not prevent the escape of meat juices, as was formerly believed. In fact, meat that has been seared suffers a greater loss in weight than an unseared roast.

Basting is another unnecessary practice. If the meat is partly covered with fat, the fat should be turned up when the meat is placed in the roasting pan. Then as the meat cooks, the fat will melt and drain over the roast, automatically basting it.

To develop a really delicious flavor, cook the roast in an open pan for the entire period without adding water, Miss Noble suggests.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5 1948

To all counties

EXTRA CARE FOR
FALL PIGS PAYS
DIVIDENDS LATER

The first months are the most important ones for fall-farrowed pigs. A little extra care of sows and pigs during that period will pay dividends next spring, County Agent _____ said this week.

H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm, recommends that fall pigs be farrowed in clean, disinfected houses on clean pasture. The pigs should be kept on pasture until the ground freezes.

Feed sows a ration they are used to before and right after they farrow. Lighten the portions for two to four days after farrowing, then increase the ration until they have all they want in 10 to 14 days.

Self feeders help produce profitable pigs. Start the fall pigs on hulled oats and keep it before them until they weigh 50 pounds. If corn is available, use a ration of equal parts of coarsely ground corn and oats, with 12 per cent tankage added, for both a starter and later growth. Twenty per cent commercial (40 per cent' hog concentrate may be substituted for the tankage.

It is also a good idea to keep a good mineral mixture before the young pigs at all times, _____ said.

Main trick to raising fall pigs is to get them as big as possible before cold weather. Keep them on clean ground until they weigh 75 to 100 pounds, and feed them plenty of good quality green hay after pastures dry up. Keep sleeping quarters dry and comfortable, with no direct drafts on the animals. Water must always be available, even in cool weather.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5, 1948

To all counties

PROTECT YOUR
FRUIT TREES NOW
AGAINST INJURY

Don't take a chance with your fruit trees this winter, warns L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Now is the time, he says, for _____ gardeners and fruit growers to take steps to protect their trees.

Young fruit trees are often killed by field mice, which seem to be especially fond of young apple and plum trees. Fruit trees are also frequently injured by sunscald.

To protect trees against mice, place a cylinder of window screen or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth around each tree, advises Snyder. The cylinder should be about 18 inches high or up to the first branches. Push the base of the screen into the soil so the mice cannot go underneath, and fasten the overlapping edges securely with short pieces of wire.

Wrapping the tops of young trees with burlap will keep the rabbits away and will also serve to protect the tops against sunscald. Shading the southwest sides of young trees with boards will also help prevent injury from sunscald.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5 1948

Special mailing to
counties listed below.

4-H BEEF CALF
SHOW _____
(date)

A feeder calf show for 4-H members enrolling in the beef project next year will be held at _____ on _____, _____.
(place) (day) (date)

_____, county agent, said today that _____ county boys and girls attending the auction can be assured of good quality calves eligible for the beef project. Several hundred 3-400 pound Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn calves have been carefully selected by a committee of county agents, cattle feeders and livestock specialists.

Calves will be ready for inspection early in the morning the day of the show. The auction will start at _____. After all 4-H members have bought the calves they want, the show will be open to the public.
(time)

For additional information, contact the county agricultural extension office in _____.
(town)

-rr-

Crookston - Oct. 16

W. Polk Roseau
E. Polk Clearwater
Red Lake Norman
Pennington Clay
Marshall Becker
Kittson Mahnomen

Breckenridge - Oct. 23

W. Ottertail Becker
E. Ottertail Grant
Douglas Stevens
Traverse Clay
Wilkin

Tracy - Oct. 29

Yellow Medicine
Renville Rock
Lincoln Nobles
Lyon Jackson
Redwood Martin
Brown Big Stone
Pipestone Swift
Murray Chippewa
Cottonwood Kandiyohi
Watsonwan Lac Qui Parle

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 4, 1948

ATTN.: Agricultural Agent
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR OCTOBER
By L. C. Snyder
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Next year's strawberry crop depends on the care you give your plants this month. The chances are that you have too many runner plants set. Late-formed runner plants can be dislodged and removed with a steel garden rake. About two good strong plants per square foot of row is right. If the rows are too wide, narrow them to 18 inches. After the plants have experienced several hardening frosts they should be mulched for winter. Remember that temperatures as low as 20°F. will injure flower buds. The last of this month should be about right for applying the mulch. Two inches of clean straw or marsh hay should be used. Sudan grass, if available, makes an excellent mulch.
2. Fruit trees should be conditioned for winter. Losses from mice and sunscald are heavy each year. To protect your young trees from mice, place a cylinder of window screen or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth around each tree after first cleaning away all the weeds and grass from around the trunk. Push the screen or hardware cloth into the soil about two inches and fasten the overlapping edges with pieces of wire.
3. To protect fruit trees against sunscald it is necessary to shade the southwest side of tree during late winter. This can be done by wrapping the young tree with burlap or placing a board on the southwest side of the main branches. Better do this now while the weather still permits.
4. Many young fruit trees were killed back to the snowline by last winter's adverse weather. This summer new sprouts have sprung up from the base. Some of these may come from below the graft and others from above. If the sprouts come from above the the graft they will develop into a useful tree. If they come from below the graft they will develop into a seedling tree which in most cases will be worthless. Remove all sprouts that come from below the graft and select one sprout from above the graft cutting off all others. Tie this sprout securely to the original trunk to prevent winter breakage. Next spring cut off the original stem just above where the new sprout comes out.

5. Winter protection of raspberry plants is recognized by most commercial growers as a necessary procedure to insure a crop next year. Most home gardeners neglect to carry out this practice. The chore will be made much easier if excess canes are removed before attempting winter protection. If raspberries are being grown in hills, reduce the number of canes to about 12 per hill. If they are being grown in hedge rows, narrow the rows to about 12 inches and thin the canes down to about 4 per foot of row. After this is done the job of winter protection will be comparatively easy. If a dependable snow cover is assured, bending the canes over and holding them down with a shovel of dirt over the tips or with a wire loop will suffice. If the canes are apt to be exposed during the winter, complete coverage with dirt will be best.

Vegetables

1. How would you like a fresh rhubarb pie this winter? If rhubarb plants are dug now and placed in a bushel basket or other suitable container, they can be forced this winter. Water the plants well after transplanting and set containers on the north side of a building or in a grove of trees. After the plants have been subjected to several weeks of freezing weather, they can be brought into the basement where they will soon send up tender sprouts.

2. Plan to have your garden plowed after the last vegetables have been dug. This will not only kill many destructive insects that are thus exposed, but will improve the texture of your soil and enable you to plant your garden earlier next spring.

3. Dig your carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas and a part of your parsnips before the ground freezes. Wash to remove the dirt and sort carefully to remove injured or diseased roots. Dry thoroughly and store in a cool, moist room. A crock loosely covered with a board or burlap sack is an ideal storage container. The tops of carrots should be cut flush with the root or even the top of the root cut off.

4. Don't store cabbage in the fruit or vegetable room since the cabbage will give an off flavor to other vegetables. Make sauerkraut from your cabbage or store in a trench out of doors covered with straw and dirt.

Ornamentals

1. The leaf-burning season is here. Each fall millions of dollars worth of valuable fertilizer go up in smoke. How to stop this waste is a difficult problem. The composting of these leaves is the only practical solution. Where space is available this presents no special problem. In the small garden the leaves might be buried in a portion of the flower border to be dug up at some later date and used for top dressing the lawn or mulching the flower border.

2. Chrysanthemums are not dependably hardy in Minnesota. Perhaps the best means of overwintering these fine garden flowers is to plant them in a cold frame after the tops have been killed by frost. Mulch with straw or dry leaves and cover the frame with boards or sash.

3. Don't let your evergreens and shrubs go into winter with the soil dry underneath. Soak the soil thoroughly before winter sets in and avoid possible winter injury.

4. Hybrid tea, polyantha and climbing roses need winter protection. Mound dirt up around the bases of the hybrids teas and polyanthas and cover the climbing roses completely. After the ground freezes, put straw or marsh hay over the mounds.

5. A mulch of clean straw or marsh hay will prove beneficial to most perennials in the flower border. Put this mulch on after the ground freezes. Its purpose is not to keep the cold out but rather to keep the frost in next spring.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5 1948

To all counties

ENROLL NOW FOR
YEAR-AROUND 4-H
CLUB ACTIVITIES

"Put your 4-H club work on a year-around basis," County Agent _____ recommended to _____ county boys and girls this week in urging them to enroll now for the 1949 4-H club year.

_____ is backed in his year-around activity appeal by State Leader A. J. Kittleson. The clubs that plan a full year's work on a permanent basis have the most opportunity to make the greatest achievement, Kittleson said.

"Boys and girls can take part in many fine 4-H activities carried on during winter months which they wouldn't be eligible for if they did not belong to clubs," Kittleson told _____.

Winter activities include radio speaking contests, music appreciation, one-act plays, and learning parliamentary procedure for leading meetings. Members can also take part in such conservation activities as building game and bird shelters and feeding wildlife during the winter.

_____ also pointed out that by enrolling before the annual meeting, which will be held _____, members can help elect club officers, (date) choose local leaders, and have a part in building the yearly club program.

(LIST COUNTY PROGRESS ITEMS HERE, SUCH AS Enrollment for the county is now (figure), (figure) below the (county) quota. Enrollment is progressing satisfactorily, and should be complete by the time of 4-H Achievement Week, November 1-7 and so forth.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 5 1948

To all counties

GOOD PLOWING IS
COUNTY-WIDE JOB
TO CONTROL BORER

A good job of plowing now will help control corn borer infestations next spring,
County Agent _____ said today.

_____ advises that all _____ county
farmers keep their plows sharp and in good adjustment so that as many corn stalks
as possible be buried deeply.

He emphasized the importance of ALL farmers in the county doing careful, clean
plowing. According to A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, corn borer moths
will fly as far as 25 miles in the spring, thus making good plowing necessary on a
community-wide basis if control is to be effective.

"One or two farmers doing a poor job of turning under stalks can let enough
moths escape to infest nearly all the county, even though everyone else has done
careful plowing," _____ said.

Deep turning under of as many stalks as possible buries the over-wintering borers
inside, and either prevents their emergence in the spring, or affords them no pro-
tection against birds and weather if they do emerge.

For best plowing, M. L. Armour, University Farm extension agronomist, recommends
that the hitch be adjusted so the plow is in straight alignment and the tractor
wheels be spaced properly for an even, center pull. The height of hitch should be
such that the bottom of the plow shares are level.

A 16-inch plow with sharp shares and colters is recommended over a 14-inch one.
Heavy wires, 16 to 20 feet long, attached to the colter arms, should definitely be
used to help turn down the stalks. Wires work better than chains, according to
Armour.

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

A statewide conference on brucellosis disease of livestock will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus October 22.

The day-long meeting will bring together representatives of all groups concerned with eradication of the disease in the state.

Control measures of Bang's disease, as it is called, will be discussed, and recommendations of public health authorities, veterinarians and stockmen will be developed for the attention of the state legislature, according to J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm; and Dr. W. W. Spink, University professor at the School of Medicine, will speak during the morning session, to be held in University Farm auditorium.

The conference is under the auspices of the breeders' association in cooperation with the University.

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

About a million dollars worth of fertilizer and organic matter goes up in smoke in the Twin Cities area each fall, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, declared today.

The fertilizer is destroyed by home owners and renters who burn fallen leaves. For the state as a whole, he estimated the loss would run into several million dollars.

Pointing out that few countries can afford the luxury of destroying valuable organic matter, Dr. Snyder urged householders not to burn fallen leaves. One of the best ways to save this fertility, he said, is to use the dead leaves for a compost pile. Well-composted leaves will improve fertility of the soil as well as its physical texture and waterholding capacity.

In case there is no space for a compost pile in the backyard, Dr. Snyder suggested burying the leaves in a trench dug in the flower border. Annual flowers planted there next spring will benefit from the addition of dead leaves in the flower bed this fall. A year from next spring the compost can be dug up and used for top dressing the lawn or enriching flower beds.

Another use for dead leaves is around shrubs and evergreens, to protect roots against winter injury. Next spring these leaves can be worked into the soil or added to the compost pile.

If there is room for a compost pile in the backyard, it can be started with a layer of leaves about a foot thick, according to Dr. Snyder. The leaves should be tramped down well and soaked thoroughly with water. A pound of superphosphate and two pounds of high nitrogen fertilizer sprinkled over each six by ten feet of top area will hasten decay and increase fertilizer value of the leaves. Several inches of dirt should be thrown over the leaves, repeating with successive layers of dirt as more leaves are added. It is important to keep the pile moist.

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

Harry A. Graves, secretary of the North Dakota Horticultural society, and H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, will be featured speakers when the Minnesota State Horticultural society holds its annual meeting October 11-12, in Hibbing at the Androy hotel.

Graves, who is also North Dakota extension horticulturist, will recommend vegetables for 1949 gardens, when he speaks Monday afternoon. Rahmlow will give illustrated lectures Tuesday afternoon on flowers for northern gardens and on modern practices in beekeeping.

Other speakers at the session include J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, who will open the Monday afternoon program with a discussion of frozen foods for the locker; Walter Nelson, superintendent of Olcott Park, Virginia, who will talk on lawn maintenance on Tuesday morning; and Robert Emeott, Grand Rapids, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, Fred Braden, Duluth, and C. G. Langley, Red Wing, president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, who are scheduled to speak on Tuesday afternoon.

Emeott's subject will be "Color and Design in Garden and Home." Snyder and Braden will discuss fruits for northern Minnesota and Langley will talk on the beekeeping outlook in Minnesota.

Monday morning will be devoted to reports and election of officers. A tour of the iron mines has been arranged for Monday afternoon. The annual banquet will be held Monday evening.

The gardening clinic, highlight of former horticultural society meetings, will be conducted Tuesday morning.

All meetings are open to the public, according to Eldred Hunt, secretary of the horticultural society. Cooperating with the State Horticultural society in the event are the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, the West Mesaba Horticultural society and the 8th District Horticultural society.

A-3991-JB

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

Good plowing must be practiced on a community-wide basis this fall if the European corn borer is to be effectively controlled and infestation dangers reduced next spring, 200 Minnesota farmers were told at a plowing demonstration Monday (October 4).

The demonstration, held in Steele county, was the first of a series being conducted by the University of Minnesota agricultural extension service together with the State Entomologist's office, to show farmers how to best plow their corn ground for control of the invading borers.

Careful plowing to turn under as many stalks as possible burys the over-wintering borers, and either prevents their emergence in the spring, or leaves them no protection against birds and weather if they do emerge.

M. L. Armour, extension agronomist, recommended the use of 16-inch plows over the 14-inch-share type because of the extra dirt turned over to cover the stalks. A straight alignment hitch and careful adjustment of tractor wheels for proper center pull of the plow were found to give the best results.

The farmers learned that heavy wires, from 16 to 20 feet long, tied to the frame and colter arms, were a definite help in holding down the stalks for covering. Chains did not work as well as the long wires. Good sharp shares and colters, and height adjustment of the hitch so that the bottom of the shares were level were also suggested for best efficiency.

Good, clean plowing must be practiced by all farmers in a community if control is to be most effective, A. W. Buzicky told the group. He pointed out that moths fly up to 25 miles in spring movements, and that poor, trash-littered plowing by only one or two farmers could result in infestation of an entire community.

Other counties in which plowing demonstrations will be held include: Mower, October 6; Blue Earth, October 8; McLeod, October 15; Le Sueur, October 18; Brown, October 20; Faribault, October 22. County extension agents should be contacted for exact locations of the demonstrations.

A-3992-RR

News Bureau
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SPECIAL

Immediate Release

Some 450 Minnesota dairymen, creamery operators, manufacturers and plant superintendents attended the University of Minnesota second annual Dairy Products Institute at its recent four-day meeting. (September 20-23)

They heard some 50 dairy experts, many of them nationally recognized, discuss new developments in butter, cheese and ice cream manufacture, market milk, dry milk manufacture and dairy plant administration. The staff for the four-day course was one of the largest ever assembled for a short course on the University Farm campus.

Such outstanding figures as C. D. Dahle, ice cream technician from Pennsylvania State College, butter and dairy engineering specialist L. C. Thomsen, from the University of Wisconsin, and Russell Fifer, executive secretary of the American Butter Institute, appeared on the program.

The Institute was designed to bring Minnesota creamery operators, managers and others interested in the processing of milk and its products, up-to-the-minute information on developments in the various branches of the industry, according to E. S. Combs, University Farm dairy husbandry professor in charge of program arrangements.

Minnesota may never fully return to its former dependence on butter as an outlet for its dairy products, O. B. Jeanness, chief of the University division of agricultural economics, told the group.

(MORE)

While there is likely to be a big shift back to butter, Minnesota is better equipped to handle other products than ever before. It has larger and more flexible plants with a wider choice of products. As a result, our output of cheese, condensed milk and dried milk are likely to stay well above former levels.

The market for dairy products is likely to remain reasonably strong for some time, Jenness believes. However, this does not mean that dairy-men will not have their problems.

Future pricing programs in large metropolitan milk sheds may create surplus of manufactured dairy products. If the prices in these sheds are held too high, they may discourage consumption of fluid milk and at the same time invite expansion of output on many farms. The excess may have to go into manufactured products resulting in a surplus.

Consumers may have become used to eating less butter and may need wooing to get them back to their old consuming habits.

Jenness points out that the drop in consumption of butter has not been due to an increase in oleomargarine. Actually margarine stepped in when butter supplies fell and milk shifted to other uses during the war. When faced with high prices and a shortage of dairy products consumers seem to prefer to use less butter than to cut down on other products.

The Army's dry milk program needs additional work, A. E. Stegeman, army representative for dairy products, said. Work needs to be done in the palatability of dry milk products, and in its utility and stability.

Nutritional value, the fourth evaluation of products used by the armed forces, "is excellent, even when aged," Stegeman, chief of dairy, fat and oil products of the Foods and Container Institute, told the University Farm group.

(MORE)

Stegeman felt confident that improvements could be made as they had in the past. Developments will primarily be through government-sponsored research projects now being carried on in six colleges and universities, one of which is the University of Minnesota.

Universities cooperating in the project will be reduced to two next year, Stegeman said, with the University of Minnesota one of the two to continue the research work.

Latin America offers good potential customers for the dry milk industry of the United States, A. A. Hellmund, North Star Dairy assistant manager, St. Paul, told dairymen at the Wednesday session of the Dairy Products Institute.

"It is possible that Latin American markets, with the exception of Argentina, offer greater potentialities than do those of Europe," he told the group.

Expansion of the export outlets for the American dry milk industry depends largely upon the policy of the United States government with regard to export markets in general, he told the group. "International food studies have indicated a primary need for supplying a larger quantity and a larger variety of food for many populations of the world."

High quality cheese of uniformly good flavor and texture is more and more in demand by American consumers, reported Harry L. Wilson of the Kraft Foods Company.

Tracing demand by the Army and other Government agencies for consistently higher quality cheese during the war and emphasizing that consumers are showing more discrimination in purchases, he said it was up to the industry to recognize the essentials in its task of doing a better job of cheese production.

Outlining these essentials, Wilson said they included: (1) a clean,

sanitary plant, correctly constructed and properly maintained; (2) a supply of fresh, sweet, clean milk produced by healthy, clean, well-fed cows; (3) a dependable active cheese starter; and (4) an effective way of improving the uniformity as well as the quality of the cheese by pasteurization.

Wilson felt that clean plants naturally were essential and that any cheesemakers not familiar with high standards in this connection could attain highest ranking by following the recommendations of the National Cheese Institute.

By: Bob Hupp
Information Specialist

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Immediate Release

Two agricultural short courses, one on animal nutrition and the other on veterinary medicine, will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus during October, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today.

The Animal Nutrition short course for feed manufacturers and dealers will be held October 25-26, with the Veterinarians school set for the following two days. (October 27-28)

Present livestock and feed prospects for dairy cattle, poultry and meat animals will be given by extension specialists to feed men attending the nutrition course. New developments in swine, poultry and cattle nutrition will also be discussed by both out-of-state authorities and University Farm division heads.

A tour of the new School of Veterinary Medicine will be made by the veterinarians during the opening day of their session, at which time staff members will be introduced.

Vitamin deficiencies in dairy cattle, and tests for brucellosis will be discussed during the 25th Veterinarians school. Other topics include an illustrated talk on bovine surgery and problems facing the small animal practitioner.

A meeting of the Twin City Veterinary Medical society will be held Wednesday evening, October 27.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1948

Immediate Release

Farm folks face the greatest danger from fire according to latest statistics, University of Minnesota agricultural extension service officials said today.

Only about one-fifth of the people of the United States live on farms, while one-third of the persons killed by fire are farm residents. In 1947, fires caused about 11,000 deaths, 3,500 of them on farms, according to National Fire Protective Association figures.

Figures show the United States' record fire loss was \$700,000,000 last year--equal in value to the wages of all the working population in Duluth for two years. Twelve percent of that loss occurred on farms.

Main reasons for the excessive farm fires, according to the extension service, are that hazards are more numerous on farms than in cities and towns. Farmers keep larger quantities of gasoline and kerosene on hand; hay is a hazard if it is not properly cured. Defective stoves and chimneys; flammable wood shingle roofs; and piles of oily rags and rubbish are other factors. Farms are endangered more by lightning.

Farm fires are also generally more serious because organized fire departments are farther away.

Farmers are urged to make periodic, organized searches of their homes and buildings, both now during Fire Prevention Week, (October 3-9) and throughout the year to ferret out fire hazards and stop fires before they start. Ninety percent of all fires can be prevented.

A-3993-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1948

Immediate Release

Gardeners who want tulips and daffodils in their gardens next spring should get busy and plant them now.

This is the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Hyacinths, scillas, chionodoxas, crocus, tulips, daffodils and other spring-blooming bulbs should be planted this month before the ground freezes, Snyder said.

Planting them in clumps of one variety to each clump will give attractive landscape effects. The bulbs may be planted in the flower border or foundation planting, though it is best to avoid a north exposure.

First step in planting is to work the ground to a depth of at least 12 inches before planting. If the soil below is hard or poorly drained, Snyder advised loosening it to a depth of 18 inches. If there is any question as to fertility of the soil, apply about 4 pounds of a complete garden fertilizer such as 4-12-4 for each 100 square feet and work it well into the soil before planting. Snyder cautioned against using fresh barnyard manure at planting time since it may cause bulb rots.

Depth for planting depends on the soil and size of the bulb. Planting should be deeper in light and sandy soil than in heavy soil. In average garden loam, a rough guide is to plant at a depth that is two or three times the diameter of the bulb. Small bulbs such as grape hyacinths, crocus and scillas should be planted so the top of the bulb is about 2 inches below the soil surface. Larger bulbs like tulips and daffodils should be planted about 8 inches deep. Tulip bulbs which are planted too shallow are likely to divide into many small bulbs that produce inferior blooms.

To protect bulbs this winter, a mulch of straw or leaves should be applied as soon as the ground has frozen. Gardeners who have had trouble growing daffodils and Dutch hyacinths should plant them in a raised bed near the house foundation, Snyder said. The warmth of the house wall often bring them through when they would otherwise die in the open.

A-3995-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 7, 1948

FOR RELEASE:

Tuesday, A.M., October 12

William F. Kohagen, Hibbing, and William F. Haenke, Gilbert, were awarded bronze medals by the Minnesota State Horticultural society at the organization's annual banquet at the Androy hotel, Hibbing last night, (Monday, October 11).

Kohagen received the medal for his contribution to horticulture in encouraging the study, appreciation and preservation of Minnesota's wild flowers. Haenke's award was for his achievements and leadership in developing northern Minnesota's seed potato industry.

The honors were conferred by O. A. Bandelin, Red Wing, president of the state Horticultural society, and Mrs. Verl E. Nicholson, Duluth, chairman of the special awards committee. Announcement of the awards was one of the highlights of the horticultural society's 82nd annual meeting which opened in Hibbing yesterday (Monday, October 11) and closes today.

Fifteen members of the organization were given certificates of merit for distinctive service in the promotion of garden club work in the community and for leadership and achievements in gardening. They are: Mrs. Charles J. Heath, Mound; Mrs. Jen Brunette, Cass Lake; Mrs. Edwin Wammer, Badger; William H. Boyle, St. Paul; Mrs. Arthur W. Bibbins, Virginia; Matt Jaasko and Primo Benedetti, Chisholm; Mrs. E. L. Everett, Hibbing; Mrs. Theodore H. Witte, Minneapolis; Mrs. Louis Johnson, Brainerd; G. H. Jacobus, Perham; Mrs. A. N. Kohr, Montevideo; Edward Hatch, Duluth; Mrs. Claude J. Whitney, International Falls; and Carl Pfaender, New Ulm.

¹/₂ In his address to the convention yesterday (Monday), Bandelin said, "The Minnesota State Horticultural society is in the best position it has been in its long history to render service to its members and the state." He stressed the need of recognizing the society as "a great volunteer educational agency," and emphasized the responsibility of each member and the affiliated groups in rendering horticultural service to the community.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 11, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

ARRANGE PICTURES
FOR MORE ENJOYMENT

Changing the arrangement of pictures on the walls can transform the appearance of a room. A logical time to make such changes is after fall housecleaning.

Often pictures are not hung so the family can get any real pleasure from them, says Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. So she suggests that _____ county homemakers try working out more pleasing arrangements with their pictures so everyone can enjoy them.

Miss Matheis gives a few simple rules anyone can follow in hanging pictures.

First of all, hang pictures at eye level so they can be seen easily.

Since pictures seem to dangle in midair if there is no furniture under or near them, a second rule to remember is to group pictures and furniture to form a unit. The picture should be hung close enough to a piece of furniture, such as a table, so the two look as though they really belong together. Then the eye can take in both picture and piece of furniture at one glance. To make a unit of pictures and furniture, it may be necessary to depart slightly from the rule of hanging pictures at eye level. For instance, over a mantel the picture may be slightly above eye level and over a low davenport, it will be hung below eye level.

Enjoyment of pictures will be increased if they are not hung by a triangle of wire or by heavy tasseled cords which are often more conspicuous than the pictures themselves. Two parallel wires suspended from the ceiling can be used for very large pictures. For smaller pictures, it is better to conceal the wire by placing it across the back so it can be hung over a hook on the wall. Since pictures look best hanging flat against the wall, the screw eyes should be placed high on the back of the picture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 11 1948

To all counties

**BERRY PLANTS NEED
PROTECTION AGAINST
WINTER DAMAGE**

Next year's crop of raspberries and strawberries will depend on the protection they are given this fall against winter injury, according to County Agent _____.

A mulch, applied late this month or in early November, before heavy freezes, will give sufficient protection for strawberries. The mulch will also prevent too early growth next spring.

Since the flower buds for next year's strawberry crop are already formed, temperatures as low as 20°F. will injure these buds. As soon as the plants have been hardened by a few killing frosts, but before they have been exposed to a temperature as low as 20°F., cover the rows with two inches of clean straw or marsh hay, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. A few corn stalks or boards will hold the straw down if it has a tendency to blow off.

Most home gardeners neglect to provide winter protection for raspberry plants, though death of cane tips and drying of fruiting canes are evidences of winter injury. Snyder says. The damage is done in late winter when warm days, which cause plants to become active, are followed by cold nights.

The job of protecting the plants will be easier if excess canes are removed first. If raspberries are grown in hills, reduce the number of canes to about 12 per hill, Snyder advises. If they are grown in hedge rows, narrow the rows to about 12 inches and thin the canes down to about four per foot of row.

The only safe method of protecting raspberries is to lay the canes on the ground and cover them with dirt. Tip covering or holding the canes down with wire loops will help provided there is a good snow cover.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 11, 1948

To all counties
(Use this story if your
county has a barberry
bounty.)

BOUNTY FOR BARBERRY

Sharp eyes may mean a few extra "bucks" for the observant _____
county hunter or outdoors enthusiast while in the woods this fall.

The "bucks" are in the form of dollars paid for discovery of rust-susceptible
barberry bushes. A bounty payment of _____ will be paid for reporting the loca-
(amount)
tion of barberry on farm or city property. Locations should be reported to the
county auditor or the agricultural extension service office, County Agent _____
said.

Barberry can be easily spotted this time of year because it stays green longer
than most other shrubs, according to T. H. Stewart, state leader of barberry eradica-
tion. It is a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries and saw-toothed edged
leaves. The outer bark is grey and the undercovering bright yellow.

Look for the bushes along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas, pastures and
wild woodlands. School children and 4-H club members are encouraged to make country-
side surveys.

Barberry serves as a host to stem rusts of wheat, oats, barley and rye, and
contributes to destruction of these crops. It is also known to be a breeding place
for new strains of rust which attack new crop varieties. Eradication is being carri-
out on a nationwide scale, with approximately 50 per cent of Minnesota requiring no
more work, according to Stewart. Heaviest infestation remaining is in the southeast
part of the state, although there are some areas in nearly all counties.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 11 1948

4-H ENROLLMENT SPECIAL

To all counties

ONLY TWO WEEKS
LEFT FOR 1949
4-H ENROLLMENT

Nearly _____ of _____ county's 4-H clubs
(one-third -half)

held their annual meetings so far this fall and are well on their way to completing their enrollment of new and old members for the coming year, County Agent _____ said today.

_____ praised the clubs for their progress, but at the same time he sounded a warning for the county's 4-H enrollment campaign. He said the campaign must be stepped up if the prescribed goal is to be reached by the time of National Achievement Week, November 1-7.

The enrollment goal for the county is _____. Present figures of both
(number)
boys and girls entered for 1949 programs stand at _____, _____ below
(number) (number)
the county quota for the next club year.

Adult and junior leaders have done an excellent job in helping further 4-H work this past year, _____ said in praise of their time and effort devoted to club work. "If we have a good enrollment by Achievement Week, it will help in the recognition of their outstanding work," he pointed out.

Plans are for as many boys and girls as possible to be enrolled by the end of this month so that Achievement Week can be used partly in recognition of leaders, parents and members for their help in enrollment.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1948

Immediate Release

A warning to gardeners to protect young apple and plum trees against mice and rabbit injury was sounded today by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Since damage to fruit trees by rodents is already being reported, steps should be taken at once to protect the trees, Snyder said. Young apple and plum trees are often killed by field mice.

To protect the trees, Snyder recommends cleaning away all weeds and grass from around the trunks. Next place a cylinder of window screen or quarter-mesh window screen around each tree. The cylinder should be about 18 inches high or up to the first branches. It is important to push the base of the screen into the soil so the mice cannot go underneath and to fasten the overlapping edges securely with short pieces of wire.

Wrapping the tops of young trees with burlap will help keep the rabbits away and will also serve to protect the tops against sunscald.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1948

Immediate Release

Commercial apple growers from Minnesota and western Wisconsin will meet in the Hotel Winona, Winona, November 8 and 9, J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, announced today.

The joint meeting is being sponsored by the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society. The Winona County Extension Service and the agricultural committee of the Winona Association of Commerce are cooperating in the conference.

Production and marketing problems will be discussed at the sessions by staff members of the universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Featured speaker will be R. A. Kelly, University of Illinois, who is chairman of the executive committee of the USDA regional research project in marketing.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 14, 1948

Immediate Release

Three feeder calf sales for 4-H members enrolling in the beef project next year will be held in Minnesota this fall, University of Minnesota agricultural extension service officials announced today.

The first sale will be in Crookston Saturday (October 16). The other two shows and sales are set for October 23 at Breckenridge, and October 29 at Tracy.

<u>Crookston - Oct. 16</u>		<u>Breckenridge - Oct. 23</u>		<u>Tracy - Oct. 29</u>	
W. Polk	Roseau	W. Ottertail	Becker	Yellow Medicine	
E. Polk	Clearwater	E. Ottertail	Grant	Renville	Rock
Red Lake	Norman	Douglas	Stevens	Lincoln	Nobles
Pennington	Clay	Traverse	Clay	Lyon	Jackson
Marshall	Becker	Wilkin		Redwood	Martin
Kittson	Mahnomen			Brown	Big Stone
				Pipestone	Swift
				Murray	Chippewa
				Cottonwood	Kandiyohi
				Watonwan	Lac Qui Parle

Minnesota boys and girls attending the auction can be assured of good quality calves eligible for the beef project. Several hundred 3-400 pound Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn calves have been carefully selected by a committee of county agents, cattle feeders and livestock specialists.

Calves will be ready for inspection early in the morning the day of each show. After all 4-H members have bought the calves they want, the show will be open for the public.

For additional information, prospective 4-H buyers are asked to contact their county agricultural extension agents.

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

TIMELY TIPS
Special to the FARMER

Take it easy on late alfalfa. Don't allow animals to pasture last cutting alfalfa too closely -- it is important to have a fair growth left to retain snow cover and to prevent serious winter injury.--Ralph Crim.

Begin to use lights in the laying house by the last of October for birds that have been housed early. Hens that began to lay late last July or early August can sometimes be kept from that common late fall slump by starting the lights about now.--H. J. Sloan.

If you want good, special variety, seed potatoes for planting next spring, write now to the Potato Seed Certification Office at University Farm for the seed list. Many growers order seed in the fall for spring delivery. If you get your seed potatoes in the fall, be sure you have good storage space.--R. C. Rose.

New corn with excess moisture is safe to feed turkeys; so far as I know it has never killed a turkey. A few may have died while they ate new corn, but the cause was something other than the corn. Try putting out both old and new corn side by side and see which the birds eat most of--corn may be too wet to go into a crib, but not into turkeys.--Dr. W. A. Billings.

Next year's strawberry crop depends on the care you give your plants in the fall. Late-formed runner plants should be dislodged and removed with a steel garden rake. After the plants have experienced several hardening frosts, they should be mulched for winter. Cover them with about 2

(MORE)

Timely Tips Cont.--

inches of clean straw, marsh hay or sudan grass.--L. C. Snyder.

Minnesota's corn crop has matured early, is generally dry and in excellent condition for cribbing. But watch your ventilation. Where corn is stored in large cribs, ventilation should be provided to prevent spoilage.--M. L. Armour.

Fill the lofts of your hog houses with straw. It will serve as insulation and ventilation, and can be used for bedding if need be. Flu time is coming, so keep swine out of direct drafts, and supply animals with plenty of dry bedding.--H. G. Zavoral.

With a short hay crop in the state this year, better plan to add a little extra protein to the ration to make up for the protein-short roughage you are probably being forced to feed. A little more protein will pay off, because milk and butterfat prices are strong this fall, in relation to normal protein costs.--Ralph W. Wayne.

Fasten a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wire mesh shield, two feed high, entirely around the outside bottom of your corn crib to keep rats out this winter. A strip of galvanized sheet iron eight inches wide should be fastened above the wire mesh to keep rats from getting a foothold on the crib boards above. Rat-proof wooden floors by laying $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wire mesh between the boards and joists.--C. K. Otis.

Careful operation and proper adjustment of corn pickers will "pay off" with more corn in the crib. Make repairs and adjustments now, do a careful job in the field and make sure your picker is operated most efficiently.--A. J. Schwantes.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 19 1948

To all counties

WATERING TREES WILL
HELP PREVENT INJURY

Drought threatens your evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs this winter.

Considerable damage can be expected to trees and shrubs in landscape and shelter-belt plantings because the deficiency of moisture is as great as 10 inches in some areas of Minnesota, warn L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, and Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

For that reason, the extension specialists urge that the soil around evergreens and deciduous plantings be watered thoroughly after a few killing frosts have hardened plants for winter but before the ground freezes. Even the flower border and lawn will benefit from thorough soaking just before the ground freezes.

Trees and shrubs require a certain amount of water to carry on their life processes, even during the winter months, the specialists explain. If this water is not available from the soil, the plant dries out and the result is winter injury or death of the tree.

Since the roots extend out from the trunk for a considerable distance, it is not sufficient to water only next to the trunk. Soak down an area as large as the spread of the branches. Letting the hose run for several hours, however, will be too much.

After the ground has been thoroughly soaked, a good practice is to spread a layer of leaves around and under the evergreens and in the shrub border. The leaves will help to hold the moisture and lessen the depth of soil freezing.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 19 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

GROUPED PICTURES
CAN BE EFFECTIVE

If you no longer notice the pictures on your walls, it's time to re-hang them and get them into the spotlight so you can enjoy them again, says Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist.

Try arranging small pictures as a unit. A small picture will look out of place on a large wall, but a group of pictures may be very effective. For a grouping use pictures that are framed alike and are similar in subject and coloring. Hang them close enough together so they actually form a unit, with the space between the pictures narrower than the width of each picture.

Whether to hang pictures in a group so the tops or bottoms of the frames are in line depends on the furniture below the pictures. When the furniture forms a straight line, as in the case of a table, keep the bottoms of the frames on the same line. If the furniture creates an uneven line, such as a curved davenport, it is better to hang the pictures so the tops of the frames are even. For proper balance, it is usually best to hang the largest picture in the middle and the smaller ones on either side.

Stairstep arrangement of pictures should be avoided, Miss Matheis says, because it gives a feeling of movement and unrest.

When grouping pictures of different sizes above one another, good design calls for the large picture at the top and the small pictures underneath. The small pictures should give the effect of hanging from the large one like pendants on a piece of jewelry.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 19 1948

To all counties

FARM-HOME WEEK
SET FOR FEB. 1-4

Dates for Farm and Home Week, annual agricultural open house on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, have been set for February 1 through 4, County Agent _____ said this week.

This will mark the forty-seventh year of the state-wide event, which has been held annually at University Farm except for a few years during the war.

Final plans for the event have not yet been completed, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. However, special programs will be worked out by the various divisions of the college, as in years past.

Exhibits by college divisions will not be shown this year because of the lack of space, but special exhibit material will be listed on the program. One assembly program is expected to be given over to the 1949 Centennial, with special emphasis on developments in farming and homemaking during the 100 years, according to present plans.

Nationally known authorities on current world developments are being secured for the noon and evening assemblies. Special sessions on animal husbandry, agronomy, home economics and many other popular University Farm subjects will also be included in the four-day event.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 19 1948

To all counties

4-H ENROLLMENT
DRIVE ENDS SOON

_____ county's 4-H enrollment campaign for 1949 (has gone over the top) (is still somewhat short) of the county quota as the drive goes into its last few days, County Agent _____ said today.

National 4-H Achievement Week is scheduled to begin November 1 in _____ county, and throughout the nation, marking the end of this year's state enrollment campaign.

(While enrollment has exceeded the county quota) (Although enrollment has not yet reached the quota) interested _____ county boys and girls may enroll for the coming year up until the end of next week, _____ said, and receive full benefits from the 1949 4-H club projects and activities.

"Four-H Achievement Week is a good time for new prospective club members and older eligible boys and girls who have not yet been in club work to see for themselves the benefits and accomplishments that can be derived from active membership in 4-H," he pointed out.

Club members "learn by doing" the livestock feeding, farming and homemaking that go to make a successful, productive farming activity in later years. They develop themselves as club and community leaders and acquire a well-rounded basic knowledge for possible future college education.

Life in 4-H clubs isn't all work and no play, however, Recreation is considered to be just as important as many other phases of the organization. By enrolling now, members can take an active part in such winter activities as radio speaking contests, music appreciation, one-act plays, and game bird and wildlife feeding.

The enrollment goal for the county is _____. Present enrollment figures are _____. Nearly _____ of the county 4-H clubs have held their annual meetings.

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

Immediate Release

BERRY PLANTS NEED WINTER PROTECTION

The only way to insure a good crop of raspberries and strawberries next year is to protect the plants against winter injury, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, warned today.

Most home gardeners fail to provide protection for raspberries, Snyder said, in spite of the fact that the death of cane tips and drying of fruiting canes each year are evidences of winter injury. Damage to raspberries occurs in late winter when cold nights follow warm days which have caused buds to swell.

Steps should be taken now to protect raspberries, according to Snyder. As the safest method he recommended laying the canes on the ground and covering them with dirt. Covering just the tips or holding the canes down with wire loops will help, provided there is a good snow cover, but complete covering with dirt is best.

A mulch, applied late this month or in early November, before hard freezes, will give satisfactory protection for strawberries. The mulch also has the advantage of preventing too early growth next spring.

Temperatures as low as 20°F. will injure flower buds which have already formed for next year's strawberry crop. As soon as the plants have been hardened by a few killing frosts, but before they have been exposed to temperatures as low as 20°F., the rows should be covered with two to three inches of clean straw or marsh hay. A few corn-stalks or boards will help hold the straw down.

Leaves alone do not make a satisfactory mulch, Snyder said, because they may pack down and smother the plants.

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

Immediate Release

BANGS CONFERENCE AT U FARM FRIDAY

Interest is running high concerning the Minnesota Brucellosis Conference scheduled on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Friday (October 22), according to information from J. S. Jones, executive secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association.

A good attendance of public health authorities, veterinarians, state beef and swine breeders, civic officials, and others interested in eradication of Bangs disease in Minnesota is expected for the one-day event to be held in the University Farm auditorium.

Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., will present the first talk. Other scheduled to speak during the morning include Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the newly-formed Division of Veterinary Medicine at University Farm, and Dr. W. W. Spink, professor of medicine, University of Minnesota.

The afternoon will be devoted to a panel discussion and the preparation of a schedule of recommendations for the attention of the state legislature, according to Jones.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association to coordinate the work of all groups concerned with the elimination of brucellosis. The disease causes financial losses of millions of dollars each year by causing premature delivery of calves and litters.

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

Immediate Release

VALLEY POTATO MARKETING CLINIC, NOVEMBER 4-5

A Red River Valley Potato Marketing Clinic for growers in Minnesota and North Dakota will be held at East Grand Forks, November 4-5, Ralph Backstrom, University of Minnesota extension marketing economist, said today.

Consumer demand, parity and support prices, and other problems common to potato growers in the two states will hold the discussion spotlight throughout most of the two-day clinic, according to Backstrom.

Potato storage problems will be taken up by U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists, and the new combination laboratory and experimental storage building, now under construction at East Grand Forks, and will be discussed and inspected.

The clinic speaking program will be presented by research and extension specialists from University Farm and the North Dakota Agricultural College, along with U. S. D. A. and Production and Marketing Administration officials.

The two-day clinic is sponsored by the two schools, in cooperation with the Red River Valley Potato Growers' Association, the East Grand Forks Commercial Club and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All potato producers in Minnesota and North Dakota are invited to attend.

A-4003-RR

U FARM ENGINEER ON WESTERN TOUR

A. J. Schwantes, chief of agricultural engineering, University of Minnesota, will speak to members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at their Pacific Northwest sectional meeting in Hood River, Oregon, Thursday (October 21).

Schwantes, who is president of the national engineering society, will discuss engineering relations in agriculture.

Monday (October 18), Schwantes talked to student agricultural engineers from Idaho and Washington states, in a joint meeting held at Pullman, Washington. He spoke to agricultural engineering students from Oregon State College, at Corvallis, on Tuesday, and also met with the staffs of the 3 institutions during his western trip.

A-4002-RR

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

Immediate Release

JUNIOR SHOW CARCASS WINNERS

John Tentis, Wabasha county 4-H club boy, produced the steer with the best carcass at the recent Junior Livestock Show, dressed carcass contest judges agreed after comparing 30 of the top place beef animals Monday.

Tentis, whose home town is Kellogg, received a trophy and a cash award for placing first in the dressed beef contest. His animal was a black Aberdeen Angus steer, judged on the basis of form, quality, finish and present day commercial values.

Rita Conzemius, Dakota county girl from Cannon Falls, won top honors in the hog carcass contest with a Poland China, and Walter Harder, Cottonwood 4-H'er from Mountain Lake, placed first in the lamb carcass judging with his Southdown lamb. Virginia Abernathy, Albert Lea, won first place in carcass judging of the pen of three lambs. Each won a trophy and a cash award.

Other winners included, beef: Gordon Juliar, Blue Earth county - second; Donovan Ammann, Watonwan county - third; LaMarr Juliar, Blue earth county - fourth; Charles Peterson, Lac Qui Parle - fifth.

Hogs: Roger Schneekloth, Rock - second; Donald Johnson, Freeborn - third; Barbara Edwards, Olmsted - fourth; Donald Kvasnicka, Steele - fifth.

Lambs: Elizabeth Franz, Cottonwood - second; David Kofstad, Waseca - third; Gerald Ohman, East Ottertail - fourth.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1948

Immediate Release

ANIMAL NUTRITION COURSE AT U FARM

Strong interest with good attendance is expected for the Animal Nutrition short course to be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus next Monday and Tuesday (October 25-26), W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry, said today.

Recent increases in livestock feed supplies have feed manufacturers and dealers wondering how farmer feeding procedures will be affected this winter, Peters said.

"We can't predict all the answers, but we do have University Farm extension specialists scheduled to present those attending the course the current picture of the feed situation as viewed by farmers," he said.

In addition to the present livestock and feed prospects for dairy cattle, poultry and meat animals, feed men attending the two-day course will learn of new developments in swine, poultry and cattle nutrition.

Both out-of-state authorities and University Farm division heads are scheduled on the speaking program. Outstanding specialists include such speakers as R. M. Bethke, chairman of the animal science department, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, L. A. Moore, head of the section of dairy cattle nutrition, Washington, D. C., and Damon Catron, Iowa State College swine authority.

The animal nutrition short course is held each year on the University Farm campus for feed manufacturers, dealers and other interested persons. Attendance is expected to be from 150 to 200, judging from past years' records, Peters said.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1948

Immediate Release

BERRY GROWERS TO MEET

A production and marketing conference for Minnesota berry growers will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, November 12, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, said today.

Disease, insect and chemical weed control, new berry varieties, and marketing problems are some of the subjects to be taken up in the day-long meeting.

This will be the second meeting of berry growers at University Farm. Discussions will center mainly around strawberry and raspberry problems.

A-4007-RR

STEVENS FIRST COUNTY IN 4-H DRIVE

Stevens county has gone over the top in the current state 4-H enrollment drive, state 4-H leader A. J. Kittleson said today.

Stevens is the first Minnesota county to reach its 1949 quota goal. It was also first in the 4-H membership drive two years ago, and was a close second in the counties reporting to the state office last year.

Enrollment goal which the county attained was 540 boys and girls who will take active part in club work this coming season. State goal for the year is 53,500.

Mrs. Erna Hultgren is 4-H club agent in Stevens county. Leif Lie is the county agricultural agent.

Other counties are expected to report their progress to the state office within the next few days in the enrollment drive which ends with National 4-H Achievement Week November 1-7.

A-4006-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1948

Immediate Release

CHRYSANTHEMUMS NEED WINTER PROTECTION

To be sure your chrysanthemums and roses will survive Minnesota's rugged winter, they must be given protection.

According to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, hybrid tea, polyantha and climbing roses, as well as 'mums, are not dependably hardy in this climate and for that reason must be protected against winter injury.

For gardeners who have these ornamentals, Snyder has some suggestions. Before the ground freezes, make a mound of soil about a foot high and 18 inches in diameter around the base of each rose shrub. Rather than dig the soil from between the plants, it is better to bring it in from elsewhere, Snyder says. To facilitate covering, tips of the rose bushes can be cut back. After the ground freezes solid, the mounds can be covered with straw or marsh hay to a depth of 8 or 10 inches for further protection.

Climbing roses should be laid on the ground and covered with dirt. After the ground freezes, add a layer of straw or marsh hay.

To carry chrysanthemums over winter, cut the tops down after they have been killed by frost, then dig up the clumps and plant them close together in a protected spot. Water the plants in well to settle the dirt around the roots. Next, build a frame around the plants and cover with old storm windows or boards. Straw or a canvas covering over the boards will give additional protection and prevent sudden changes in temperature.

A cold frame is ideal for overwintering chrysanthemums, according to Snyder. Mulching the plants with straw or dry leaves will provide extra protection.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1948

RELEASE: Monday, October 25

FARM PURCHASE POWER DROPS

The purchasing power of Minnesota farm products dropped 15 per cent from September 1947 to September 1948.

This decline resulted from a 5 per cent rise in prices paid by farmers and a 10 per cent drop in the prices received, according to W. C. Waite and K. E. Ogren, University of Minnesota agricultural economists.

As a result of this drop the purchasing power of farm goods in Minnesota now stands only 37 per cent above the pre-war levels.

Most of the drop in the farm price index resulted from sharp declines in crop prices. These lower crop prices, however, are partly offset by increased yields of all crops.

The economists point out, however, that farmers still receive a larger part of the consumer's food dollar than before the war. His share today is 63.9 per cent compared with 66.3 per cent a year ago and 48.6 per cent for 1935-39.

The economists made their statement regarding purchasing power in their monthly report on Minnesota farm prices in the October 25th issue of the University of Minnesota Farm Business Notes.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 21, 1948

Immediate Release

VETERINARIANS SHORT COURSE - OCTOBER 27-28

A report on Brucellosis disease control through milk and cream ring tests is expected to receive considerable attention at the Veterinarians Short Course, to be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Wednesday and Thursday (October 27-28) of next week.

Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the Veterinary Division, said ring tests are now being used in conjunction with blood tests to locate centers of Bangs infection. This means fewer cattle are handled in isolating the disease, and the control program can be advanced more rapidly without increasing the number of veterinarians.

M. R. Roepke, veterinary professor at University Farm, will make the ring test report at the opening session of the two-day course.

An important talk on vitamin A and D deficiencies in dairy cattle will also be made during the first day by L. A. Moore, head of the section of dairy cattle nutrition, Washington, D. C.

How veterinarians are best using their efforts to protect public health interests, recent developments in swine nutrition, and problems of the small animal practitioner will also be discussed.

A meeting of the Twin City Veterinary Medical Society will be held Wednesday evening, and a tour of the new School of Veterinary Medicine will be made during the short course.

Some 100 veterinarians from all parts of Minnesota are expected for the refresher school, Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, chairman of arrangements, said. This is the twenty-fifth year the short course has been held.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 22, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

MAKE YOUR OWN
PASTRY MIX
TO SAVE TIME

Even pie baking has its short cuts.

If the family is fond of pie, a pastry mix, ready at a moment's notice, will save the homemaker both time and energy.

It's as easy to make a mix for many pies as to stir up a crust for just one pie, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. She gives these proportions for a pastry mix: 1 pound lard, 6 cups sifted flour, 2 tablespoons salt.

Work in the first two-thirds of the lard very thoroughly, Miss Rowe suggests, until it is as fine as coarse cornmeal. Then work in the remaining third of the lard, leaving it in chunks about as big as peas. Put the mix in a covered jar and keep it in the refrigerator to use as needed.

For a double crust pie, about 2 cups of mix will be necessary. For a single crust pie, use about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

To all counties

HOG INBREEDING
BULLETIN NOW
IS AVAILABLE

A new bulletin on current swine breeding experiments being carried on by the University of Minnesota experiment station is now available at the Agricultural Extension Service office in _____, County Agent _____ (town) said today.

The bulletin, "Experiments with Inbreeding Swine," is a report on the second five years' study of inbreeding swine by the experiment station. The breeding program is explained, along with the rations fed, the records maintained, and the methods of selection.

The famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 inbred hog lines are discussed, along with their crossbred foundation stocks. The development of the Poland China lines is taken up, and the performance of the crossbreds resulting from different crosses of inbred animals is also included in the bulletin.

Carcass data is explained along with other experimental data, and a summary and conclusion are made.

A copy of the bulletin will be given anyone wanting it, _____ says.
Ask for Bulletin 400 at the County Extension Office.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

To all counties

Editors Note: This story is for use next week, or as soon as you have results of the 4-H Potato Show being held Nov. 3, 4, 5.

4-H'ER(S) WIN
POTATO AWARD(S)

_____, _____ county 4-H club
(names)

member(s), won (a) prize(s) at the Minnesota State 4-H Club Potato Show, held at East Grand Forks last week (Nov. 3-5), County Agent _____ said today.

_____ won a _____ ribbon and _____
(name) (prize) (amount of

_____ with his (her) entry of _____ potatoes. (LIST OTHER WINNERS. IF
prize) (kind)

YOU HAVE A STATE CHAMPION, LEAD OFF WITH THAT). _____ was the
(name)

_____ county potato champion.

The _____ county club member(s) each entered one exhibit of 20 potatoes, together with a 4-H potato record showing the yield, size of plot, and a story on the potato project.

A dinner for all 4-H club exhibitors was given by the Commercial Club of East Grand Forks on Thursday evening, November 4. The 4-H contest was held in conjunction with the Red River Valley Potato Marketing clinic.

-rr-

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, November 3, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

DON'T BE LATE

Last fall we were caught with our shucks up--and we hope it won't ever happen again. We had just perfect weather last October. Do you remember it? We should have had our corn picked and the farm bedded down for winter, but everybody on the place was required to pick our experimental corn plots because extra help couldn't be had.

Our long-suffering regular crew were switched from tractors, hogs, corn pickers and team work to baskets and husking pins, taking out the material which would tell whether the new double crosses were better than the old or what the inbred lines with an "increment" from convergent improvement or pedigree breeding would show in the hundreds of top crosses and single crosses in which they were tested. There were something like 13 notes to take on every plot--which might be one stalk or 18 hills. Each sample must, of course, be weighed, and shelled corn taken from not less than 10 ears for a moisture determination.

About the middle of September, we began taking in the seed and the dryers were going full blast. Just as soon as this was safe, husking of the yield tests began and for a solid month of good weather, it kept about 10 men humping to finish up. Forty acres is a lot of corn when it's all planted by hand, hoed by boy and harvested one ear at a time. Grandpa never had troubles like that!

At last we finished with the plot stuff! Now we could catch up on the farm work. Perhaps we could run a double shift on the picker until we got far enough ahead to start the plows! It looked nice on paper as a plan, but about November 1 came a big snow and it didn't depart until spring. Thus were we caught with our cribs empty.

November 3, 1948

We did get the corn picked--about Easter time--and discovered that a combination of corn borer, stalk rot and snow banks had dropped a lot of ears to the ground where the picker just turned up its nose at them.

Corn was about \$2.50 a bushel then, if you can recall that period in our history so we hand-picked behind the machine. That's not the most pleasant occupation I can think of--tramping all day in the mud in a cold wind, hunting for elusive ears of corn. There's one! Step on it--Just shucks. There's some shucks! Step on it and find an ear! We got about 18 bushels per acre that the picker left, but we didn't get it all by a long shot. We had volunteer corn all over the place this year. I heard one lady visitor remark, "It's certainly careless farming to leave so much corn in the field." I agree with you, sister, but I wish you had been out there in the cold and mud hunting for it! I'm guessing you would have missed a lot, too!

We took a loss in several ways. We lost a lot of corn, a lot of extra labor, we didn't get the stalks fall plowed, which slowed up spring planting and perhaps lowered this year's yields. It could all have been avoided if our paper plans had worked out the way we expected. If we could have hired extra help when it was needed. If we had had a normal fall--usually we figure on good weather most of the time up to Thanksgiving. If we hadn't waited for the new corn picker we had been promised and haven't seen yet. Oh, it's easy to look backwards or forwards and If!

We did it the hard way, as so many things are done these days. We can't get the things we need--when we need them. Services are promised that materialize late--or never. We buzz madly around like bees in a basket without getting much done. Plans are upset--not only by the weather but by carelessness on the part of all of us. A freight shipment may be short some essential part because somebody was careless. A concrete floor can't be poured because the cement was cornered by someone trying to get rich by black market methods. Machinery can't be delivered because of a strike. We have war instead of peace because the leaders of various nations are more interested in personal power or glory than in public welfare.

So we go round and round. Where will it end? Perhaps it's a good thing that we don't know. If we are to survive as a nation, we must as individuals return to the old virtues of hard work, personal integrity, unselfishness and thrift. We need a revival of the old-time religion in place of the golden calf.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, November 10, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

CONSIDER FEATHERS

It must have taken Nature a long time to change the leathery lumps on a dinosaur's skin into the peacock's picturesque plumage, the iridescence of a humming bird and the scarlet tailoring of a cardinal. Of course, we humans are smart. We knew it would be feathers right along!

We know that a tube is the strongest structure for a given weight. We know that a feather can be designed for warmth, hard wear or waterproofing. We know that feathers offer perfect streamlining for air travel. We know that feathers make the ideal fan, allowing the air to pass freely on the back stroke and offering almost airtight resistance on the power stroke. We know that feathers can be colored so as to offer almost complete camouflage. We're smart, aren't we? But we don't know how to make a feather!

How did Nature ever learn all these things? In her own slow way, she started with a senseless, single-celled atom of life and then built it up, step by step, into fish, reptiles, birds, mammals and man; weeds, grasses, woody plants and redwoods. Of course, we consider ourselves the final achievement, the end result, beyond which it is impossible to go. Perhaps the dinosaur thought that, too. He was so big and so powerful, but he had to show off his power, had one fight too many and became a fossil.

Why didn't Nature grow feathers on men, scales on birds and hair on fish? We say they are functional, but who knew what functional was while all this was going on? We've learned to pick jazz bands out of the air, drive fast enough to commit suicide and even learned to fly. We're pretty smart, but the principles were there

all the time. It took us a long time to discover them. Undoubtedly other marvels are still waiting to be discovered. Who knows? We might even learn to live together in peace!

Most of us are so busy worrying about the Democrats, the Republicans, the Progressives and the Russians that there is no time in the mad rush to choke everyone we don't like, to see and try to understand the more interesting things close at hand. A feather is a hollow shaft with appendages which can be varied to serve many purposes. Loosely curled, they provide insulation which permits a duck to swim among the ice cakes in perfect comfort. Accurately fitted and hooked together, they become as waterproof as the hull of a battleship. In a slightly different adaptation, they permit an eagle to glide by the hour in the dizzy heights, dive like a demon of destruction into the water to catch a fish or carry the weight of bird and prey to some inaccessible crag.

Laid tight, feathers are relatively as strong as armor. Loosened, they serve as a blanket to keep the bird warm. Still looser they become ventilators to dispose of excess heat and moisture. They're wonderful, but only one of countless mechanisms Nature has developed as she guided this old globe from boiling star dust to some end which we humans cannot comprehend. Can anyone believe that all this "just happened?" What egotists we are to think that we are the ultimate achievement!

The Power which guides this globe through the cosmos keeps it in a nice balance. We have successive life, death and gradual change. Plants and animals must keep in proportion as they are dependent on each other. We humans have a choice, to build or to destroy, to explore new mysteries or fuss about the little things that irritate us. We can try to understand Nature's laws and work with them or attempt the task of turning feathers back into warty scales. The wonder is that we have so much opportunity! We can make the most of our lives or spend them in useless frustration. We can be feathers, hair, scales or warts according to our several inclinations.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, November 17, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT

Among the many things which help to make farm life interesting are the unusual, unexpected, exceptional things that are always popping up without warning. Oh, of course, the cows have to be milked 730 times a year and dishes must be washed at least 1000 times, but in between there is time for many strange events to occur.

The most excitement seems to occur while I am away. Last spring I came home to hear a tale of horse tragedy. Linda, a three-year-old filly, must have been playing and come down over a single barbed wire we had strung to keep the horses out of a new seeding of sudan grass until it was big enough to graze. A neighbor boy came to tell the Mrs., who was at home alone, that one of the horses was all covered with blood.

Well, it developed that Linda had nearly cut off her right front leg. In the arm pit was a hole big enough for my two fists. Doc sewed it up very nicely, but when she got up, the stitches all pulled out. I wouldn't have paid anyone 10 cents for her, but she kept moving around, healed up perfectly and was back in the harness this fall. That's one kind of excitement.

Next is the deep, dark mystery of the murdered swine. Perhaps that would make a movie thriller. Our hogs were out in the pasture, well fenced and well fed. One morning we found a yearling sow all stiff and cold. The boys said she was up at the feeder and seemed O.K. the night before. She looked as though she might have died from overheating, only it had not been particularly hot the previous day and if she had had sun stroke, she would not have eaten toward evening. Close examination showed several small holes such as might have been made by a wooden skewer around her belly and flank. The other sows in the lot seemed a little edgy as though they might have been disturbed, but they were all well.

A few days later it happened again in the same way, and within a week a third sow in another lot was found dead. Always there were those little holes, not regular enough for a pitch fork, not tear enough for dog's teeth or bullets, always toward the belly and flank. Call Hawkshaw, the detective, or Dick Tracy if you want to be modern. We have never solved the mystery, nor have we lost any more hogs. Perhaps it was the "Flying Saucers" or "Men from Mars."

Down in the woods where the trees are thick, the hoboes had built an elaborate home. I came across it one evening as I wandered around the arboretum, visiting with the trees. Some enterprising soul had lugged in hay enough to make a deep bed. There were a stone fireplace, some box cupboards, an old rusty pail for water, plenty of tin cans for cooking coffee and mulligan--in fact all the comforts of home except a bath tub.

One Sunday evening when I was away at a meeting, some hobo tried to mix fire and fire water, with the sad result that the elaborate bed caught on fire. Dry leaves and grass joined the conflagration, which soon assumed considerable proportions. Someone called the fire department, but fire trucks were never made to climb trees, so the firemen carried in portable chemical sets and extinguished the forest fire.

It scorched a few thornapples and big-toothed aspens beside charring some fence posts belonging to the railroad company, so the damage was slight, but it completely ruined the hobo camp. Our police department caught the drunks and chased them out of town to set fires somewhere else. By the time I got home all was peace and calm again, except for the smell and the black ashes.

Any farmer could tell similar tales of experiences that help to keep one from getting in a rut. Working with animals and machinery, subject to the whims of weather, there is always some new emergency to meet and understand. Even meeting a skunk on a narrow road can be exciting! It all helps to make farm life interesting.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, November 24, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

THANKSGIVING

For pleasant ways and busy days,

We thank Thee, Lord.

Upon thy handicraft we gaze

And thank Thee, Lord.

Thy touch turns evening sky to gold,

Thy finger paints a rainbow bold.

For rain and sun, for heat and cold,

We thank Thee, Lord.

For crops of wheat and meat to eat,

We thank Thee, Lord.

For disappointments we must meet

We thank Thee, Lord.

As steel is tempered in the fire

So do our woes seem to conspire

And chasten us to thy desire.

We thank Thee, Lord.

November 24, 1948

For chance to learn and right to earn,

We thank Thee, Lord.

For hope that war will not return,

We thank Thee, Lord.

For faith that men will understand

Thy laws prevail throughout the land.

Our privilege to lend a hand,

We thank Thee, Lord.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 29, 1948

TIMELY TIPS

SPECIAL to the FARMER

Clipping the flanks, udder and tail of cows in the fall will make it easier to keep them clean during the winter, when they must be kept inside much of the time. Clipping will aid materially in producing higher quality milk.--Ralph Wayne.

If you're breeding your ewes late this year--after pastures are gone and they are on dry feed--you should start feeding some extra grain two or three weeks before breeding time. Continue feeding the extra grain during the breeding period. This will put the ewes on a "rising" condition of thrift; it will increase their fertility, and will result in more twins being born.--W. E. Morris.

Alfalfa hay or meal is a necessity in winter brood sow rations if large litters of healthy pigs are to be expected. You can substitute other legumes, but high quality, leafy alfalfa is your best bet. At least 15 per cent by weight of the total ration should be alfalfa--you can double the proportion if you wish.--E. F. Ferrin.

Much timber will be cut on farms this winter. Proper harvesting by axe and saw requires good judgment and forethought. Know your job before you start, to get the most from your cutting this winter and to help your timber land to produce better crops in the future. An unmanaged, unprotected forest is a land income liability.--Parker Anderson.

Hog cholera can and does occur during the winter months. With pigs as valuable as they are now, every pig on your place should be immunized

(MORE)

Add 1 - Timely Tips

against possible infection. This goes for fall farrowed pigs, too.--Dr. W. A. Billings.

Crop refuse left in the garden should be buried or turned under this month to prevent diseases from being carried over to next year's crop. Disease organisms often persist on leaves, stalks and dried fruits left on the soil surface. Deep plowing hastens decay and greatly reduces the risk of early epidemics next year.--R. C. Rose.

Don't let up on the use of oilmeal in your fattening cattle rations this winter. One hundred pounds of protein supplement, fed with corn in a properly balanced ration, will save an average of 250 pounds of corn. At present prices of corn and supplement, this practice works out so that you are getting back the equivalent of twice the cost of the supplement.--W. E. Morris.

Be certain that your young fruit trees are properly protected for winter. A wire screen guard around the base of the trunk will keep mice out. Window screen or 1/4 inch hardware cloth can be used. Be sure the bottom of the screen is in the soil at least two inches. To protect against winter sunscald, shade the southwest side of the trees. Boards tied to that side will help. Young trees can be wrapped with strips of burlap.--L. C. Snyder.

Put a few of your laying hens on the weighing scales to see if their weight is up to average. Hens that have been in production for 60 to 90 days often have a drop in body weight, especially after winter arrives. If your layers are getting thin, better add a little extra grain--preferably corn--to the ration. Egg production will soon go down if hens

(MORE)

Add 2 - Timely Tips

remain thin.--H. J. Sloan.

If you planted evergreens in your shelterbelt last spring, be sure to protect them now against winter injury. Place boards or shingles on the south and southwest sides of the trees to protect them from the winter sun during the warm days of January and February. The boards will also hold snow around the trees, thus giving them additional protection against dry winter winds.--Raymond Wood.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 1, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Brake The Wind

When the car gets to going too fast it becomes dangerous, so we slam on the brakes. Of course, if it's icy, that may be bad business, but generally speaking, more brake and less accelerator would make driving more comfortable. Uncontrolled speed always offers the possibility of disaster, even when it's only the wind blowing. We all know what a twister will do, but it is probable that more damage or loss is caused by "ordinary" winds than by all the tornadoes put together.

There may be those who question such a statement, and I won't argue with them because my facts are only the result of observations and I have no figures to back them up, but we have so many "ordinary" winds that a little loss on each would add up to some astonishing totals.

When a cold wind hits a house full force, it takes a little more coal or gas to make up for the heat pulled up the chimney or the icy breezes which creep in through the crack. A blizzard will sift snow into most barns, which means that there are drafts and chills and condensation of moisture, none of which encourage a cow to make more milk or beef. An uninterrupted sweep for the wild winter wind usually means snow banks to shovel, paths to open and icy spots when the banks settle in the spring sunshine.

Summer losses may be even greater. Hot dry wind may pull needed moisture from the soil or make homes and yards unpleasant for Pa and the pigs. An ambitious project to "brake" the winds of the Dakotas is bearing fruit in sizable shelterbelts,

stretching for miles across the prairies. Farmers report better crops and more comfort, enough to encourage more planting.

The advantages of a windbreak are hard to measure in dollars and cents, although most people of experience will grant that such values are there. Nearly everyone appreciates the improved appearance of a farmstead and the comfort of shade, and some even go so far as to count in the services of numerous bug catchers who sing and work when attracted by convenient nesting sites.

To offset these gains, there are such items as an acre or so less corn or oats, the cost of trees and the labor of planting and cultivating for from three to five years. What is the average profit from an acre of your land over a period of 50 years? Is it \$10 or \$20? That's putting it plenty high, and still almost any farmer would say the advantages of a good shelterbelt were worth it. The cost of trees may be almost nothing. Some people value time more than money and buy three-foot trees or larger. These may cost a dollar each or more, and the labor of planting is considerable. But in most states, 13-inch transplants of many varieties may be obtained from the Forestry department for around a cent each and they can be planted in a furrow with so little labor that two men in a day can put in a whole mess of them.

It's easy, quick and practically painless to plant a shelterbelt. The big job is to plan it and get going. County agents have handy bulletins to help, and the fun of watching the little fellows grow well pays for the trouble of cultivating. If properly arranged, a corn cultivator can be used the first year or so, with just a little hand work. Soon the trees will take care of themselves and shade out any weeds or grass. Another essential is protection. A shelterbelt of small trees makes most expensive pasture. A good fence around the project may mean the difference between success and failure.

I'm a tree nut, not very pure, but simple enough to try and play amateur forester, so next week I'll try and give some helpful hints on planting.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

To all counties

4-H DAIRY CALF
SALE SET FOR
U. FARM NOV. 20

A dairy heifer auction for 4-H dairy club members will be held at the livestock pavillion on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, Saturday, November 20, County Agent _____ said today.

Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, and Brown Swiss heifers will be offered for sale to 4-H club members who want animals for their coming dairy projects.

All heifers are over 6 months of age, which will give club members a better indication of the type of animal that is developing. All heifers have come from dams with 400 pound, or better, butterfat records, according to Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman in charge of the auction. The heifers offered for sale have been picked from the best purebred herds in the state by breed committees.

This is the first time 4-H boys and girls have been offered high quality purebred heifers at their own price. Older club members who want to secure a purebred heifer to replace a grade calf or for foundation stock will find an excellent choice of animals, according to Wayne.

Minnesota dairy breeders, sponsors of the sale, hope to improve the quality of animals owned by 4-H members through this purebred auction, and _____ urges that all _____ county dairy club members who want good heifers go to the sale.

Only 4-H members who are certified by their county agents will be allowed to bid at the auction. _____ asks all interested boys and girls to see him.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1948

Immediate Release

WATERING TREES WILL HELP PREVENT WINTER DAMAGE

Evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs may not come through this winter unharmed.

Because of the deficiency of moisture, which is as great as 10 inches in some parts of Minnesota, considerable damage can be expected to trees and shrubs in both landscape and shelterbelt plantings, two University of Minnesota specialists warned today.

To protect trees and shrubs against injury, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, and Raymond J. Wood, extension forester, urged that the soil around evergreens and deciduous plantings be watered thoroughly. The watering should be done after a few killing frosts have hardened plants for winter but before the ground freezes. Flower border and lawn will also benefit from a thorough soaking just before the ground freezes.

Since tree roots extend out from the trunk for a considerable distance, it is not sufficient to water only next to the trunk, according to the specialists. Soak down an area as large as the spread of the branches.

Once the ground has been thoroughly soaked, a good practice is to spread a layer of leaves around and under the evergreens and in the shrub border. The leaves will help to hold the moisture and lessen the depth of soil freezing.

Emphasizing the necessity for watering at this time of year after a long dry spell, the specialists explain that trees and shrubs require a certain amount of water to carry on life processes, even during winter. If this water is not available from the soil, the plant dries out and the result is winter injury or death of the tree.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1948

Immediate Release

4-H BOY WINS JERSEY CALF

Alvin Stoddard, 18-year-old 4-H boy from Moose Lake, will soon be the proud owner of a purebred Jersey heifer calf as a result of his outstanding, longtime 4-H record in raising Jerseys. He will receive his award at the Carlton county Achievement Day banquet in Moose Lake on November 6.

Award of a purebred Jersey calf is made each year by the Minnesota Jersey Cattle club to a 4-H club member who has made a good record in dairy projects with Jersey cattle over a long period. Last year's winner was a girl, Carol Barnes, Maple Plain.

Alvin's interest in dairy production began six years ago when he purchased Beauty, a two-month-old purebred Jersey heifer calf. Now he has Beauty, her daughter Boots and her granddaughter Betsy. His records on Beauty show that in 305 days she produced 396.3 pounds of butterfat and 7,651 pounds of milk. Eventually he hopes to have a high-producing herd with Beauty as a foundation cow.

Now a junior in high school, Alvin has won blue ribbons on his animals consistently at both county and state fairs in his six years in the dairy project. He expects to continue that record with his new purebred calf.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 26, 1948

RELEASE 4 P.M. WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 27

VETERINARIANS SHORT COURSE

Proper feeding of sows during pregnancy is very important in producing satisfactory results with young pigs, R. M. Bethke, Ohio experiment station swine specialist, told Minnesota veterinarians at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Wednesday afternoon (October 27).

Special care should be taken to see that sows not having access to good forage or pasture receive adequate vitamins, proteins and minerals during gestation and lactation, Bethke told the 75 to 100 veterinarians attending the opening-day session of their twenty-fifth annual short course at University Farm.

Bethke recommended that farmers make maximum use of pasture, good alfalfa meal, and other good supplements in raising hogs. "Eighty per cent of the cost of producing pork is feed. Good feed, good care, and proper disease control give efficient pork production, which means more profit and more pork on the table."

The addition of 10 per cent good alfalfa meal to rations normally considered adequate during gestation increased the percentage of pigs weaned from about 13 per cent to over 80 per cent, recent tests have shown, Bethke said.

L. A. Moore, Bureau of Dairy Industry nutritionist, Washington, D. C., emphasized the importance of good quality forage as a source of carotene to prevent the development of vitamin A deficiency in dairy cattle.

(MORE)

Add 2 - Veterinarians

H. E. Moskey, chief of the Veterinary Medical Section, Washington, D. C., reported that "there is now ample scientific evidence that vitamin E has no relation to reproduction in livestock."

The Food and Drug Administration has seized several large shipments of wheat germ oil, a source of vitamin E, "under labeling which the Government alleged bore false and misleading claims" concerning breeding difficulties, sterility and abortion in livestock, he said.

During the afternoon the staff members of the new School of Veterinary Medicine were introduced, and the veterinarians made a tour of the one-year-old University Farm veterinary school.

A meeting of the Twin City Veterinary Medical Society was held Wednesday evening.

RELEASE 10 A.M. THURSDAY

"Keep a permanent record of every patient treated," was the advice of small animal practitioner R. E. Ruggles, Moline, Illinois, to veterinarians attending the final session of their short course on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus today.

A simple 3x5 inch card with the date, name of owner, address, diagnosis, history, symptoms, prognosis and treatment will pay dividends and save embarrassment for the small animal practitioner, he told the group.

Ruggles also recommended that the clinic reception room be kept clean, magazines straight and orderly, kennel room cages washed daily, and food and water pans boiled.

For the general practitioner who likes dogs and cats, Ruggles suggested a definite time set aside each day or evening for treating small animals, so that the canine practice would receive as careful attention as does the veterinarian's general practice.

A-4013-14-RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
October 26 1948

To all counties

NEW GRADES SET
FOR FARM EGGS

_____ county farmers selling eggs on a graded basis now have new grading standards to go by since the Uniform Purchase and Consumer Grades became effective for the state, County Agent _____ said today.

The new standards list five classifications for eggs bought from farm producers and those sold to consumers.

The new regulations do not mean that all farmers must sell their eggs on a grade basis, _____ said.

But for those producers who do sell graded eggs, these are the new standards which will govern the grading of their eggs:

GRADE A LARGE: Eggs of A quality or better, with a minimum net weight per dozen of 24 ounces; minimum net weight per 30 dozen, 45 pounds; minimum net for individual eggs at rate per dozen of 23 ounces.

GRADE A MEDIUM: Eggs of A quality or better, with a minimum net weight of 21 ounces; minimum net per 30 dozen, 40 pounds; minimum net for individual eggs at rate per dozen of 20 ounces.

GRADE A SMALL: Quality A or better. Minimum net weight per dozen of 18 ounces minimum net per 30 dozen, 34 pounds; minimum net for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 15 ounces.

GRADE B: Eggs of B quality. Minimum net weight per dozen, 24 ounces; minimum net per 30 dozen, 45 pounds; minimum net for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 23 ounces.

GRADE C: Eggs of C quality, and shall include stained, dirty and checked eggs. Minimum net weight per dozen, 18 ounces; minimum net per 30 dozen, 34 pounds; minimum net for individual eggs at rate per dozen, 15 ounces.

-rr-

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Clean plowing is one of the important steps in controlling corn borers. Adjust your plow to turn under as many corn stalks as possible.

* * * * *

An extra supply of protein concentrate should be given Minnesota dairy cows this winter to make up for the poorer quality roughage that many farmers are being forced to feed.

* * * * *

Dead leaves contain valuable elements such as nitrogen and phosphorus which will enrich the top layers of the soil if the leaves are allowed to rot down for scattering on gardens, instead of being burned.

* * * * *

Since 1916 Minnesota has averaged 1,500 fires per year. Make sure your match is out.

* * * * *

Loans are available through the Commodity Credit Corporation for grain properly stored on farms.

* * * * *

Fall is a good time to make farmstead improvements for a more attractive farm home.

* * * * *

Minnesota may never fully return to its former dependence upon butter as an outlet for its dairy products. The state is now better equipped to handle other products, however.

* * * * *

Corn should be properly sheltered from the weather, and protected from rodents, so that it will meet the standards required for loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

* * * * *

Homemaking Shorts

Low to moderate temperatures are best for cooking all meats, including wild game, say nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

It's easy to pasteurize milk at home and thus provide protection for the family against many communicable diseases. How to do it is explained in "Pasteurizing Milk at Home," Extension Folder 133. Get a copy from the county extension office.

* * * * *

High temperatures toughen the texture of eggs and make yolks dark.

* * * * *

A high starch and sweets diet is not recommended for older people. Like others, they need a well-balanced diet but in reduced quantities, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Rinse the cup in hot water before measuring thick syrups. They will be easier to pour out.

* * * * *

The woman who has suitable clothing for any occasion has planned her wardrobe around one basic color, such as black, brown or navy.

* * * * *

When you buy that new suit or dress, select a garment in a basic style that can be worn for many occasions with changes in accessories, advises Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist.

* * * * *

To prevent double crust pies from getting soggy in the bottom, bake for 15 minutes at 450°, then reduce the heat to 350°, recommends Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Avoid a shiny pie tin which reflects heat.

* * * * *

Store apples in a cool room if you want them to keep. Lowering the temperature as much as 10 degrees may double the life of the fruit, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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Immediate Release

BOUNTY FOR FINDING BARBERRY

Sharp eyes may mean a few extra "bucks" for the observant Minnesota hunter or outdoors enthusiast this fall.

The "bucks" are in the form of dollars paid for discovery of rust-susceptible barberry bushes. A bounty will be paid for reporting the location of barberry on farm or city property. Locations should be reported to the local county auditor or the agricultural extension service office, T. H. Stewart, state leader of barberry eradication, said today.

Barberry can be easily spotted this time of year because it stays green longer than most other shrubs, according to Stewart. It is a woody shrub with clusters of bright red berries and saw-toothed edged leaves. The outer bark is grey and the undercovering bright yellow.

Look for the bushes along fence rows, in heavily wooded areas, pastures and wild woodlands. School children and 4-H club members are encouraged to make country-side surveys.

Barberry serves as a host to stem rusts of wheat, oats, barley and rye, and contributes to destruction of these crops. It is also known to be a breeding place for new strains of rust which attack new crop varieties.

Eradication is being carried out on a nationwide scale. Approximately 50 per cent of Minnesota has been cleared and requires no more work, according to Stewart. Heaviest remaining infestation is in the southeast part of the state, although there are some areas in nearly all counties.

A-4014-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 28, 1948

Immediate Release

FARM-HOME WEEK DATE SET

Dates for Farm and Home Week, agricultural open house held annually on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, have been set for February 1 through 4, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses announced today.

This will mark the forty-seventh year of the state-wide event, which has been held annually at University Farm except for a few years during the war.

Final plans for the event have not yet been completed, according to Christianson, but special programs are being worked out by the various divisions of the college, as in years past.

Exhibits by college divisions will not be shown this year because of the lack of space, but special exhibit material will be listed on the program. One assembly program is expected to be given over to the 1949 Centennial, with special emphasis on developments in farming and homemaking during the 100 years, according to present plans.

Nationally known authorities on current world developments are being secured for the noon and evening assemblies. Special sessions on animal husbandry, agronomy, home economics and many other popular University Farm subjects will also be included in the four-day event.

University Farm News
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University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
October 28, 1948

RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1

4-H ACHIEVEMENT WEEK -- BEST YEAR EVER

Minnesota can be proud of its 4-H boys and girls for their accomplishments this past year, state club leader A. J. Kittleson, said today.

"Our 4-H club members have completed one of their biggest club years since my beginning in the work 30 years ago," Kittleson said in marking the beginning of the 1948 National 4-H Achievement Week.

National Achievement Week, observed annually throughout the United States, will be marked by special achievement programs and banquets in Minnesota counties all this week (November 1-7).

"Four-H boys and girls have done a remarkable job of completing their club projects this year, and in 'Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow,' the national 4-H program theme for this year," Kittleson said.

The exact percentage of project completions for the state will not all be tabulated until after Achievement Week, but the number of projects being finished up "appear to be very good," the state leader said.

"This, along with our other measuring sticks of enrollment, the quality of 4-H work, and individual recognition through prizes and awards, makes this one of my most satisfactory years," Kittleson said.

There have been more than 50,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work in the state this year. This was an increase of one thousand over 1947. Total membership for the United States was 1,800,000 for 1948.

(MORE)

Add 1 - Achievement Week

Minnesota ranks in the upper one-third in the nation's 4-H enrollment, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture extension service figures. It is one of the top four states in this central region in numbers of club members.

Largest projects for the year have been clothing and home assistance in the home economics division, gardening in the crops division, and poultry, dairy and beef in livestock projects.

There has been more interest in 4-H work by the public this year, Kittleson has found. "Business men and organizations have been instrumental in promoting 4-H work in many places throughout the state," he pointed out.

Kittleson saved his greatest individual praise for local volunteer leaders. "All these 4-H achievements couldn't have happened without the fine work the local adult and junior leaders have done, and the cooperation they have given county agricultural and club agents."

They are the "unsung heroes of 4-H work," he said in praising local leaders for the time, help and hard work they had given freely in promoting the club projects.

Kittleson is looking forward to greater accomplishments during the coming year. In addition to the successful completion of this year's work, achievement reports from the state and county fairs reflect well in the carrying over of 4-H activities into 1949.

Enrollment goals for the state are set at 53,562 for next year, an increase of 3,000 over 1948. Stevens and Steele counties have already filled its membership quota, this making the second time in three years that Stevens has been first to go over the top in 4-H enrollment.

A number of other counties are nearing their 1949 quotas. New enrollment for the state as a whole stands at about 14,000 members, according to latest reports. Membership is expected to be much higher when additional reports are received at the state office following Achievement Week.

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Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY DAIRY TEAM PLACES ELEVENTH

Atlantic City--Four dairy products judges from the University of Minnesota placed eleventh in the Collegiate Students International judging contest, held here in conjunction with the Dairy Industries Exposition.

The University Farm team of Roland Zeller, Zumbrota, Quentin Kubicek, Waseca, Paul Stone, Minneapolis, and Harold Heglund, St. Paul, placed fourth in ice cream judging. Zeller and Stone are juniors, and the other two are seniors. Coach of the Minnesota team was E. L. Thomas, dairy division instructor.

Twenty-six teams competed in the contest, which was won by Iowa State College. Ohio State College was second.

The contesting teams judged ten samples each of market milk, cheese, butter and ice cream, basing their placings on their own taste, smell, sight and feel. Each contestant worked individually.

Sponsored by the American Dairy Science Association and the Dairy Industries Supply Association, the contest has been held since 1916.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 2, 1948

Immediate Release

EXTENSION DIRECTOR LAUDS 4-H PARENTS

The parents of Minnesota's 50,000 4-H boys and girls were given a verbal pat on the back today by Paul E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, for their help with club work.

"This National 4-H Achievement Week, now (November 1-7) being held in the state, wouldn't be much of an observance if it weren't for the cooperation of the parents throughout the year," he said.

Miller praised the role parents have played in the building of 4-H membership through encouraging their own children to enroll in club projects and activities.

"Four-H numbers have grown from the beginning, until now enrollment is the greatest in history. Much of the credit for that growth must be given parents of these rural youth," Miller said.

He praised the parents not only for encouraging youngsters to begin 4-H, but also for their efforts in keeping boys and girls active in club work year after year.

"Parents who also serve as local adult leaders should feel especially proud for the influence they have had in molding and developing young leaders. They deserve much praise," he said, "as do all parents who have encouraged their children to join 4-H clubs and to stay active in 4-H work during their eligible years. Many parents and parent-leaders were 4-H members themselves a few years ago."

Average length of membership in club work is 2.8 years in Minnesota, which is above the United States average, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture extension service figures. Minnesota is one of the top three states in length of membership in 4-H work, the figures show.

University Farm News
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November 2, 1948

Immediate Release

HOG BREEDING BULLETIN AVAILABLE

Swine inbreeding can be carried on without any noticeable decline in performance of the inbred lines, a report of the results of the second five years of an inbreeding project at the University of Minnesota Experiment Station shows.

The report, now being distributed to state farmers, hog raisers and breeders, shows that such hog lines as the famous Minnesota No. 1 and 2 have not deteriorated as a result of inbreeding.

In addition to the Minnesota No. 1 and 2 inbred lines, their crossbred foundation stocks are discussed in the bulletin "Experiments with Inbreeding Swine." Crossing of the No. 1 and 2 hogs with five other Poland China lines is taken up, and the performance of the resulting crossbreds is discussed.

The Experiment Station breeding program is explained, along with the rations fed, the records maintained, and the methods of selection. Carcass data is discussed along with other studies, and conclusions are drawn in the bulletin.

Copies of the report, Bulletin 400 by number, are available from the University Farm bulletin office, or through county agricultural extension offices.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 2 1948

To all counties

BUY FLAX NOW
FOR '49 SEEDING

Get your seed flax for 1949 seeding now, County Agent _____ advised
_____ county farmers this week.

Recommended varieties of seed flax are likely to be in short supply next spring, he cautioned. "Unless our growers protect themselves now, they may find themselves in the same position as 1947 — short of good variety seed and paying high prices for what they buy."

M. L. Armour, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, told _____ recently that the uncertainty of the future flax price, plus the demand for seed flax have caused growers to accept the present market price for many bushels of recommended flax varieties that passed field inspection for certification.

Armour points out that many growers know the approximate acreage of flax they will grow in 1949. Purchasing seed now will allow them to grow the varieties desired and maybe save money at the same time.

"It will cost growers thousands of dollars if they allow the good, available seed of such varieties as Dakota, Koto, Redwing, Crystal and Minerva that has already passed field inspection to go on the open market and then buy back inferior seed for planting," Armour said.

Regardless of the fact that the 1949 flax price will be pegged at less than the 1948 crop, the price of flax is certain to be in line with feed grain prices, if not higher, Armour believes. Too, flax seed prices may advance as the planting season approaches, he said.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 2 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Suitable equipment will make the job of pressing wool garments easier and more effective.

First of all, a smooth and firmly padded ironing board is necessary to do smooth pressing, according to Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. She suggests that an old wool or cotton blanket or heavy flannel-ette makes good padding. For a cover over the padding, use heavy muslin or drill that has been washed to remove sizing.

Wool should always be in contact with wool when it is being pressed. For that reason, it is a good idea to have an ironing board cover made from wool flannel which can be tied over the ironing board to press woollens.

A large and a small pressing cloth made of both cotton and wool will also be necessary. For these press cloths, use material that is smooth, seamless, colorfast, and lintless. It should be thoroughly washed before it is used, to shrink it and remove all filler. Suitable cotton materials are drill, unbleached muslin and lightweight canvas. Nappy woolen broadcloth or flannel are best for the wool part of the cloth.

Make the large press cloth from one thickness of cotton material cut about the size of the top of the ironing board and one thickness of wool cloth cut 1 inch smaller than the cotton. Stitch the two pieces of material together along the outer edge of the woolen section. This press cloth will be large enough to cover an entire trouser leg at one time.

The small pressing cloth should be cut about 12 by 18 inches in size and should be made the same way. This press cloth can be used for smaller surfaces and hard-to-reach places.

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University Farm
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November 2 1948

To all counties

EARLY PIGS BEST
BET NEXT YEAR

The _____ county farmer who has his spring pigs farrowed early and markets them before the heavy fall sales begin will probably make the best profits this next year, County Agent _____ said today.

University of Minnesota farm economist A. A. Dowell agrees with _____ that farmers who are equipped to handle early-farrowed pigs, and can push them along rapidly for an early market should hit the peak prices.

Pigs farrowed early, kept well and thrifty, and pushed along fast, should be in good market condition by early September when meat supplies will still be short.

Feed supplies are very favorable now for a large hog crop, and if the 60 million spring pigs, which the government has asked for, are raised, a considerable drop in hog prices will likely occur when marketings reach a peak late next fall and early winter, Dowell believes. A drop is especially likely if the 1949 corn crop is average or better.

Besides trying to get their animals on an early market, county farmers should not put too much weight on their hogs before selling them, _____ said. With limited numbers of hogs and liberal feed supplies available now, there will be a tendency to feed to heavy weights, and discounts may be expected.

Close attention should be given to market reports and prospective discounts as the feeding season progresses. It is probable that hog producers will need to place more emphasis on pork and less on lard in the years ahead, Dowell thinks.

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News Bureau
University Farm
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November 2 1948

To all counties

DAIRY TESTER
JOBS NOW OPEN

Young _____ county farmers who want to learn dairying from the ground up and get paid while learning were today advised to circle the week of November 29 through December 4 on their calendars.

That is the date of the next dairy herd improvement supervisor training course at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

County Agent _____ recommends the course for good, down-to-earth dairy training. Any young man, physically fit, who wants first hand information about feeding, management and keeping dairy records can learn plenty as an association supervisor. "And the best part is that he will be earning pay at the same time," he pointed out.

There are openings for some 20 tester-supervisors with Dairy Herd Improvement Associations now established in Minnesota, according to Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm.

Men who complete the November 29-December 4 training course satisfactorily can be placed immediately with these associations, Leighton told _____. They will receive about \$175 per month, plus board and room, for keeping feed and production records for the members of their association.

Anyone in _____ county interested in enrolling for the coming training course is asked to contact _____, or write direct to Ramer Leighton, Extension Dairyman, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota, for an application blank.

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November 2, 1948

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA BEEKEEPERS TO MEET

Several hundred members of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association are expected to attend their annual convention on November 9 and 10 in St. Paul at the Lowry hotel, C. D. Floyd, secretary of the association, said today.

Featured speakers will be H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' association, and Dr. W. C. Roberts, USDA Bee Culture laboratory, both of Madison, Wisconsin. Rahmlow will report on the latest developments in the use of the two-queen system of commercial beekeeping. Dr. Roberts will discuss the hybrid queen development project on Kelly island in Lake Erie.

At other sessions during the two-day meeting H. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, will tell what research is being done in beekeeping at the University; A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, will discuss the effect of the newer insecticides on beekeeping; and Richard J. Dorer, game project coordinator, Minnesota Department of Conservation, will talk on restoration of forage for wildlife and its effect on bee pasture.

The annual banquet Tuesday evening (November 9) will be one of the highlights of the convention.

C. G. Langley, Red Wing, president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, will act as chairman of the sessions.

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Immediate Release

COMMERCIAL APPLE GROWERS TO MEET

Commercial apple growers from Minnesota and Wisconsin will try to solve some of their production and marketing problems when they meet November 8 and 9 at Winona in the Hotel Winona, according to J. D. Winter, secretary of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association.

Sponsoring the meeting of growers from the two states are the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association and the Wisconsin State Horticultural society. The Winona county Extension Service and the agricultural committee of the Winona Association of Commerce are also cooperating in the conference.

Staff members of the universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin will speak at the two-day meeting.

A talk by W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticultural division of the University of Minnesota on the effect of the past winter on variety selection for future planting will open the program Monday morning. A prominent place on Monday's program will be given over to the 1949 spray program for insect and disease control and discussions of new types of spray machinery. A round table by growers on orchard problems and possibilities of establishing scab spray service will conclude the first day's session.

Featured speaker on Tuesday (November 9) will be R. A. Kelly, University of Illinois, who is chairman of the executive committee of the USDA regional research project in marketing. He will discuss the condition in which apples reach the consumer. Other subjects to be considered Tuesday will be processing sliced apples for bakery and institutional users, new and old varieties of apples for the drive-in trade and new ideas in orchard management.

A-4021-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 4, 1948

Immediate Release

NEW REGULATION ON SHIPMENT OF POTATOES

Shipment of potatoes below U. S. Commercial grade and all Size B potatoes will be prohibited under a regulation effective November 8. The regulation, recommended by the North Central Potato Committee, was approved this week by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"As a result of the regulation, the homemaker will be able to buy better potatoes," D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, said in commenting on the effect of the new ruling on consumers. "Low-grade potatoes will be kept off the market."

Excepted from the provisions of the regulation are potatoes which fail to meet grade requirements only because of damage from hollow heart.

The recommendation that the Secretary of Agriculture institute the regulation was passed in a meeting of the North Central Potato committee in Minneapolis October 18. The committee, which includes representatives of growers and handlers from Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and North Dakota, administers Marketing Order No. 60, regulating the shipment of potatoes from the commercial producing areas of these four states.

Potatoes above cull grade which are withheld from markets under the regulation may be sold to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by all producers in the four states who are eligible for potato price support.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 4, 1948

Immediate Release

LOCAL LEADERS BOOST 4-H WORK

Minnesota's 5,100 adult and 4,600 junior club leaders can be justly proud of the outstanding records that have been made by 4-H boys and girls in the state this year.

"These 'unsung heroes of 4-H' must be given their full share of credit for the accomplishments being observed during this National 4-H Achievement Week, (November 1-7)," state leader A. J. Kittleson said today.

"They have given their time and effort generously to insure the success of the state's 2,000 clubs during the past year, and through their leadership deserve much credit for the 4-H achievements, both in the counties and the state," he went on.

Adult and junior leaders have been active the year-around: first in contacting parents and arousing their interest in 4-H work and in arranging meetings with prospective club members; and later, in helping organize clubs and serving as local leaders.

By acting as 4-H club leaders, these men and women and older club members are helping to improve their own community as well as make better citizens of farm boys and girls. They assist members with project work, meetings and programs and help them to take part in community undertakings, Kittleson pointed out.

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November 4, 1948

RELEASE: FRIDAY A.M.,
November 5

4-H'ERS WIN TRIP TO CHICAGO

Twenty-four Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have won championships in state contests will receive all-expense trips to Chicago to attend the 1948 National 4-H Club Congress November 28-December 2, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. Five other 4-H winners will be given trips to the International Livestock show in Chicago November 27-December 4.

Many of these 4-H'ers will compete with club members from other states for sectional or national honors. Last year Minnesota 4-H'ers won eight national awards.

Club members who will receive trips to Chicago to attend the congress and the contests in which they won their championships are: Norma Jean Potz, Mankato, food preparation; Beverly Bellin, North Branch, canning; Verna Mae Jolson, Blooming Prairie, clothing; Marilyn Fahning, Wells, garden; Evelyn Thorstad, Hoffman, farm accounts; Beatrice Ness, Camden Station, Minneapolis, farm fire prevention.

Betty Johansen, Sherburn, home improvement; Bryce Jorgenson, Fairmont, bread baking; John McKee, Hutchinson, health; LaVonne Luthe, Lansing, health; Homer Wass, Worthington, tractor maintenance; Rachel Geselle and Charlene Heins, Rochester, bread team; Ardath Wohlford, Jasper, bread baking; William Drew and Ardell Facile, Jasper, meat animal team.

Verna Owens, Crookston, girls' record; Gerald Schrader, Dundas, pig; Francis Crawford, Beaver Creek, meat animal; Ralph Braun, St. Cloud, safety; Roscoe Strawn, Holloway, electric; Herbert Thompson, Swanville, poultry; Ernest Schlichting, Staples, field crops; and Karla Bahe, Hastings, dress revue.

Attending the International Livestock show will be John Mikkalson and Milton Hanson, Bricelyn, state champion livestock loss prevention demonstration team; Norman Pahl, Ruthton, general livestock judging individual champion; and John Schmidt, Pipestone and Paul Krapf, Jasper, champion livestock judging team.

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Immediate Release

U STAFF MEMBERS TO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE MEET

Nine staff members of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will leave this week to attend the sixty-second annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Washington, D. C. Preliminary committee meetings start on November 6 and general sessions will be held November 9-11.

J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, is president of the association.

C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture; H. Macy, associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; P. E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses; O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics; Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology; Wylie B. McNeal, chief of the division of home economics; and Dorothy Simmons, state home demonstration leader, will represent University Farm at the meeting.

As chairman of the committee of North Central Experiment Station directors, Dean Bailey will take part in the joint meeting of all experiment station directors in discussing regional cooperative research programs.

Scheduled to speak at Monday's sessions are Dean Schmitz, who will talk on counselling and aptitude tests; Nelson, who will discuss sociological research in rural life; and Christianson, whose subject is the relation of European educational programs to our educational program. On Tuesday Dr. Jesness will speak on training requirements for marketing personnel.

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University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 4, 1948

RELEASE: TUESDAY MORNING,
November 9

STAFF MEMBERS SPEAK IN WASHINGTON

The larger the educational institution, the greater the need for counseling services, according to Dr. Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota.

Emphasizing the importance of a sound program of educational counselling for college students, Dean Schmitz spoke yesterday (Monday, November 8) before the resident instruction section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities meeting in annual convention in Washington, D. C.

He pointed out that many students come to college with unanswered questions concerning their own abilities, goals and adjustments, and these students can be given help through counselling services. At the University of Minnesota these services, he said, "make it possible for us to do greater justice to a larger number of students than we would have been able to do by any other means."

Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology, and J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses and superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, also spoke yesterday before members of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

The need for more research in the sociological aspects of rural life was stressed by Nelson. He noted that the attitude toward such research is becoming more favorable. People are beginning to become conscious of the possibilities of applying scientific findings in this field, to organize and improve community life, he disclosed.

Speaking on European educational programs as they have a bearing on our educational program, Christianson reported that Farmers' schools in Sweden, attended by young people going into agriculture, put emphasis on the humanities and cultural subjects as well as technological ones. The result, he said, is that students come out of school with a better understanding of their country and a deeper pride in it.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

MODERATE OVEN BEST
FOR THANKSGIVING TURKEY

Golden-brown turkeys will grace many family tables this Thanksgiving. The secret of a plump, tender bird is to cook it long enough at low temperatures, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Slow cooking assures better flavor and appearance as well as less shrinkage and loss of juices.

Because turkeys less than a year old are tender, they will have the finest flavor if they are cooked by dry heat in an open pan. A low or moderate heat, from 300°F. to 350°F., will give best results.

To roast a young turkey, place it on a rack, breast down, in an uncovered pan, advises Miss Blair. A cloth dipped in melted lard placed over the bird will prevent it from drying out. Toward the end of the cooking period, remove the cloth to allow for browning.

A covered pan should be used for roasting an older turkey so the bird will steam and become tender. Near the end of the cooking period, remove the cover so the turkey will brown.

The size of the bird will determine the length of time needed for roasting. Miss Blair recommends the following table for roasting turkeys of different weights: 6-10 pounds, 20 - 25 minutes per pound, total time of 3-3½ hours at 325°F.; 10-15 pounds, 18 - 20 minutes per pound, total time of 3½-4½ hours at 325°F.; 18-25 pounds, 15 - 18 minutes per pound or a total time of 4½-6 hours at 300°F. Larger birds require lower temperatures and longer cooking time.

News Bureau
University Farm
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To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

STORED POTATOES
LOSE VITAMIN C

Potatoes in storage lose large amounts of vitamin C or ascorbic acid, according to studies undertaken recently by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. When newly harvested, potatoes are a rich source of ascorbic acid.

During the early part of the storage period, there is a very rapid loss of this vitamin, according to Jane Leichsenring and Loana Norris of the University home economic division who conducted the experiments. The loss becomes more gradual with continued holding. By spring, when other sources of this vitamin, such as tomatoes, cabbage and other raw vegetables, citrus and other fresh fruits, are less abundant, potatoes contain only about a third as much ascorbic acid as was present at time of harvest.

The studies show that the rate of loss of ascorbic acid in stored potatoes depends upon temperature of storage, increasing markedly with decreasing temperatures. However, when potatoes are held at room temperature for a time after being stored at low temperatures, a large part of the ascorbic acid is recovered and sugar content in the potatoes is reduced.

Tests were made on three common commercial varieties of potatoes - Red Warba, Mesaba and Chippewa -- after they had been stored for nearly three months in a root cellar at Grand Rapids. Each of the three varieties was divided into lots which were stored at temperatures of 68°F., 57°F., 47°F. and 35.6°F. from mid-December until mid-March. After six weeks, half of the tubers stored at the three lower temperatures were transferred to storage at 68°F.

Storage at 47° and 35.6°F. showed greater losses of the vitamin than storage at the higher temperatures, especially during the last three-week period. However, the tubers stored for six weeks at the lower temperatures and then transferred to storage at 68°F for six weeks showed marked recoveries in ascorbic acid. The ascorbic acid content of these potatoes was greater than that in potatoes held continuously at 68°F.

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To all counties

NEW CAR? TURN
IN SCRAP IRON

A national appeal for farm steel and iron scrap was passed on to _____ county farmers by County Agent _____ today.

An industrial and farm drive, sponsored by the Department of Commerce and supported by the Agriculture Department, has been started to help supply the scrap needed for continued high production of steel and iron.

_____ urges all _____ county farmers to comb their farms for scrap before the snow begins to fly. They can materially help the drive by collecting all old machinery and scrap and selling it to local dealers.

"Farmers will be turning otherwise waste material into money," _____ points out, "besides doing themselves a good turn by eliminating rat harbors and improving the appearance of their places." The price of scrap metal in this area is about _____ at the present.

Scrap collected from farms is particularly desirable, according to Commerce department officials, because much of it is of heavy cast iron which is scarcer than steel scrap. Every ton of iron and steel scrap sold from farms, when combined with other materials, will produce between three and four tons of new steel -- the weight of an average farm truck.

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

To all counties

CAN GET SEED
DIRECTORY AT
EXTENSION OFFICE

The new 1948 Certified Seed Directory, listing Minnesota growers and their acreages of farm crops that have passed field inspection, are now available at County Agent _____'s office, he announced today.

The annual directory, published by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, records the entire acreage of field crops that have passed inspection by the Association. It is available free as a guide to all prospective purchasers of certified seed.

Names and addresses of growers, together with the kind of crop, are listed in the directory. Field crops listed include oats, barley, wheat, flax, other small grains, soybeans, corn, legumes and forage grasses.

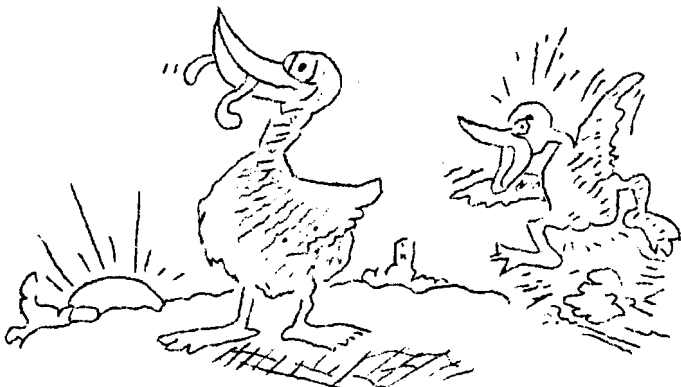
_____ recommends that farmers who want certified seed for next spring planting get their directory now and order seed soon. Supplies of soybeans, wheat, small seeded legumes and forage grasses will be limited, according to information from Ward Marshall, certification program supervisor. Certified corn, oats, barley and flax seed will be more plentiful.

The directory is available at the County Agricultural Extension office, or can be gotten by writing direct to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

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ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE

PUBLICITY CONTEST "Dope sheet"



(Not for Publication)

Dale Smith, Carver County was the Early Bird in the PUBLICITY CONTEST, to be held during this year's Annual Extension Conference. Dale's entry of three (3) samples of regular newspaper columns on general agriculture and home economics, three on 4-H material, and three special farm-topic articles, was the first to be received by the Publications Office.

Close behind Dale in the newspaper section of the contest were the entries of Merle Sherman, Beltrami county 4-H club agent, and Paul Kunkel, Brown county agent. Merle sent three clippings from his regular weekly 4-H column and Paul entered a series of articles on a local corn husking contest, and another article describing a county plowing demonstration. He also sent along a picture from a state breed publication.

"Jap" Swedberg, Redwood county, Bob Freeman, Ramsey county, and Chet Graham, Scott county, have reported that they intend to enter transcriptions in the radio section of the contest. Jap was also one of the first to bring in his pictures for the visual aids section (he has taken them back home for some "dressing up", but they were here once.)

Albert Page, Itasca county 4-H agent, was the second agent to indicate his intentions (honorable) to enter the photo section of the contest.

On this end, we now have all prizes either promised or spoken for. The ribbons have been ordered, and should be showing up here in a short time. Nearly all judges have been contacted and we are getting some high-priced talent (free, of course) lined up to judge your entries -- so keep them coming in.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
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November 9, 1948

Immediate Release

BERRY GROWERS MEET FRIDAY AT U FARM

Minnesota commercial berry producers will hold their conference on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Friday (November 12), L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, said today.

Production and marketing problems will be discussed during the day-long Berry Growers conference, along with chemical weed controls, disease and insect problems. Soil fertility and new berry varieties will also be discussed by University Farm specialists. Panel discussions on labor saving machinery and irrigation problems will be led by Fred Braden, Iron Range Resources, and Arnold Ulrich, Rochester grower.

This will be the second meeting of berry growers at University Farm. Discussions will center around strawberry and raspberry problems.

A-4027-RR

University Farm News
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November 9, 1948

Immediate Release

SPECIAL G.I. FARM COURSE

A market gardening course for veteran on-the-farm trainees, the first specialized course of its kind in Minnesota, has been set up in Ramsey county, Robert Freeman, county extension agent, said today.

The course is the first one for a specialized G.I. group to be organized in the state, according to State Department of Education figures, Freeman said.

Eighteen Ramsey county G.I. farmers have been signed for the school so far, and about six more truck-gardening veterans are expected to enroll.

The course will begin December 1, and will continue for two years, according to Freeman. Instructor for the group will be Frank Gerten, former Ramsey county extension agent.

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

TWO MINNESOTA 4-H MEMBERS RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two Minnesota 4-H members will receive \$200 scholarships for outstanding work in fire prevention from the Farm Underwriters' Association, Chicago, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today. They are Beatrice Ness, 19, Camden Station, Hennepin county, and Vernon Strom, 17, Tamarack, Aitkin county.

Both 4-H'ers have been active in promoting safety and fire prevention at home and in the community. They have helped prevent fires by seeing that chimneys were repaired and stove pipes cleaned and by removing inflammable materials from places on the farmstead where there might be danger of fire. Both of them have corrected dozens of fire and safety hazards in the home and the farmyard.

Now a student at the University of Minnesota, Beatrice will use her scholarship to continue her training in home economics. She is still a junior leader in her local club. In her 10 years of club work, she has completed 70 4-H projects. She has won county championships in safety, health and conservation. She has also held the offices of vice president, treasurer, reporter in her club and has been president of the county 4-H federation.

Vernon was graduated last year from the North Central School of Agriculture in Grand Rapids. In his eight years of club work he has completed 77 projects, including tractor maintenance, rural electrification, forestry, potatoes, dairy calves, sheep and safety. His work in livestock has won him many honors, including the McKerron scholarship last year. In 1947 he was champion sheep showman at the Northeastern Junior Livestock Show.

University Farm News
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November 9, 1948

Immediate Release

TYPICAL 4-H CLUB NAMED

The "Haverhill Boosters" 4-H club of Olmsted county has been named Minnesota Typical 4-H Club for 1948, A. J. Kittleson, state leader, announced today.

Mrs. C. O. Siewert, Rochester, one of the club's 10 adult leaders, has been awarded an all-expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in recognition of the outstanding state record of the Olmsted county club, Kittleson said. She will leave for Chicago on November 27 with the state 4-H delegation.

The Haverhill Boosters club is the oldest one in Olmsted county, with 20 years continuous organization. It is the largest club in the county with 65 members, according to County Agent Ray Aune, and has had a total of 716 members during its 20 years of operation. Twenty have been members for 10 years or more.

During this achievement year, the club had a 100 per cent completion of its members' 83 projects. Club members won nine grand championships at the county fair, and placed in the blue ribbon class with their club booth. Forty-three demonstrations were put on at meetings and the county fair during the year.

Before winning the state typical 4-H club recognition, the Haverhill Boosters were named Typical County Club among Olmsted county's 31 4-H groups. The club has continually been within the top four placings in the county since 1936, according to Aune.

There are 16 junior leaders in the club, in addition to the 10 adult leaders. The leaders give their services free in helping organize and supervise the club work.

Selection of the state typical 4-H club is on the basis of organization, membership, club meetings, leadership, project work, narrative report and secretary's record.

A-4030-RR

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

Immediate Release

TWO 4-H SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

Years of good work in their local 4-H clubs have paid off for Jean Trojahn, 17, Nassau, and Roy Thompson, 20, Kensington. Both 4-H club members have won \$100 scholarships from the J. R. Watkins Company, Winona, for excellence of their all-round, long-time club records, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, said today.

Jean has been a 4-H member for nine years, Roy for 11. Both have been president and vice president of their local clubs and are now junior leaders.

Neither one will have any trouble making use of the scholarship. Jean was graduated from Madison High school last year. Roy, a graduate of West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, enrolled in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, in 1947.

A state garden champion in 1945, Jean has won honors in many other fields, including county championships in bread and clothing demonstrations and food preservation. She has completed 60 4-H home economics and livestock projects.

Roy has won medals for champion gilts and premiums for his ton litters. Especially active in livestock work, he has completed 31 club projects.

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

RELEASE

Sunday November 14

SCHOOL OF AG THANKSGIVING BALL

The traditional Thanksgiving Eve Ball of students of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will be held on the St. Paul campus Wednesday evening, November 24, J. O. Christianson, school superintendent, announced today.

Former students and graduates of the agriculture school are especially invited to the ball, which begins at 9 p.m. in the University Farm gymnasium, Christianson said. Orv Fleming and his seven piece orchestra will play.

Arrangements for the annual event are under the direction of the regular dance committee of the school. Student committee members include Lois Alberts, Pine Island, Frieda Roth, New Albin, Iowa, Leland Turner, Windom, Russel Roth, Brownsville, and Russell Breuer, Lake City.

Turner is president of the Junior class, and Breuer is president of the Y.M.C.A.

Faculty advisors for the ball will be Miss Jane Roberts and Ivar Glemming.

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

RELEASE

Sunday, November 14

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LOW FOR MINNESOTA FARM BOYS

Religious and nationality background, need for farm help, lack of school bus transportation, and high value of farm products seem to be related to low school attendance among Minnesota farm boys.

These conclusions were reached today by two University of Minnesota professors after an extended study to find the causes of the great differences in school attendance between Minnesota counties.

Douglas Marshall, associate professor of rural sociology, and Milo Peterson, in charge of agricultural education at University Farm, have released the results of their study in a new research paper, "Factors Associated with Variation in School Attendance of Minnesota Farm Boys."

The study was made after an earlier report had revealed that Minnesota ranked 47th among the 48 states in the number of farm boys, 16-17, in school.

Marshall and Peterson have found that four factors were connected with low attendance. These were:

Cultural background. School attendance of farm boys was low in counties with a large population of Germanic, Slavic and southern European nationality groups and with a large proportion of Missouri and Wisconsin synod Lutherans and/or Roman Catholics.

They point out, however, that belonging to these particular religious and nationality groups is not in itself responsible for low school attendance. It indicates that these groups probably are not satisfied with the present educational opportunities.

(MORE)

Add 1 - Low School Attendance

Ten counties where these cultural backgrounds are predominant rank in the lowest fourth of counties in Minnesota in school attendance. These include Traverse, Stearns, Morrison, Benton, McLeod, Sibley, Scott, Brown, Wabasha and Nobles.

High labor requirements - In areas where farmers need a great deal of help, school attendance is low.

Value of farm products per farm - Where the value of farm products per farm has been high, there has been a tendency for school attendance of farm boys to be low.

Availability of bus transportation - School attendance is low in counties where school bus mileage is low. Fourteen of the 20 counties lowest in school bus mileage are in the lower half of counties in school attendance. Included in this group are Traverse, Ottertail, Marshall, Roseau, Benton, Sibley, Nobles, Rice, Olmsted, Goodhue, Martin, Waseca, Murray and Winona counties.

The authors of the study point out that some of these tendencies may have been modified in the last few years. The study itself was based on an adaptation of the last federal census reports in 1940.

The survey was made only to compare educational opportunities between counties and does not indicate reasons for variation of educational achievement within a county. In order to find what may be the actual causes of low school attendance among farm boys, Marshall and Peterson now plan to study several specific communities within counties with both low and high school attendance.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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November 10, 1948

RELEASE

Sunday, November 14

NE LIVESTOCK MARKETING METHODS STUDIED

Midwestern farmers may in the future be rewarded in direct proportion to their livestock feeding skill, thanks to a marketing research project now being carried on by the University of Minnesota divisions of Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Economics.

Under present marketing conditions, the individual farmer has little incentive to improve the quality of the animals he sends to slaughter. He now receives about the same price for all livestock of the same weight regardless of the quality of the "dressed out" carcasses.

The problem of marketing hogs by weight and grade of carcass, as reported in a forthcoming issue of the Agricultural Experiment Publication "Farm and Home Science", has been studied by University Farm specialists for the past two years. Since the work was initiated, the North Central Livestock Marketing Research Committee has made the investigation a regional project.

The first obstacle to marketing by carcass "cut-out" value was that the United States, unlike Canada, Denmark, England and Sweden, has no satisfactory carcass grade standards.

The University Farm researchers in their studies, first found that the amount of fat a hog carried to market made a difference as to the final price a ham or loin brought across a butcher's counter.

"Overfat carcasses should be discounted because they yield too much lard and not enough of the high-value cuts. If carcasses are too thin, the cuts are likely to be worth less per pound because they lack sufficient quality to move in the wholesale trade as first-grade cuts," the report stated.

Backfat thickness, carcass weight, length of body and ham, thickness through the shoulders and belly pocket, in addition to the "finish", were found to affect the carcass value.

The investigations, which are still going on, have shown that marketing on the carcass weight and grade system would remove 83 percent of the total variations in individual live animal values, as compared to 45 percent under present liveweight marketing methods.

"If we start with the present system as a base and consider only the remaining errors in pricing, it is significant that a little more than two-thirds of the remaining value variations could be removed through marketing of hogs on the basis of carcass weight and grade," the economists and animal husbandmen report.

So sharpen up your feeding techniques, Mr. Farmer. You may soon be getting paid on the "index of lean" meat on your hogs, instead of their weight and wastage alone.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 12, 1948

Special to Farm Bureau News

MINNESOTA DAIRY AND EGG QUALITY SHOW

Minnesota's first Dairy and Egg Quality Show will be on the road Wednesday, January 5, according to Paul E. Miller, Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The show, which is scheduled to make nearly 50 stops throughout the state, will stress the need for the production of quality milk and eggs in the state. The first stop will be made at Stillwater on January 5 with the second stop scheduled for Pine City on Friday, January 7.

The show will make four stops a week throughout January, February, March, and early April until it winds up its long stand at Cloquet or Barnum on Thursday, April 7. It is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, and the Minnesota Poultry Industry Committee. Aiding these groups in putting on the show will be local businessmen and county agricultural agents.

The show will be highlighted by seven complete exhibits stressing various phases of the quality milk and egg program. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm, will be show manager.

Changes in both the dairy and poultry industry during the past ten years indicate how important quality production is, Wayne declares. In 1938, for instance, two-thirds of the milk produced on Minnesota farms was going into feed for animals. By 1948 this figure had changed to two-thirds going into human food.

During the same period Minnesota's poultry industry had become one of the largest in the nation.

The various parts of the quality show include:

Changes in the dairy industry - This exhibit tells where our dairy products go, how are they used, and what their future is. University extension economists, W. H. Dankers, Max Hinds, D. C. Dvoracek and Ralph Backstrom, will be on hand to answer questions on the past and future of Minnesota's dairy industry.

Handle milk properly - Top prices for dairy products depend upon producing clean milk and keeping it clean. Barn management and good milk houses go a long way in handling milk properly. This exhibit shows different kinds of milk houses and features a completely-equipped, modern milk house in operation.

Clean milk starts in the barn - The 1949 quality dairy and egg show will feature not only a model of regular stanchion barn layout but also a model of a barn incorporating the latest features in loose housing. Dairy experts and farm management specialists will be at the exhibit to point out the advantages and disadvantages of both the loose housing and regular stanchion type of barn. See for yourself how the loose housing plan compares with the old traditional barn.

Grading protects quality - Under the provisions of recent legislation at least a 3 per cent premium must be paid for Grade I milk for manufacturing purposes. Representatives of local processing plants and the State Department of Agriculture will show how milk is graded and point out the requirements for Grade I and Grade II as well as the things that cause milk to be graded "illegal". You will see how the methylene blue test is made, how milk is tested for foreign materials and how your processing plant helps you to produce quality milk.

Make your water supply safe - Pure, safe water protects the health of your family as well as the quality of the milk you produce. This exhibit is divided into two parts. The first shows how you can construct a model pump house or an underground discharge system on your own farm. There is a complete working model of an insulated pump house for you to study.

The second part of this exhibit shows how you can plan your farmstead to make your water supply safer. Here a large model farmstead shows where the various sewer lines and water lines should be laid in relation to the buildings on your farm.

Producing quality eggs - See for yourself how a deep litter system is introduced and how you can make use of many other steps that will guarantee higher quality eggs and a better price on the market. The egg quality section is probably the most striking exhibit of the entire show. It will be under the direction of Miss Cora Cooke, well known University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension poultry specialist.

COOKING SCHOOL

The ladies are, by no means, forgotten in the big dairy and egg quality show. Miss Ina B. Rowe, University of Minnesota agricultural extension nutritionist, will conduct the cooking school every day in conjunction with the show. Miss Rowe, who is famous for her recipes, and practical cooking advice, will make it worth while for every farm wife to attend Minnesota's largest quality show in history.

SCHEDULE

The tentative schedule for the dairy and egg quality caravan for January includes stops at Stillwater, January 5; Pine City, January 7; Wayzata, January 11; Waconia, January 12; Farmington, January 13; Northfield, January 14; Owatonna, January 19; Rochester, January 20; Zumbrota, January 21; Winona, January 25; Caledonia, January 26; Olmsted, January 27; and Albert Lea, January 28.

The schedule for February includes:

Blue Earth.....	February 1
Fairmont.....	" 2
St. James.....	" 3
Mankato.....	" 4
St. Peter.....	" 8
New Ulm.....	" 9
Winthrop.....	" 10
Hutchinson.....	" 11
St. Cloud.....	" 15
Willmar.....	" 16
Olivia.....	" 17
Redwood Falls.....	" 18
Marshall.....	" 22
Montevideo.....	" 23
Benson.....	" 24
Glenwood.....	" 25

The schedule for March includes:

Alexandria.....	March 1
Long Prairie.....	" 2
Little Falls.....	" 3
Litchfield.....	" 4
Milaca.....	" 9
Anoka.....	" 10
Aitkin.....	" 11
Brainerd.....	" 15
Wadena.....	" 16
Fergus Falls.....	" 17
Detroit Lakes.....	" 18
Roseau.....	" 22
Thief River Falls.....	" 23
Fosston.....	" 25
Bemidji.....	" 29
Park Rapids.....	" 30

The final stops of the caravan's long trek throughout the state include: Grand Rapids, April 1; Hibbing, April 5; Cloquet or Barnum, April 7.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 15 1948

To all counties

Note to County Agent: This fill-in story should be used in your local papers as soon as possible to remind your competing barley growers of the shipment deadline.

SHIP MALT CONTEST
BARLEY BY DEC. 1st

_____ county farmers participating in the malting barley contest sponsored by the Midwest Barley Improvement Association were today urged by County Agent _____ to get their carloads of barley shipped to a terminal market as soon as possible.

December 1 is the deadline for shipment of contest grain to market centers. Barley samples will be taken at the centers and sent immediately to the Association headquarters at Milwaukee for contest entrants.

_____ points out that shipment must be made immediately, so that samples can be taken for deciding county, state and regional winners.

County farmers who feel the present barley price is unfavorable, can ship their barley by rail to a terminal market where it can be sampled by licensed inspectors and then placed in storage.

A government loan or purchasing agreement may be made, or the barley may be kept in ordinary commercial storage, according to J. W. Lambert, University agronomist who is chairman of the state contest committee. In all cases the barley will pass into the usual grain trade channels where it is possible to obtain an officially drawn sample and where it can be stored in such a manner as to preserve purity of malting barley types.

For those contestants who already have government loans on farm-stored barley, it is possible to pay the loan, ship the barley to a terminal market and obtain a new government loan, or place it in commercial storage under the usual warehouse receipt, Lambert said.

Lambert pointed out that, although all grain prices are lower than a year ago, malting barley prices have held up remarkably well to date. What prices will do in the future is problematical--the important thing now is that contesting growers ship their barley to terminal markets by December 1 so that samples can be taken.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 16 1948

To all counties

ANNUAL EXTENSION
CONFAB DEC. 14-17

County Agent _____ will be out of the office from Tuesday, December 14, (until Saturday, December 17) OR (for the rest of that week), attending the Agricultural Extension Conference at University Farm, he said today.

Others from the _____ county agriculture office who plan to attend the annual extension conference include (LIST NAMES).

(IF ANY OF YOUR COUNTY STAFF HAVE A SPECIFIC PART IN SOME OF THE PROGRAMS, INCLUDE THAT IN A PARAGRAPH HERE.)

A full four-day program, including new information and developments in farm crops, soils, livestock feeding and diseases, weed and insect control, and many other farm subjects, has been planned for extension personnel from all parts of the state. Home economics, farm family living and 4-H club work discussions are also on the program.

_____ will hear discussions on "X" disease of cattle and recent research on corn borer control, among other things, to enable him to better help _____ county farmers with their problems.

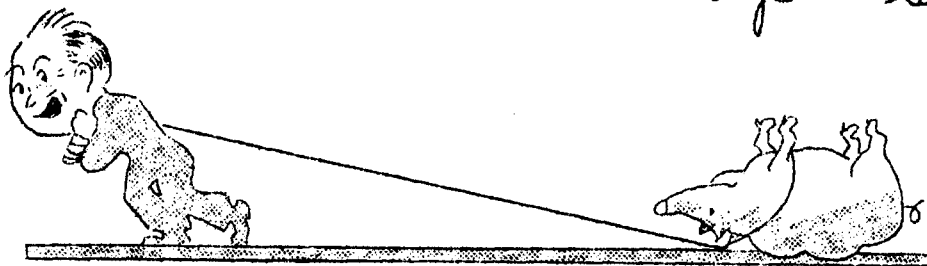
Aside from the University Farm division heads and specialists, the county extension staff will hear talks by such authorities as Oris V. Wells, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. A. Albrecht, head of the department of soils, University of Missouri; and Maynard Coe, director of the farm division of the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

The week won't be all work and no play for the extension specialists, however. The group will spend part of their time in business meetings, coffee hours and parties.

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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.

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE
PUBLICITY CONTEST "Dope sheet"



You can't TAKE HOME THE BACON unless you enter the competition.
Fire in those Publicity Contest entries this week.

* * * * *

Three more entries were received this last week for the press section of the Annual Extension Conference PUBLICITY CONTEST. Frank Svoboda, Renville county agent, sent in three different story clippings, along with a 4-H special edition, and "Jap" Swedberg, Redwood county agent, mailed in a clipping of a special farm-topic story nicely mounted on a plain piece of paper. We have also gotten our hands on some 4-H and corn borer publicity from John Sheay's Meeker county office. (We're not sure he originally sent it in for this contest, but it's good copy.)

All three members of the press judging committee have accepted their assignments, so we have a metropolitan daily representative, a county weekly editor and assistant director Skuli Rutford making the decisions in that section of the contest.

In the visual aids section, Harold Pederson, Hennepin county agent, and V. P. Hollis, director of the U. of M. photo laboratory, will do the judging of the photos.

Recordings

Are

Due

In

Our
Office by DEC. 1

Clarence Quie, Dakota county agent, says he will send in a recording for the radio section of the contest. Judges for the radio section have also been picked. They will be Larry Haeg, farm director at WCCO; a member of the University rhetoric department; and Jo (Bjornson) Nelson, informational representative of our Publications Office. By the way, radio editor Ray Wolf says the Radio Handbook for Extension workers, which you may have in your office, offers some good pointers that may help you in the radio section.

-TT-

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE

INFORMATION CONTEST "Dope sheet"

(Not for Publication)

HURRY!

There are only a few more days to send your entry in for the INFORMATION CONTEST! Closing entry date is December 1.

* * * * *

Entries have been coming in at a good clip for the information contest this week. In the News section Clarence Quie, Dakota county agent; George Gehant, Yellow Medicine county agent; Wayne Weiser, Lac Qui Parle county agent; R. E. Jacobs, Freeborn county agent; Allene Johnson, Swift county assistant club agent; Norman Mindrum, Winona county agent; Bob Pinches, Hennepin county 4-H agent, have all sent in clippings this past week.

The latest entry in the Visual Aids also came from Bob Pinches. It was a set of color slides. Norman Mindrum has a photo exhibit entered now, too, as has "Jap" Swedberg, Redwood county agent. D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis county agent, wrote in to see how much display space we have here. He has a big photo display to bring down.

In the Radio section, recordings are now in from Bob Freeman, Ramsey county agent; Grussendorf; Quie; Pinches (that's the third time he got his name in this letter); Al Booren, East Otter Tail county agent; Mrs. Margaret Thorson, East Otter Tail home demonstration agent; and Jap Swedberg.

On this end, we have arrangements made for a \$2,500 visual aids display for exhibit on Wednesday and Thursday mornings of the conference. Visual aids equipment and tape recorders, new cameras, projectors, film, screens, and slide binding equipment will be on display. A portable megaphone will also be shown, along with new $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ slide projectors.

One word of caution to those of you who have not yet sent in your news clippings -- be sure and put the date and the name of the paper in which the clipping appeared on your entries.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 16 1948

To all counties

FEED VITAMIN A
TO SAVE CALVES

Plenty of vitamin A feeds, rest and care of dairy cows during pregnancy will pay off in fewer calf losses, especially during those first critical months, County Agent _____ said today.

Recent studies by University of Minnesota dairymen show that by far the highest percentage of calf losses are during the first six months, with the most critical time at birth. Research has shown that vitamin A and iodine are essential in the cow's ration if the calf is to get a good start in life.

The main sources of vitamin A for dairy cows, _____ points out, are through good pasture and good green-colored hay. Corn also supplies vitamin A. So feed your pregnant cows plenty of hay—and make sure it is good, green hay, he advises _____ county farmers.

If hay is improperly cured and stored, vitamin A should be added to the diet of the pregnant dam, the University Farm dairymen advise. Feeding 1,000,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A daily for two weeks before the calf is due may be most effective in helping the calf combat early trouble, they said.

Iodine can be supplied by general use of iodized salt or potassium iodide. Severe iodine deficiency may result in goiterous calves that are dead at birth or die shortly afterwards.

Cows should have a dry period of six weeks to two months before calving so that they can produce normal colostrum. If such cows still do not produce colostrum, the newborn calf should receive colostrum from some other source. The University specialists suggest colostrum from some other cow, or a substitute made by adding two or three raw eggs and 20,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A to whole milk.

If the calf is to be born in the barn, use a well-lighted, disinfected box stall, with plenty of clean dry bedding such as uncut straw. Allow the cow to calve in a place familiar to her without noise or undue disturbance. If the cow refuses to lick her calf, give it a hand massage with dry, clean burlap.

-rr-

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
November 16, 1948

Immediate Release

STORED POTATOES LOSE VITAMIN C

The Irish potato, standby as a source of food energy as well as vitamins and minerals, loses large amounts of one of its important vitamins when it is stored.

According to studies undertaken recently by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, potatoes that have been stored until spring contain only about one third as much vitamin C or ascorbic acid as was present at time of harvest. When newly harvested, potatoes are a rich source of this vitamin.

Rapid loss of ascorbic acid occurs during the early part of the storage period, report Jane Leichsenring and Loana Norris of the University home economics division, who conducted the experiments. The loss becomes more gradual with continued holding.

Rate at which ascorbic acid is lost in stored potatoes, the studies show, depends upon temperature of storage, increasing markedly with decreasing temperatures. However, when potatoes are held at room temperature for a time after being stored at low temperatures, a large part of the ascorbic acid is recovered.

Tests were made on three common commercial varieties of potatoes - Red Warba, Mesaba and Chippewa - after they had been stored for nearly three months in a root cellar at Grand Rapids. Each of the three varieties was divided into lots which were stored at temperatures of 68°F., 57°F., 47°F., and 35.6°F. from mid-December until mid-March. After six weeks, half of the tubers stored at the three lower temperatures were transferred to storage at 68°F.

Storage at 47° and 35.6°F. showed greater losses of the vitamin than storage at the higher temperatures, especially during the last three-week period. However, the tubers stored for six weeks at the lower temperatures and then transferred to storage at 68°F. for six weeks showed marked recoveries in ascorbic acid. The ascorbic acid content of these potatoes was greater than that in potatoes held continuously at 68°F.

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

Immediate Release

U FARM PROFESSOR TO VISIT JAPAN

Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, University of Minnesota staff member, will leave the United States November 22 for a month-long survey tour of Japan.

Stakman, chief of the division of plant pathology and botany at University Farm and agent in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will serve on a five-man scientific committee requested by General Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander in Japan. The group, under the auspices of the Military Government, will survey Japanese scientific changes which have come about as a result of discussions and recommendations made by a similar group in 1947.

The scientists will visit Tokyo for conferences and meetings with scientific groups. They will visit the university at Hiroshima and will have opportunity to inspect the atomic bombed area while there. Typical farming villages, universities and scientific institutions in all parts of Japan will also be visited.

Others in the "U. S. Scientific Mission to Japan" group, all members of the National Academy of Sciences, include Roger Adams, chemistry department head, University of Illinois; Detlev W. Bronk, president of Johns Hopkins University, chairman of the National Research Council and Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences; Zay Jeffries, vice president of General Electric; I. I. Rabi, professor of physics, Columbia University.

Stakman, recognized as an international authority on cereal rusts and smuts, is president-elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the coming year.

A-4036-RR

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

Immediate Release

MUST SHIP MALT BARLEY FOR MIDWEST CONTEST

Minnesota farmers taking part in this year's malting barley contest were today urged to get their carloads of barley shipped to a terminal market as soon as possible.

December 1 is the deadline for shipment of the contest cars to market centers, according to J. W. Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist and chairman of the state contest committee.

Contest lots must be shipped by December 1 so that samples can be taken at the terminals by licensed grain inspectors and sent to the Midwest Barley Improvement Association, sponsors of the contest, for use in deciding county, state and regional winners, he said.

State growers who feel that barley prices are unfavorable for selling at present can ship their barley by rail to a terminal market where it can be sampled and then placed in storage. A government loan or purchasing agreement may be taken on the barley, or it may be kept in ordinary commercial storage, according to information from the Midwest association.

For those contestants who already have government loans on farm-stored barley, it is possible to pay the loan, ship the barley to a terminal market, and then either obtain a new government loan or place it in commercial storage.

In all cases, the important thing is that the barley pass into the usual grain trade channels so that samples can be taken, and where it can be stored in such a manner as to preserve purity of malting barley types, Lambert pointed out.

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

Immediate Release

4-H DAIRY AUCTION SATURDAY

A dairy heifer auction for state 4-H dairy club members will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, Saturday, (November 20) Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman, said today.

Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, and Brown Swiss heifers will be offered for sale to 4-H club members who want animals for their coming dairy projects.

All heifers are over 6 months of age, which will give club members a better indication of the type of animal that is developing. The heifers are from dams with 400 pound, or better, butterfat records, according to Wayne, and have been picked from the best purebred herds in the state by breed committees.

The sale is being sponsored by Minnesota dairy breeders to help 4-H members improve the quality of their animals. It is the first time 4-H boys and girls have been offered high quality purebred heifers at their own price.

Only 4-H members who are certified by their county agents will be allowed to bid at the auction. The sale starts at 12 o'clock noon in the livestock pavillion at University Farm.

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

Immediate Release

STAFF MEMBERS NAMED TO NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Four staff members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture have been named to committees of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Two of the men were given committee chairmanships. They are P. E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service who has been made chairman of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, and Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, who is the new chairman for the association's Resident Instruction Committee on Organization and Policy.

C. E. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, was elected to a three-year term on the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy, and J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, to a three-year term as secretary of the subsection on short courses.

J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, who was president of the association this year, is the new chairman of the executive committee.

Committees were named at the 62nd annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities held recently in Washington, D. C., and attended by more than 500 of the nation's top educational leaders.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 18, 1948

Immediate Release

AWARDS TO 10 COUNTIES FOR RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

Ten Minnesota counties have been cited for developing well-rounded recreational and rural arts programs for young people, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. They will receive \$25 prizes for the purchase of recreational equipment for 4-H clubs in the counties to help in expanding the sports and arts programs.

Counties receiving the awards are Blue Earth, Crow Wing, Goodhue, Hennepin, Meeker, Pine, Ramsey, Renville, Swift and Washington.

In each of the counties the recreational and rural arts program has been carried out through 4-H clubs. Local clubs which have done outstanding work in promoting county-wide recreation will receive blue ribbon awards.

Clubs in the prize-winning counties have sponsored kittenball tournaments, music and one-act play festivals, 4-H bands and choruses and roller skating parties for rural young people, all on a county-wide scale, Kittleson said.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 18, 1948

Immediate Release

BORER AGGRAVATES CORN STALK ROT

The corn borer, arch enemy of midwestern corn-producing farmers, is proving itself an accomplice to another costly Minnesota crop destroyer.

Two University of Minnesota plant pathologists, J. J. Christensen and C. L. Schneider, have found that holes made by borer larvae provide an excellent opening for stalk and ear rots to enter growing corn plants.

They report in a coming issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly University Experiment Station publication, that "the greater the infestation of European corn borer, the greater the stalk-rot damage."

The spread of the corn borer into the state has greatly complicated the development of corn varieties resistant to stalk and ear rots because inbred lines and varieties that are usually free from stalk rots may develop considerable rot when injured by the borer.

In an experimental plot at University Farm where 59 corn lines and crosses are grown, most of the borer-infested stalks examined in 1947 had conspicuous rots associated with insect tunnels. By October 1, 81 percent of the internodes with insect injuries had developed rot, the pathologists report.

It was found that, by means of mechanical injury, the corn borer may render resistant lines of corn susceptible to stalk rots.

Borer moths have been found to carry rot and mold micro-organisms both on and in their bodies. This is of relatively minor importance, however, in the spread of molds, since these organisms are effectively transmitted by air currents, wind & rain water, the report states.

A-4041-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 18, 1948

Immediate Release

GLADIOLUS CORMS NEED FALL CARE

Special attention to gladiolus corms before storing them will pay off in better blooms next year, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

First, the old basal corm should be removed, leaving the new corm separate. After curing for approximately six weeks, the old corm will snap off easily. Dusting the new corms with a 5 per cent DDT dust will control thrips. The corms can then be stored in a cool room at a temperature of about 40°F. Shallow boxes or mesh bags are best for storing the corms.

If cormlets that form near the base of the parent bulb are to be saved, they should be stored in sand, Dr. Snyder said. If stored in the open, they may dry out.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 18, 1948

Immediate Release

CERTIFIED SEED LISTS AVAILABLE

The new 1948 Certified Seed Directory, listing Minnesota growers and their acreages of farm crops that have passed field inspection, is now being distributed, Ward Marshall, certification program supervisor, said today.

The annual directory, published by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, records the entire acreage of field crops that have passed inspection by association fieldmen. It is available free as a guide to all prospective purchasers of certified seed.

Names and addresses of growers, together with the kind of crop, are listed in the directory. Field crops listed include oats, barley, wheat, flax, other small grains, soybeans, corn, legumes and forage grasses.

Marshall recommends that farmers who want certified seed for next spring planting get their directory now and order seed soon. Supplies of soybeans, wheat, small seeded legumes and forage grasses will be limited, according to him, although certified corn, oats, barley and flax seed will be more plentiful.

The directory is available at local County Agricultural Extension offices, or can be gotten by writing the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 18, 1948

Immediate Release

AMERICAN ELM SUBSTITUTES STUDIED

The American Elm, facing possible extinction by disease, will have well adapted substitute and replacement trees to take its place along Minnesota city boulevards and country roads should it die out in this area.

University of Minnesota foresters have recently begun a study of elms and elm substitutes at the Mayo Forestry and Horticultural Institute at Rochester to find the best replacement materials, should American elms in this area be damaged by Dutch elm and "phloem necrosis" diseases, as has happened in other sections of the country.

Introduced from Europe, Dutch elm disease has caused serious damage in New York, Connecticut and Ohio. Its spread westward has been slow, although an attack has been reported in Kansas City.

Phloem necrosis poses a more serious threat. It has done damage in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and has been reported in southeastern Iowa. In Columbus, Ohio, this disease stripped entire streets of beautiful trees.

Should either disease strike in Minnesota--where there are about a million trees in the Twin Cities alone--there are possible safety measures, F. H. Kaufert, forestry division head, University Farm, reports in a coming issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science.

Older elm plantings can be protected only by maintaining them in as vigorous a growing condition as possible, guarding against introduction of the diseases, and eradicating infections if they occur.

In the case of future street plantings, diversification, or mixing of species, offers a safety measure. Under this system, a district would be broken up, with certain streets planted to one tree species and others to a second or several species.

For the diversification program, the University foresters are testing several selections of American and Siberian elm, the Christine Buisman elm, a Kentucky strain of American elm reported to be resistant to phloem necrosis, another reportedly resistant to Dutch elm disease, and selections of hackberry.

Such a study, when combined with those of cities and nurserymen, will help determine what replacement materials should be used if present elm plantings are menaced, and what species will be most promising for diversification of new plantings, Kaufert says. A-4044-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1948

Immediate Release

FIVE TEAMS TO COMPETE AT CHICAGO

Minnesota will be well represented at the coming International Livestock Exposition and Horse Show at Chicago by the University of Minnesota, state stockmen, and 4-H members.

Four University Farm student judging teams will compete in intercollegiate livestock, meats, poultry and crops contests, held in connection with the eight-day International. Dates for the International are November 27 through December 4.

Donald Hasbargen, Jackson; Julin Jacobson, St. Paul; David Knudtson, Blue Earth; Duncan McRae, Miles City, Montana; John and Robert Sallstrom, Winthrop, will represent the University in the livestock competition. They will compete against teams from 30 other states, judging hogs, beef cattle, sheep and draft horses.

Coach for the livestock team is A. L. Harvey, animal husbandry professor. In previous competition, the team placed fourth at the National Barrow Show, Austin, and eighth at the American Royal in Kansas City.

Representing the University in poultry judging will be Roy Munson, Albert Lea; Richard Davis, St. Paul; Howard Carlson, Parkers Prairie; and Paul Stone, Minneapolis. T. H. Canfield, poultry professor, is team coach.

John Thompson, Underwood; William Nordlund, Kettle River; Hervin Syverson, Ulen; and Walter Tollefson, Fergus Falls, make up the University Farm team in the Intercollegiate Crops Judging contest. They are coached by A. R. Schmid, agronomy assistant professor. Tollefson has also entered a paper in the Saddle and Sirloin medal essay con-

(MORE)

add 1 - International

In the meats judging contest, Gerald Michaelson, Dawson; Frank Kampmeyer, St. Paul; Edward Krigbaum and Alan Anderson, both of Minneapolis, will represent the University. P. A. Anderson, animal husbandry professor, is their coach.

In addition to the college teams, the state will be represented in the junior livestock judging competition by the Pipestone county 4-H team. Those team members are Norman Pahl, Ruthton; John Schmidt, Pipestone; Robert Erickson and Paul Krapf, both of Jasper. The team is coached by County Agent C. C. Chase, and placed third at the Kansas City American Royal, after winning the Minnesota 4-H competition at the State Fair last summer.

A 4-H demonstration team of John Mikkalson and Milton Hanson, both from Bricelyn, will demonstrate on livestock loss prevention at the International.

Livestock breeders from all over the state will show animals in the Exposition competition. Many farm youngsters have registered calves, wether lambs and barrows for the Junior Livestock Feeding contest. Also, a number of extension service and college staff members from the University will be present during the eight-day annual exposition.

A-4045-RR

Immediate Release

VETERINARY STAFF TO CHICAGO MEET

Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary medicine division, University of Minnesota, will head a five-man delegation to the American Veterinary Medicine Association meetings in Chicago November 27 thru December 1.

Boyd will attend a Council on Education meeting to discuss progress in schools of veterinary medicine on November 27-28.

Other members of the University Farm veterinary staff making the trip include Drs. M. H. Roepke, H. C. H. Kernkamp, B. S. Pomeroy and J. H. Sautter. Sautter and Pomeroy will present a paper on original work in turkey diseases at the Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America meeting on November 29.

A-4049-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1948

Immediate Release

FOUR-H MEMBERS TO RECEIVE AWARDS

Six 4-H club members will receive state awards of \$50 bonds for their work in soil conservation, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Kittleson also announced that cash awards of \$20 will be made to 10 4-H clubs which have outstanding records in the health activity.

Soil conservation winners are Leland B. Turner, Windom; Harold Peterson, Cannon Falls; Francis Chisholm, Gary; Sanford Wenstrom, St. Cloud; Larry Lawin, Burtrum; Wayne Brown, Hastings.

Soil conservation measures which the boys have taken on their home farms include planning crop rotations, planting on contour, strip cropping, planting shelterbelts and using commercial fertilizers according to soil needs.

Clubs which will receive the awards for their health programs are the Watonwan Willing Workers, Blue Earth county; Excelsior club, Chisago county; Verona Lively Leaders, Faribault county; Klossner 4-H club, Nicollet county; Sunnyside 4-H club, Pine county; Eden Jolly Juniors, Pipestone county; Golden Arrows, Ramsey county; Thrifty Thrivers, Swift county; St. Croix Loggers, Washington county; and Star Lake 4-H club, Meeker county.

These clubs, according to Kittleson, show a remarkable record of improving health of individual members, promoting health education and assisting in home and community health programs. Among their activities have been sponsoring physical and dental examinations and Mantoux tests for all club members, encouraging formation of good health habits among members, putting on safety and insect and rodent control campaigns, giving demonstrations of milk pasteurization and helping with community X-ray units, stamp sales for tuberculosis and crippled children, March of Dimes and cancer control drives. An international aspect of their health activity last winter was sending seeds to Europe.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

To counties
Use when appropriate

COUNTY 4-H CHAMPION
NAMED IN HORTICULTURE

This year's champion horticulturist in _____ county is
_____, _____-year-old member of the _____ 4-H club.
(name) (age) (name)
County (club) agent _____ announced that _____
(name)
was selected for the outstanding work (he, she) has done in horticultural
projects during the year.

In recognition of (his, her) horticultural achievements, _____
will receive the Minnesota State Horticultural Society's engraved
certificate to the county champion 4-H horticulturist as well as a
year's membership in the society. The award will be made (was made)
_____.
(date, place - special occasion)

(Note to Agent: You may want to add a paragraph which will give
specific information on what basis this award was made, including
some details on the work the champion has done in his horticultural
projects.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
November 23, 1948

To all counties

CLIP COWS FOR
CLEANER MILK

County agent _____ today recommended that all _____ county farmers, who had not already done so, clip their dairy cows as soon as possible.

Clipping the hair from flanks and udders of cows has been found to greatly reduce the bacteria count of milk, he said. Removing long hairs is especially important this time of year to prevent bedding and manure from clinging around the flanks and udders.

University of Minnesota extension dairymen Ralph Wayne also pointed out that clipping helps control lice. Most effective lice control comes through clipping and then dusting with sabadella seed or D.D.T.

To do the job, first clip the tailhead and around the base of the tail. Clip the switch so that it will clear the ground by four inches.

The udder should be clipped next. Clip the hair from its entire surface, being careful to remove all the hair from the rear udder attachment.

After clipping the udder, clip the underline of the belly and the hocks. Then clip the flanks and hind quarters. Last, take three full clipper strokes up the backbone as a lice control measure.

Clipping is an inexpensive, effective step in producing clean, wholesome milk, and _____ recommends that all _____ county farmers practice it.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 23 1948

To all counties

The agricultural Outlook pamphlets are to be mailed shortly after December 1.

CONSUMER INCOME
KEY TO FARMER
PROFITS IN 1949

Consumer buying power in 1949 holds the key to how much profit _____ county livestock producers will make next year, county agent _____ said today. _____ has received the agricultural series of the 1949 Outlook pamphlet prepared by the state Agricultural Extension Service.

In the pamphlet, which is available to all _____ county folks who want it, extension economist S. B. Cleland points out that feed supplies are huge now and are expected to continue adequate for large-scale livestock production in the future.

Feeding profits will depend on whether or not wage earners have large enough incomes to buy livestock and other food products at a price that will permit continued high production, Cleland reports. Present high employment and strong business conditions should hold buying power high for some time.

With present corn supplies, it is expected that farmers will raise all the 1949 spring pigs they can and follow up with a large fall pig crop. Spring pigs should reach the market in the fall and winter of 1949-50, with many producers attempting to get their hogs sold before the main run.

Cattle feeders will have ample corn supplies and fewer hogs to compete with for the rest of this year and most of next, but must pay high prices for the feeders they put into feed lots.

The sheep outlook appears favorable. Breeders should find a ready outlet, at good prices, for wool and lambs.

_____ county farmers wanting more information on the agricultural outlook may get copies of Extension Pamphlet 163 at no cost by stopping in at the county extension office.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
November 23, 1948

To all counties

RADIO SPEAKING
CONTEST OPEN TO
4-H, RURAL YOUTH

The 4-H and rural youth radio public speaking contest will be held again this year, _____, _____ county agent announced this week. (Name) (County)

Topic for this year's contest is "What My Home Means to Me". There are two subheadings, "What I may expect from my parents," and "What my parents may expect from me".

The contest is open to any Minnesota 4-H club and rural youth extension group member who will be between 14 and 25 years old at the time of the state competition next March 12.

_____ said that a folder, giving details of the contest, (is now available) OR (will be available within a few days) at the county extension office. Anyone wanting more information on the contest may have a copy of the folder--Form 4A-M2--by coming to the extension office.

Organization of the event is divided into county, district and state competition, with prizes being offered winners in each contest. The state champion will receive \$200, and the reserve state champion \$100. District winners get \$20 and county winners \$5 and \$2.50.

_____ points out that there is also valuable experience and educational value in radio speaking for all _____ county boys and girls who compete. Too, the speaking topic will give 4-H and rural youth members a chance to study their homes and what it means to them and our American way of living, state 4-H leaders fee

The county contest will be completed by February, _____ said. He suggests that boys and girls wanting to take part see him as soon as possible for enrollment. All contestants write their own talks, which should be from five to seven minutes long.

This will be the seventh annual contest. It is sponsored by the State Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council, who provide over \$1,300 for the awards of the contest.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 23 1948

To all counties

RURAL YOUTH TO
MEET DEC. 27-29

The state Rural Youth short course and conference will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus December 27-29, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, said this week.

(No. - spell out) _____ Rural Youth members from _____ county have already indicated that they will attend the third annual conference, county agent _____ reports.

During their three-day state-wide conference the young men and women will have a full program of tours, talks, evening sessions and business meeting, Rural Youth agents Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom have said.

Governor Luther Youngdahl will address the group at one meeting. Rodney Langset, International Farm Youth Exchange member who toured Europe last summer, will speak on his stay in Norway.

Two dinner programs are planned, and several tours will be taken. Plans for the Rural Youth spring conference and next summer's state camp will be discussed.

The annual short course and conference offers one of the two yearly opportunities for State Rural Youth Federation members to meet on a state-wide basis, and _____ recommends that as many _____ county youths as can attend the conference.

All Rural Youth members are eligible to attend. Applications should be forwarded to the Short Course office, University Farm, immediately.

-FF-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
November 23, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

VARY BOX LUNCH
TO GIVE INTEREST

Variety and an element of surprise will keep a child from tiring of the lunch he carries to school.

Of course a successful box lunch must also be satisfying to the appetite and must supply the foods needed for health and growth, says Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota. A good nutritious lunch will put a school child in condition to do his best work.

Sandwiches, usually the foundation of the box lunch, can be varied in dozens of ways by using different kinds of bread, such as whole wheat, graham, white or rye. Raisin, orange, nut and steamed brown breads are a welcome addition.

Changing the sandwich filling from day to day will also add interest. Some fillings Miss Leichsenring suggests are sliced cold meat, chopped meat mixed with chili sauce, cream or cottage cheese with jelly, egg salad, peanut butter thinned with cream or salad dressing or blended with jam or cooked prunes, grated raw carrot with raisins and salad dressing.

Bread should always be buttered lightly to prevent the filling from soaking into the bread. Wrapping sandwiches well in waxed paper is important to prevent them from drying out, Miss Leichsenring says.

Including something crisp to give variety in texture will make the box lunch more appetizing. Tuck in carrot or celery sticks, a red apple or a juicy pear.

The dessert can provide an element of surprise. Desserts that carry well include egg custard, rice and raisin pudding and cream tapioca. A small jar of canned fruit is also easy to carry.

Add a few cookies and a bottle of milk and the result will be a wholesome, satisfying lunch for any boy or girl.

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
November 23, 1948

Immediate Release

U FARM TO HOLD AIR DUSTING, SPRAYING SCHOOL

An Aircraft Spraying and Dusting short course will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus December 21-22, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today.

The course is being given jointly by the University and the Minnesota Department of Aeronautics, with L. L. Schroeder, commissioner of the aeronautics department, and T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist and director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, cooperating in making arrangements.

Purpose of the short course is to acquaint air sprayers and dusters with insect and weed control measures, discuss weed killing chemicals and insecticides recommended for 1949, and their proper use. Inter- and intrastate legislation will be discussed, with a view of establishing uniform laws and regulations among neighboring states, Christianson said.

Mechanical aspects of spraying and dusting apparatus, contracts, damage suits and insurance will be discussed, and time will be allotted for presentation of results from air dusting and spraying this past season, and for questions.

The short course is open to all operators from Minnesota and neighboring states. The speakers panel for the two-day course will be made up of university staff members, dusting and spraying agencies and other services associated with weed and insect killing.

Persons planning to attend the short course are asked to write the Director of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for additional information.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1948

Immediate Release

VITAMIN A CUTS CALF LOSSES

Plenty of vitamin A feeds, rest and care of dairy cows during pregnancy will pay off in fewer calf losses, especially during those first critical months.

Recent studies by University of Minnesota dairymen show that by far the highest percentage of calf losses are during the first six months, with the most critical period at birth. Vitamin A and iodine are essential in the cow's ration if the calf is to get a good start in life.

The main sources of vitamin A for dairy cows are good pasture and good green-colored hay. Corn also supplies vitamin A, T. W. Gullickson, one of the University Farm research dairymen, reports.

If hay is improperly cured and stored, vitamin A should be added to the diet of the pregnant dam. Feeding 1,000,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A daily for two weeks before the calf is due may be most effective in helping the calf combat early trouble, they said.

Iodine can be supplied by general use of iodized salt or potassium iodide. Severe iodine deficiency may result in goiterous calves that are dead at birth or die shortly afterwards.

Cows should have a dry period of six weeks to two months before calving so that they can produce normal colostrum. If such cows still do not produce colostrum, the newborn calf should receive colostrum from some other source. The University specialists suggest colostrum from some other cow, or a substitute made by adding two or three raw eggs and 20,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A to whole milk.

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

RELEASE:

Monday, November 29

FARM PRODUCTS PRICES DOWN

The purchasing power of the Minnesota farm products again tumbled during the past month.

The purchasing power index in October was at its lowest level since June, 1946, the month before price ceilings were removed. The October value was only slightly higher than the average for the war period but 30 per cent above the pre-war years, 1935-1939.

One of the reasons for this drop in purchasing power was that farm prices fell 6 per cent during the month, according to W. C. Waite and K. E. Ogren, University of Minnesota agricultural economists. Waite and Ogren made this statement in their monthly report in the Farm Business Notes published at University Farm.

Feeding ratios are much more favorable than a year ago, they point out. The corn-hog ratio during the past month was 19.4 compared with 12.4 a year ago. This means that a hundred pounds of hog would buy 19.4 bushels of corn, thus making it more worthwhile to feed hogs than a year ago.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 8, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planting a Wind "Brake"

Firstly, as the preacher puts it, is the decision on the kinds of trees to plant. There should be several rows of different kinds, some to grow fast for quick results and some like spruce, cedar or pine to work in winter and make a fine background for the farmstead. There are species which will grow under your conditions, whatever they may be, but it would take a book to tell all of it. Your county agent has a bulletin telling about it and he can give some helpful hints. Use him.

Secondly, it helps to understand trees. They are alive, the same as cows. Some things they can take and some they object to, so it's helpful to keep them happy. Roots are made to live underground where it's damp, dark and reasonably cool, so if you want them to keep living, keep them damp, dark and reasonably cool. The evergreens (foresters call them soft woods or conifers) have rosin in the sap and even a minute of exposure to dry air and bright sunlight may set the rosin, plug up the transportation pipes and there has been no invention so far designed to unplug them. They're dead.

Some of the leaf-shedding trees are not so particular, but it's always best to carry the trees in a bucket of mud or well wrapped in a soaking wet sack and then pop them underground as quickly as possible. Even the best of roots can't live much longer in dry air than a fish can live out of water. Fish vary in this respect, and so do roots.

The roots are designed for pulling moisture and minerals from the soil and pushing it up to the leaves, which throw away part of the water and keep the minerals. The finer or smaller the roots, the more efficient they are. When a tree is torn out of the ground, the finest roots break first so the transplant is likely to have only the stronger roots left. It takes time to grow new rootlets, and meanwhile the leaves are pumping water out of their little tanks as they are supposed to do. If the tanks get too dry, the leaves wilt and the plant withers. It's done all it can.

For these reasons it's important to keep as many roots as possible, but sometimes the top can be ^{cut}back severely to match the root pruning that occurred when the trees were dug. Top pruning is not generally practiced with the conifers such as spruce or pine, but it's very helpful in keeping alive some of the fast-growing trees. As soon as the roots get ahead, they'll push new growth on top to fit the supply of sap, but the tops can't push new roots when they need water.

Thirdly, with the plan on paper or in your head, the trees in your hands, with sympathy and understanding in your heart, it's time to plant. All the tree needs is to have the greatest possible contact between roots and soil at a depth just the same as it arranged for itself in the first place. In order to be sure it is full depth, we generally plan to put it just a little bit deeper to allow for further settling of the soil. Spread the roots so that each can be surrounded with dirt and then pack it hard to squeeze out all air pockets. Some extra water after the stamping or tamping will help to fill the chinks of air you missed. Put some loose earth on top.

A furrow makes a good line and saves backaches. A spade pushed in on a slant, lifted, the roots spread, covered and heeled down hard, - all this takes only a minute for small trees.

Fourthly and lastly, give the babies a chance. Keep out weeds and grass especially in the spring, to leave all the sun and moisture for the trees until they can shade their own roots. Cultivation will do, mulch may be better. Keep out the curious cows, herbivorous horses, sampling sheep and shoot the rabbits. Then if, in my next incarnation, I come back as a nice little brown thrasher, I'll sit and sing in your windbreak.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 15, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Just Waiting

Waiting is tedious business, but we all spend more or less of our time at it. Sometimes it's only a minute, but if a train or a customer is an hour late, we usually sit and twiddle our thumbs in extreme discontent. I've seen men pace the floor and wear themselves out just doing nothing when compelled to wait. Others can sit down and relax into a quiet contemplation of life and its vicissitudes. That's a gift.

Women are usually more patient than men. They take out their knitting, fancy work or mending and keep more or less contented with busy fingers while the minutes pass in congenial occupation. I don't know what they think about at such times, never having been a woman.

I haven't learned to knit, though it would be a useful accomplishment. Mother taught me to tat as a small boy, but my fingers are now more accustomed to a pitchfork than to a fine thread, and I've forgotten the art of tatting. I like to keep my hands busy, but rope, wood, leather and such usually require more equipment than can be carried, even in a lady's purse. Whittling makes a mess not suitable in a hotel lobby or a station waiting room.

What can I do while waiting? If it's out of doors, there are always a lot of interesting things for understanding eyes to see and to investigate, but inside there isn't much to wonder about except to figure how the building was put together, who did it and when. Of course, there is always the job of thinking up something to write about, but that's so tiresome it's usually reserved as a sedative to put me to sleep at night.

December 15 1948

If other people are around, they are usually interesting to watch. We're such peculiar animals! Perhaps the question asked the station agent has brought a short, almost unintelligible reply. Is this just because a hundred other people have asked him the same fool question, didn't his breakfast agree with him or is his wife working on a new fur coat? It might be most anything, but a majority of the men behind the ticket window seem to be that way, at least until better acquaintance proves them otherwise. They don't have a monopoly on it either!

It's always fascinating to watch women. Partly just because they are women and therefore unsolved riddles to simple men who have or haven't married one, and partly because they do the darnedest things which no mere man can be expected to understand. All alone or among perfect strangers, they pat their hair, rub on war paint, gaze lovingly into a handy mirror, paw through a gunny sack full of possibles and tweak at an eyelash.

What is the idea behind it all? Is it an attempt to attract attention from someone they don't want to know or an outlet for some nervous energy which won't permit them to relax for fear they will miss something? It's fun to speculate what makes them tick and why they keep going at such a furious rate.

Then there's the comfortably plump individual at the other end of the bench, who seems to look on life as a pleasant experience, with smiles around her eyes and another just trying to twist her lips. It would be fun to go over and talk to her. I'll bet she could give me a new recipe for apple pie that would be a knock-out. She's confident, controlled, self-reliant and relaxed. Is it security or just poise and self-control that makes the difference between the women on opposite ends of the bench?

Probably I'll never know, for the conductor is calling all aboard and it's time for action instead of further waiting. Perhaps the motherly lady was a gun moll in disguise and the fussy one on her way to a Christian Endeavor Convention. I wouldn't know. I'm only an old man who lives on a farm and tries to understand livestock.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 22, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Sun is Shining

This story is written in California, where from my brother's house, high on the hill in San Pedro I can see the whole Los Angeles harbor spread before the picture window. Ships and boats of all sizes and descriptions sail, puff or chug their way back and forth, in and out on this busy highway of the sea. Far across the bay we can glimpse the lights of Long Beach and on clear days see even as far as San Diego.

We can see all this layout on a clear day. On this particular morning we're having a "Santa Anna." At home we would call it a plain dust storm. The fine sand from the desert is in the air and settles in hair, eyes, clothes, food, window sills and carpets. The car had half an inch of dust over it this morning. Fog horns of all sizes and pitch have been tooting from the harbor. Visibility is limited to two blocks or less. There is sand on my paper, sand on the table, sand on the fruit beside me. I imagine there are thousands of housewives, merchants and others who would be willing to vote a new bond issue for a project to keep the sand in the desert. I don't blame any camel for having flaps over its nostrils.

The barber this morning said these dust storms occur only once in 7 years. My brother put the interval at about every six months. Yesterday the sun shone warm and we could see across the harbor. Last night the innumerable lights of a great city were spread before us in fascinating patterns. The sun, the harbor are still where they belong. Ships still go about their errands and stores sell their goods, although we cannot see very far and everyone is uncomfortable. The waves have rolled in from

the ocean since long before Columbus sailed his three little ships westward over the edge of the world. The sun has furnished warmth and power for geological ages. A dust storm is an inconvenience, but it doesn't change in the slightest the fundamental plan or the orderly sequence of tides and seasons.

Only men come and go. In their short day they worry and fuss over transient events and schemes, forgetting that even their wars, their buildings, their discoveries their "civilizations," if they qualify for such a term, are but a brief interlude in the basic plan of the universe. Our way often seems obscure as we wander and wonder where we came from, where we are and whither we will go. Only on clear days do we glimpse from some point of vantage the orderly movement of ships, the lights beyond and the shore which protects us from the ageless waves which beat the hardest rock to sand.

Our newspapers are full of little events, little people, little doings. They seem important at the moment but only on rare occasions does anything happen which affects human development for more than a generation or two. It is such an event which we celebrate this week. It received no publicity at the time, but the birth of Christ has affected mankind for 2000 years. His life and example, the things He taught and practiced, set a new objective, a new goal, a new achievement toward which mankind could struggle and strive.

At times the plan as He outlined it seems obscure, and, with our limited view, we become discouraged and imagine that we are drifting back to the savagery from which we came. Animal instincts seem to predominate and disintegration with our own atom bombs seems to be the only prospect. It's hard to remember that the sun is still shining, wind, waves and weather are following their ordered paths and that mankind is being led, formed and moulded according to the plan which is beyond our limited sight and understanding. We as individuals are not responsible for the plan, the sun or the waves. We are only held accountable for our own lives, and credited or discredited as we build to the best of our knowledge and ability or destroy what others have constructed. Somewhere the sun is shining, peace prevails and all men are brothers.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, December 29, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Mark Another Tally

At the annual roundup, old Jose had a leather shoe lace with 10 knots in it. Laid over each finger and thumb in succession, the knots slipped through his calloused hands as his cattle passed out of the corral. One string, 10 cows, one hand 50 cows, two hands 100 cows, a great labor saving device.

It was just a little while ago that we were struggling to change our habit and learn to write '48 instead of '47. Now another knot has been counted and we'll have to go through all that effort again, training our typewriters to print '49. Thank goodness, I won't be here when we get to the year 2000! I can remember the novelty of writing 1900 instead of 1899. One such experience is ample for anybody.

My purpose in all this palaver is to break the news, gently if possible, that the year 1948 has run its course for better or for worse. It's done, finished, ended, exhausted, used. How it was used by each of us will determine the footings when our personal ledgers are closed and totaled. There's no profit looking back and crying or worrying over milk that is spilled. Perhaps it made a meal for the cat and so was not entirely wasted, but if we want to know where we're headed, it's necessary to add our columns, set down the totals and try to estimate our individual gain or loss in the business of living.

For those of us who have earned a living and rubbed elbows with others who are doing likewise, there will undoubtedly be a considerable list of mistakes with which to charge ourselves. We guessed wrong when we held those hogs and we should have investigated more thoroughly before we gave that agent our money. Those mistakes can be measured in dollars and cents. That's easy.

It's harder to measure the loss on those thoughtless words which hurt a friend or placed an unjust slur on the reputation of some unfortunate. He or she may be trying harder than we know to play the game straight, but just can't get away from the malicious slander of idle tongues. We'll work half a day to help a cow out of a mud hole, but too often we step on the head of a human being who is fighting to rise above handicaps we may not appreciate.

If that page is covered with debits, let's start a new one with the things we could have done, but didn't. A letter to one who would be pleased to hear from us; a word of praise for a boy who tried; a little lift for a neighbor who is staggering under his load of care, trouble or uncertainty. It would cost us so little, but might mean encouragement just at a critical time to some hero carrying burdens we cannot see. How many times did we fail to explain, or dodge some consideration which caused embarrassment and mistakes for others when it might have been avoided? Complete honesty and a good memory would probably make this list too long for one page and who could even estimate the damage it has done?

On another page let's list the things we could have done to make our own lives more useful. We're so busy running on the daily treadmill of little routines that we have scant opportunity to look up and see the larger things which we could do. How hard did we try to find a big job, perhaps unattractive from the standpoint of gain or glory but rich in making the road easier for someone else? Do we get an A or an F for effort?

There isn't much use to add up the credit side of the ledger. There will be a competent judge on that some day and we hope he'll find enough there to balance at least a part of the black marks we know are standing against us. We may be able to kid ourselves and perhaps we can fool our neighbors for a time, but the Great Judge who knows all the whys and wherefores knows just where to draw the line. May he be merciful!

So the knots pass through our fingers and are gone. A new year is before us to use as best we can. Can we do a little better in 1949?

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

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

RELEASE:

Sunday, November 28

U FARM DIVISION HEAD WINS NATIONAL HONOR

Chicago, November 28--Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the Animal Husbandry division of the University of Minnesota, will be honor guest of the year of the American Society of Animal Production at a dinner here tonight (November 28, 6 p.m.)

Peters was selected for the honor in recognition of his outstanding leadership in the field of animal Husbandry teaching and research. His portrait was hung in the world famous gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago during the banquet in the clubrooms.

The honor is awarded annually to the Society member throughout the country who has done an outstanding job of livestock teaching and research. The recognition was announced at the annual Society meeting, held each year at the time of the International Livestock Exposition and Horse Show.

Peters became chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry at University Farm in 1921. During his years as division head, the animal husbandry staff was enlarged from a five man division to one of eighteen. The work of the five branch stations was gradually integrated with that of the Central division, so that the University's work in animal husbandry came to function as a unit rather than as six independent branches.

The research livestock program of the University has been developed under Peters and he has prepared many popular Experiment Station bulletins on livestock feeding and management.

Peters is a prolific writer. In 1916 he became Livestock Editor of "Farm Stock and Home", and in 1931 was named Livestock Editor of

(MORE)

add 1- Peters

the "Farmer" magazine when it combined with Farm Stock and Home.

A book by Peters, "Livestock Production", was published in 1942. This book was selected and used by the United States Armed Forces Institute as a text for off-duty study of military personnel following cessation of hostilities in World War II. A second book, "Raising Livestock" was written by Peters and G. P. Deyoe, and published in 1946.

In 1941 Professor Peters served as president of the American Society of Animal Production. It was during his term as president that the journal "Animal Science" was launched.

Aside from his academic achievement, Peters has done much through farmer contacts to improve the livestock industry and animal production throughout the state and nation by his sound thinking, ability and services in practical farmer-stockmen problems.

Walter H. Peters was born on a farm in southeastern Iowa. He graduated with honors from Iowa State College in 1908 with a major in animal husbandry and a minor in agronomy. In 1909 he became head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

In 1914 Peters accepted a position with the North Dakota Agricultural College as head of the animal husbandry section. While there, his principal work was the building up of working livestock equipment, barns, and lots, and the development of the extension program.

Peters came to the University of Minnesota in 1918, and was named chief of the animal husbandry division in 1921.

W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University, acted as toastmaster at the Society banquet honoring Peters. Others appearing on the speaking program included C. H. Bailey, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota; L. M. Winters, University animal

(MORE)

Add 2 - Peters

husbandry professor; N. K. Carnes, Central Cooperative Association, and Charles Snyder, editor of the Chicago Daily Drivers' Journal.

Other Minnesotans whose pictures have been hung in the Saddle and Sirloin Club gallery are President Emeritus Coffey and Andrew Boss.

Coffey was an animal husbandry sheep specialist, and dean of the College of Agriculture before becoming president of the University. Boss, one of the early agriculture authorities in the state, was also a professor of animal husbandry, specializing in meats. During his career he also was vice-director of the Experiment Station and head of the Agronomy division at University Farm.

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

ADVANCE RELEASE

1 P.M., Saturday, Nov. 27

U. FARM PROFESSOR RECEIVES \$1,000 AWARD

Chicago, Nov. 27--Dr. L. M. Winters, University of Minnesota animal husbandman, was named 1948 recipient of the \$1,000 Morrison Award for distinguished services in animal husbandry research at a luncheon here today (November 27).

Winters, distinguished for his service in Animal Science, is a foremost research worker in the field of animal breeding. His accomplishments include the development of the famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 swine breeds.

The award given Winters is offered annually by Professor and Mrs. F. B. Morrison, authors and publishers of the college text book, "Feeds and Feeding." The winner of the award is selected each year from the country-wide membership of the American Society of Animal Production by a society committee.

Announcement of Winters' honor was made at a luncheon held in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition and Horse Show.

Winters has been a member of the Animal Husbandry staff at University Farm since 1928, in charge of the section of Animal Breeding.

Attention of associates and contemporary workers was first attracted to Winters through the publication of his book, "Animal Breeding," in 1930. This book attained wide acceptance as a text for undergraduate courses in animal breeding at agricultural colleges. It has been kept up-to-date, with the fourth revision published in 1948.

Outstanding among the many research projects Winters has directed are the studies in crossing swine breeds, the physiology of reproduction and prenatal development of farm animals, techniques in artifi-

(MORE)

add 1 - Winters

cial insemination of cattle, and methods of breeding for the improvement of farm animals. His work has attracted world-wide attention to him as an authority in animal breeding and genetics.

In development of the Minnesota No. 1 and 2 lines, Winters began with a crossbred foundation. Each of the two new breeds was brought to a high degree of uniformity within a period of ten years' time. This work establishes Winters as one of the leading pioneers in the application of genetic principles to the improvement of farm animals, Professor W. H. Peters told animal husbandmen at the recognition luncheon.

In addition to his research, Winters' teaching ability has attracted many students to the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota for advance study under his advisorship.

Laurence M. Winters was born at Lake City, Minnesota in 1891. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1919, and received a Master's degree from Iowa State College a year later. In 1931 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Minnesota university.

Before joining the university staff, Winters taught in Saskatchewan. He is a member of a number of honor societies, including Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta and Phi Kappa Phi. He belongs to the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists and the American Genetics Association.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 30 1948

To all counties

AIR DUST, SPRAY
SCHOOL AT U FARM

Questions of _____ county air dust and spray operators on weed and insect control will be answered at a short course at the University of Minnesota this winter.

An Aircraft Spraying and Dusting course will be held at University Farm December 21 and 22, County Agent _____ said today.

Announcement of the course came from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Cooperating with the University in the two-day school are the state Aeronautics and state Entomology and Plant Industry departments.

Insecticides and weed killers recommended for 1949 and their proper use for most effective results will be discussed at the school. The mechanical aspects of spraying and dusting apparatus, including nozzles and booms, will be taken up, along with such things as contracts, damage suits and insurance.

Inter- and intrastate legislation will be discussed and plans laid for establishing uniform laws and regulations in Minnesota and surrounding states, _____ said. A question and answer period will also be held.

The speakers' panel for the course will be made up from the University staff, and from agencies doing dusting and spraying and associated work.

The short course is open to all operators from Minnesota and neighboring states. _____ county operators planning to attend the school should write to the Director of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for registration blanks.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 30 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

QUICK BREADS
ADD INTEREST TO
WINTER MEALS

Quick breads can give zest to an otherwise dull menu.

Because they are so easily made and can bake while the rest of the meal is being prepared, quick breads can be a lifesaver when unexpected guests arrive, points out Home Demonstration Agent _____ (point out nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.)

If you have a good recipe for plain muffins, use it as your basic recipe and make it interesting with variations, she suggests (they suggest). A good basic recipe which will yield a dozen medium-sized muffins calls for 2 cups flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 4 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, sifted together. Combine 1 egg, beaten; 1 cup milk; 3 tablespoons melted shortening. Add the moist ingredients all at once to the dry, stirring quickly only until the dry ingredients are just dampened. The batter will look pebbly. Fill well-oiled muffin tins about two-thirds full and bake at 425° F. for 15 to 20 minutes or until the crusts are golden brown.

Instead of all white flour, 1 cup whole wheat flour, cornmeal or all bran can be substituted for a cup of flour in the recipe.

At this season, cranberry muffins have a special appeal. To make them, add 1 cup of raw chopped cranberries to the sifted dry ingredients, increase the shortening to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup and the sugar to $\frac{1}{4}$ cup. Liquid should be decreased to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup. Fresh, frozen or canned blueberries can be used in the same way.

Another variation is to add 1 cup of chopped raisins, dates, nuts, cooked prunes or apricots to the sifted dry ingredients.

For breakfast, drop a scant teaspoon of jelly or jam on each muffin just before popping the pan into the oven. Or use bacon fat for shortening and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chopped cooked bacon to the sifted dry ingredients.

Cheese muffins, an especially good accompaniment to a luncheon, are easily made by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese to the sifted dry ingredients.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 30 1948

To all counties

U. FARM EXTENSION
MEET STARTS DEC. 14

County Agent _____ will attend the annual Agricultural Extension Conference at University Farm next week. Dates for the meet are December 14-17.

He and (LIST OTHERS, WITH TITLES) will hear talks by such authorities as Oris V. Wells, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. A. Albrecht, head of the Department of Soils, University of Missouri; Maynard Coe, director of the farm division of the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

H. C. M. Case, head of the department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, will speak Wednesday on "Extension's Part in Future Agricultural Programs". During recent years Case has spent considerable time in Europe under the auspices of UNRRA and in China as a member of a Chinese-American agricultural mission.

New information and developments in farm crops, soils, livestock feeding and diseases, weed and insect control, and many other farm subjects will be covered during the four-day conference by University Farm division heads and specialists.

_____ will hear discussions on new developments in seed treating, feeding grass silage, and many other things to enable him to better help _____ county farmers with their problems.

(Home Agent) _____ will learn the 1949 outlook for farm family living in Minnesota at one of the home economics sessions. There will also be special meetings on 4-H club work, business meetings and social activities.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 30 1948

To all counties

COUNTY AGENT: The Dairy and Egg Outlook will be mailed you shortly. Time this release accordingly.

MILK, EGG OUTLOOK
GOOD FOR 1949

_____ county dairymen can expect a strong demand for fluid milk and cream and poultrymen should receive excellent returns from their laying flocks throughout most of next year, County Agent _____ said today.

According to the 1949 Extension Service outlook on dairy and poultry, production of milk will be larger in 1949 than it was this year, with little likelihood of weakening demand until late next year. Buying of eggs and poultry should continue high for most of 1949.

The Outlook pamphlet -- Extension Pamphlet 163, "Dairy Products, Eggs and Poultry," -- is available in _____'s office to all who want copies. It was written by Minnesota extension economists W. H. Dankers and Max Hinds.

Dankers and Hinds reason that 1949 will be a good year for dairymen because they think over-all dairy exports may increase slightly and because purchasing power is likely to be about as great as in 1948. They warn, however, that producing quality milk will become more important as competition for dairy markets increases between areas.

For eggs and poultry, the ratio between egg prices and feed costs is expected to become even more favorable for egg production throughout most of 1949 than it was this year. The same will be true with the chicken-feed ratio.

More chicks are expected to be bought next spring, which will mean greater egg production in the fall of 1949. That is expected to weaken the 1949-50 market, especially if consumer purchasing power drops.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 30 1948

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE

INFORMATION CONTEST *Dope sheet*



(Not for publication)

The coming INFORMATION CONTEST has all the earmarks of being a good one. There are a goodly number of entries from all sections of the state, and there are still a few coming in with the final entry date one day away. (We're nearly swamped.)

Latest to enter the news section of the contest are Frank Forbes, Marshall county agent; Fred Wetherill, Nicollet county; "Jap" Swedberg, Redwood; "Scoop" Welch, Chippewa; Fay Meade, Lyon; John Sheay, Meeker; Woodrow Wilson, Hubbard; Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county 4-H agent; J. J. McCann, West St. Louis; August Neubauer, North St. Louis.

Exhibit space in the visual aids section is filling up fast. Color slides from Royal Anderson, Lake of the Woods; Erwin Wamhoff, Pine; and Fred Wetherill are the most recent entries. Photos are also in from Wayne Hanson, Houston; John Sheay, Meeker; D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis; and H. J. Aase, 4-H club agent, North St. Louis.

Separate classes are being set up for those pictures taken by agents personally and those taken by the press and others.

This week's entrants in the radio section are Fay Meade; Roland Abraham and Ruth Spidahl, Jackson; and Chet Graham, Scott county. To date, that makes 18 entries from 11 persons in the radio section.

Winners for the various sections will be selected by December 10. Announcements will be made on Thursday of the conference with the entries on display throughout the entire week.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1948

Immediate Release

BUYING POWER KEY TO '49 FARM PROFITS

Consumer buying power in 1949 holds the key to how much profit Minnesota farmers and livestock producers will make next year.

S. B. Cleland, University of Minnesota extension economist, points out in the livestock pamphlet of the 1949 Extension Service Outlook series that feeding profits will depend on whether or not wage earners have large enough incomes to buy livestock and other food products at a price that will permit continued high production.

Present high employment and strong business conditions should hold buying power high for some time, he thinks. Feed supplies are huge now and are expected to continue adequate for large-scale livestock production in the future.

With present corn supplies, it is expected that farmers will raise all the 1949 spring pigs they can and follow up with a large fall pig crop. Spring pigs should reach the market in the fall and winter of 1949-50, with many producers attempting to get their hogs sold before the main run.

Cattle feeders will have ample corn supplies and fewer hogs to compete with for the rest of this year and most of the next, but must pay high prices for the feeders they put into feed lots.

The sheep outlook appears favorable. Breeders should find a ready outlet, at good prices, for wool and lambs.

The Outlook pamphlet--Extension Pamphlet 162--is available at County Extension offices.

Beverly Bellin, 16-year-old 4-H girl from North Branch, Chisago county, Minnesota, today came a long step nearer to realizing her ambition to go to college and take home economics.

Beverly is one of six 4-H girls throughout the nation who have been selected to receive scholarships of \$200 for outstanding achievements in canning. According to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announcement of the honor was made today at the 27th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

As state winner in canning, Beverly received an all-expense trip to Chicago to attend the congress.

Four-H work to the Bellins is a family affair. Mrs. Bellin is an adult leader of the Game Birds club, which Beverly joined when she was only 9.

During the seven years she has been in 4-H work, Beverly has completed 77 projects, including a wide variety: garden, bread, fat barrow, purebred gilt, home beautification, clothing, junior leadership, food preparation.

But her favorite project is canning. She gets real satisfaction in looking at the rows of food she has canned and in realizing how she can reduce the food bill by canning vegetables from the home garden.

During the six years she has been in the canning project, Beverly has put up a total of 5,137 quarts of food. She uses the pressure cooker to can all non-acid vegetables and meat.

Prizes for her canning have come easily to Beverly. Last year she won championship at the Minnesota State Fair for her demonstration on canning green beans in a pressure cooker. The same year she was one of four in the state to receive \$25 bond for long-time achievement records in canning. On the 22 exhibits she has entered in the Chisago county fair, she has received 17 blue ribbons.

Now a junior in North Branch High School, Beverly is looking forward to the day when, with the help of the scholarship she has won, she can attend the University of Minnesota. Then she wants to be either a home demonstration agent or a demonstrator.

Top honors for her ability as an all-round homemaker have come to Verna Owens, Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Verna is one of six 4-H girls from all over the nation who will receive \$200 scholarships for winning the 4-H girls' record contest, A. J. Fittleson, state 4-H club leader, said today. Announcement of the awards is being made at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, which Verna is attending as state winner in girls' record competition.

Though she is only 19, Verna is teaching school this year in Lamberton. A graduate of Crookston High School, she has completed two years at Moorhead State Teachers' College.

Living on a 280-acre farm has given her plenty of opportunity to practice homemaking. All of the 71 projects which she has completed in her 4-H club, which she joined at the age of 8, have increased her knowledge and skill in homemaking activities.

This past year she baked 110 loaves of bread, 36 dozen quick breads, 50 cakes and 45 pies, made 369 meals. But she didn't spend all her time in the kitchen. She also made eight new garments and remodeled seven articles of clothing.

The honors Verna has won indicate her versatility. Last year she won state grand championship with her sister Donna for a food preparation demonstration. The same year she was reserve champion in the state pie baking contest. She has also won medals in home grounds beautification and clothing and has received top placings in the county in canning, bread baking, farm safety and conservation.

Verna doesn't even take a back seat when it comes to 4-H livestock and poultry projects. She has won trips to the Junior Livestock Show with a champion pig, twice with the county champion poultry exhibit. In fact, Verna has raised 1,075 birds during six years she has carried the poultry project, during that time netting an income of over \$1500.

Winning national clothing awards seems to run in the Jolson family of Blooming Prairie, Freeborn county, Minnesota.

Today 16-year-old Verna Mae Jolson was named one of 12 national winners of \$200 scholarships in clothing achievement, according to A. J. Kittleson, Minnesota state 4-H club leader. Announcement of the award was made at the 27th National 4-H Club Congress which Verna is attending as state clothing champion.

Ever since Verna's sister Virginia won a scholarship six years ago for placing in the national championship group in clothing achievement, Verna has had two ambitions: to capture the state clothing championship and to win national honors like her sister. She fulfilled the first ambition at the Minnesota State Fair this fall; now she has satisfied the second.

A senior in the Blooming Prairie High School, Verna plans to use her scholarship to study home economics. As for a career, she wants to be a home demonstration agent.

Though she is only 16, she does all her own sewing, sews for the family and even for some of the neighbors and friends. She started to sew doll clothes at the age of 7, and by the time she was 13 she was making blouses and dresses for herself. She sews because she likes to and because she is impressed with the money it saves. In fact, she has adopted "Sew and Save" as her motto.

This past year she made 37 new garments and remodeled 65. She even made 24 feed sacks into garments. The total cost of the articles she made was \$87, though she estimated the store value at \$561, which meant \$474 saved.

For herself she made a suit from her brother's at a cost of only 40 cents. In addition, she made her fall outfit, consisting of a full-length coat, a dress, navy blue derby and a purse, for about one-seventh of what the purchase price would have been.

Honors in clothing and other projects have been coming Verna's way for a long time. She was Freeborn county style queen this year, has won three State Fair trips for her demonstrations, and has won county championships in both food preparation and food preservation. In the seven years she has been a member of the Corning Cooperators 4-H Club, she has completed 50 projects.

Five Minnesota 4-H club members have won national awards in the form of \$200 scholarships in contests participated in by 4-H'ers from all over the county, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, said today.

Fifth scholarship award went to Marilyn Fahning, Wells, Freeborn county, who was one of eight national winners in garden achievement.

As state 4-H garden winner, Marilyn had won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress now being held in Chicago, where the award was announced today.

Other Minnesota scholarship winners are Verna Jolson, Blooming Prairie; Beverly Bellin, North Branch; Verna Ownes, Crookston; and Homer Wass, Worthington.

Sixteen-year-old Marilyn has been a member of the Freeborn Eager Peavers 4-H club for six years and during that time has chalked up honors consistently in her gardening work. She won a blue ribbon the first year she was enrolled in the project and since then has been content with nothing less than county championships.

For the last few years Marilyn has had an acre and a quarter of garden which furnishes a year-round supply of vegetables for the family of four. This year she tried an herb garden, too. She has made a study of recommended varieties and has kept a special record of production. She follows a careful program of insect control and uses fertilizers to increase yields.

Perhaps it's because she's a star in the gardening project, enjoys the healthful exercise that goes with gardening and knows the value of vegetables in the diet, that Marilyn has been health queen in her local club the last two years.

She hasn't limited her activities to gardening. She has taken projects in home beautification, food preservation, clothing, bread baking and even market lamb and fat barrow. She's both junior leader and vice president of her club.

A junior in Freeborn High School this year, Marilyn figures she still had plenty of time and work for still more honors.

Minnesota 4-H club members chalked up their sixth national award today when Marjorie Wyland, 17, St. Paul, was announced as one of eight winners in the 4-H recreation and rural arts contest. Four-H members from all over the country took part in the competition, A. J. Kittleson, Minnesota state club leader, said.

The honors were disclosed at the National 4-H club Congress in Chicago. Marjorie had won an all-expense trip to the Congress on the basis of her fine record in recreation and rural arts leadership.

A junior leader in the Shikoma 4-H club, Marjorie has been especially active in promoting a strong recreation and arts program for rural young people. She herself has plenty of talent to make a good recreational leader. She sings solos, plays the piano, takes part in plays and in folk dancing.

For the past two years Marjorie has been a counselor in the Ramsey county 4-H camp. Particularly interested in music and art, she directed singing at camp and taught stenciling, painting, leaf printing as well as other arts and crafts. She helped with such sports, too, as swimming and group games.

At the Ramsey county fair, Marjorie was one of a dozen junior leaders who had charge of a program of folk dancing and group play.

But Marjorie doesn't limit her abilities to 4-H club work. She is vice-president of the Luther League, sings in the church choir and is Sunday school teacher as well.

Though she spends a lot of energy in recreational activities, Marjorie doesn't neglect her studies. She was in the upper tenth, scholastically, in Johnson High School, St. Paul, and when she was graduated last year walked off with a scholarship. That scholarship she is using this year as a freshman at the University of Minnesota, studying home economics.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

RELEASE WEDNESDAY A.M., DECEMBER 1, 1948

A thorough-going knowledge of how to care for his tractor has won national honors for Homer Wass, 19-year-old 4-H club boy from Worthington, Nobles county, Minnesota.

Homer has been designated as one of six national winners in the 4-H tractor maintenance contest, each of whom will receive scholarships of \$200. Announcement of the scholarship award was made today at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. As state 4-H tractor champion, Homer won an all-expense trip to the congress.

In his seven years of club work, Homer has been active on judging teams and in team demonstrations and has had a good record in livestock showmanship and farm mechanics. Last year he won grand championship on his Western lambs at the Nobles county fair; another year he took top place with his Angus; and still another year he had a championship fall litter. His interest in livestock led him to become a junior member of the American Berkshire association.

Homer is president of his local 4-H club and vice-president of his church youth fellowship group. When he has time, he likes to play basketball.

Since he graduated from Round Lake High School two years ago, Homer has been busy helping his father on their 320-acre farm. But he doesn't keep his feet on the ground all the time. He has started to do some flying, too, and now is a member of the Flying Farmers of America.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1948

Immediate Release

EGG CONFERENCE AT U FARM

Only about one-fifth of the eggs sold consumers as "Grade A" in August, 1947, were actually of grade A quality, results of a recent conference on the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus disclosed today.

Extension Poultry Specialist Cora Cooke told dealers and retailers at the Egg Marketing Conference at University Farm that in April of this year 50 per cent of the eggs sold as Grade A were of "A" quality, according to a survey of 200 Minneapolis stores.

At the conference to discuss methods and problems in egg procurement and merchandising, W. H. Dankers, extension economist, said the high rate of turnover in retail store ownership was complicating the marketing procedure. In the Minneapolis survey he found that 12 per cent of the small retail stores, furnishing half the eggs sold, changed hands in a period of eight months.

The new Minnesota egg grade regulations, put into effect in the state September 24 as a guiding aid to producers and sellers, were discussed. The group agreed that the new regulations will be of material assistance to the egg industry by providing uniform grades.

In setting up the new grades, Commissioner of Agriculture R. A. Trovatten pointed out that "it is not the intention of the Department of Agriculture to put legitimate egg handlers out of business. However, it is the duty of the Department to enforce the law."

In the past, the biggest difficulty in egg marketing has been lack of uniformity in egg grades, caused by lack of understanding, H. J. Sloan, poultry division head, pointed out. He emphasized proper understanding and voluntary compliance in the grade regulations by everyone engaged in the egg business.

The time may come when reputable wholesalers selling eggs under brand name or other high quality standards will not permit retailers to handle their eggs unless the eggs are refrigerated and carefully handled, Emil Johnson, North American Creameries, Minneapolis, said.

Mrs. A. N. Satterlee, representing Consumer Interests, Minneapolis, pointed out that many housewives do not take proper care of the eggs after buying them. She suggested that merchants have printed instructions on the carton telling the housewife to keep the eggs in her refrigerator or some other cool place.

A-4054-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1948

* RELEASE: WEDNESDAY P.M.*

HOME DEM AGENT RECEIVES NATIONAL HONORS

Elizabeth Burr, Hennepin county home demonstration agent, today received national honors from the National Home Demonstration Agents' association for her record of service and achievement.

She was one of 45 home demonstration agents from 30 states who were cited for outstanding work for 10 years or more. In recognition of their service they were given certificates at a luncheon in their honor at the Blackstone hotel in Chicago today (Wednesday, December 1). The luncheon was held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' association.

An unusual phase of Miss Burr's home demonstration program in Hennepin county is her work with urban as well as rural women, carried out largely through her cooperation with Consumer Interests of Minneapolis. Last year, through classes conducted by Consumer Interests, at which she discussed subjects of concern to homemakers, she reached 10,000 urban and rural women. Since she began her work with consumer classes, Miss Burr has seen attendance at one session grow from seven to 350.

Her consumer service extends beyond the classroom, however. During the past four years she has also been answering consumers' questions and helping them solve their problems on a local radio station.

The number of home demonstration groups in Hennepin county has grown from eight to 43, with a membership of nearly 700, since Miss Burr became home agent. Besides working with women, she helps 4-H girls in the 44 4-H clubs in the county with their home economics projects.

Before coming to Hennepin county, Miss Burr was home demonstration agent in Faribault and Winona counties. Previous to that, she taught home economics in Litchfield, Kerkhoven and Middle River.

A-4055-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1948

Immediate Release

FOUR-H'ERS ATTEND VEGETABLE GROWERS' CONVENTION

Four Ramsey county 4-H gardeners will attend the National Junior Vegetable Growers' convention in Detroit, Michigan, December 6-9, participating in contests and activities during the four-day meeting.

They are Carol Gerten, 16; Robert Farrar, 17; Donald Farrar, 17; and Joe Banken, 15, all of St. Paul. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Clara Obern, Ramsey county 4-H club agent, who has directed their production and marketing studies and assisted them with their 4-H garden projects.

Joy Rogalla, St. Paul, who is secretary of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association, will join the Ramsey county delegation for the annual business meeting of the organization Wednesday and Thursday (December 8 and 9). Prominent in garden activities, Joy received a 4-H national scholarship award of \$200 last year for her work in gardening. She is now YWCA secretary on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

At the convention, the Hennepin county gardeners will enter contests in demonstrations and judging in competition with other junior vegetable growers from all over the United States. Carol, who was winner in the individual 4-H garden demonstrations at the State Fair, will compete in the vegetable production demonstration, showing how to prepare celery for market.

Robert, Donald and Joe are members of the Ramsey County Vegetable Judging team which will take part in the National Vegetable Judging contest.

Convention highlights include tours of historic and industrial interest, a trip to Canada, contests, the annual banquet and business meeting.

A-4056-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Every dairyman who is interested in records on his individual cows should also be interested in a record on the performance of the sire he uses. University of Minnesota extension dairymen consider a sire half the herd.

* * * * *

Better get your seed for next spring planting as soon as possible, especially of crops where there is apparent shortage. Check the 1948 Certified Seed Directory, available at your county extension office and from the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

* * * * *

Since the war, 38 per cent of the income Minnesota farmers have received has come from the sale of livestock. That is almost two-fifths of the total farm income from the sale of meat animals.

* * * * *

If you're feeding mixed legume and grass hay to your dairy cows, the grain mixture should be made up of one part high protein concentrate and four parts home grown grain. This will make a grain mixture containing about 16 per cent crude protein.

* * * * *

Dakota flax was the most popular variety in Minnesota last year, followed by Minerva and Kote, according to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

* * * * *

There is a dollars-and-cents fertilizer value in "home grown" manure. For proper handling, University of Minnesota extension specialists recommend using sufficient bedding in barns and sheds to absorb liquid. Haul the manure direct from barn to field whenever possible.

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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.

Homemaking Shorts

A good height for a table lamp is from 22 to 28 inches tall, and a floor lamp should be approximately 58 to 63 inches tall, say home economists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Lamp shades should be large enough at the bottom to throw light over a large area. Since dark colors absorb light, the best lamp shade has a white or light lining.

* * * * *

Cinnamon apples take on most of their bright red color from standing in the red syrup after they are cooked.

* * * * *

Candied orange slices or pear halves filled with cranberry sauce or red jelly make nice garnishes for the Christmas turkey, goose or duck.

* * * * *

To prevent cream of tomato soup from curdling, add the cold tomato slowly to cold milk, stirring constantly. Heat the mixture, stirring all the time, until hot enough to serve, but be sure not to let it boil, advises Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

For a smoother fudge, allow the mixture to cool before beating it. After removing from the fire, do not stir until the candy is ready to beat.

* * * * *

For an effective Christmas table centerpiece, place brightly colored Christmas balls among a few small branches of evergreen on a large flat tray, suggests Juliette Myren, instructor in related art at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

A small bread board will make a good drawing board for a child. Paint his name on it in a bright color and add a gay border.

* * * * *

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1948

Immediate Release

STATE CLUB MEMBER OFFICIATES AT CHICAGO BANQUET

Chicago--To Worthington's 19-year-old 4-H'er, Russell Thompson, belongs the honor of being the only club member in the nation to act as toastmaster at one of the 27th Annual 4-H Club Congress' top banquets.

Thompson was chosen to officiate today (December 2) at the final luncheon of the Congress and to introduce Minnesota's Governor Luther Youngdahl to the 1200 4-H club boys and girls attending the Congress, November 28-December 2, at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.

The luncheon marked the final noon-day get-together of the Congress which had brought national honors to six Minnesota 4-H club members. They include Marjorie Wyland, St. Paul, recreation and rural arts contest; Homer Wass, Worthington, tractor maintenance; Marilyn Fahning, Wells, garden; Verna Mae Jolson, Blooming Prairie, clothing; Verna Owens, Crookston, 4-H girls' record; and Beverly Bellin, North Branch, canning.

Strangely enough Thompson was a last minute addition to the Minnesota delegation. He was awarded the trip as a result of his all-round accomplishments in 10 years as club member.

Thompson lives on a 240-acre farm near Worthington. He has a long list of winnings in 4-H competition. Last fall he and Homer Wass, who won a \$200 national scholarship at the Congress, were named the state's champion 4-H tractor maintenance demonstration team.

Besides receiving several scholarships and county awards, Thompson has also been president of his local 4-H club, the Ransoms, for two years and has served as vice-president of the Nobles county 4-H federation.

Thompson is a graduate of Worthington high school and Worthington Junior college where he starred for two years on the college's championship football team.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1948

Immediate Release

CONTROL FOR FIELD MICE URGED

Field mice, which are reported moving into many orchards in large numbers, may prove a serious threat to young apple trees, J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, declared today.

The mild fall weather seems to have caused a large increase in mouse numbers in recent weeks in the north central states, Winter said. Because rodents are particularly fond of the bark of apple trees, orchards may suffer widespread damage unless control measures are taken immediately.

Recommended method of protecting fruit trees against rodents is to put a cylinder of window screen or quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth around each tree. The cylinder should be about 18 inches high or up to the first branches and should be pushed into the soil so the mice cannot get underneath. Overlapping edges should be fastened securely with wire.

Winter also suggests baiting mouse runways within the next few weeks as a further control measure. Mouse runways are found under dense grass cover or mulch in the drip area of each tree and between the rows. Low spots, wheel ruts and old stumps are favorite spots for runways.

Effective baits are strychnine-treated oats or zinc phosphide rodenticide on apple cubes. A one-ounce can of zinc phosphide rodenticide will treat about 20 quarts of apple cubes, and each quart of poisoned apples will be enough for one-third to one acre, depending upon the infestation. A quart of strychnine-treated oats is sufficient for one-third to one acre. The treated oats are available through the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, University Farm, St. Paul.

Permission for the use of these control materials should be obtained from the State Conservation Department.

A-4058-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1948

Immediate Release

U FARM CHRISTMAS ASSEMBLY

The annual Christmas Assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will be held on the University Farm campus Wednesday evening, December 8, starting at 8 p.m.

The assembly program will include a processional and a number of carols by the University Farm choir, under the direction of Earl V. Rymer. An open house will be held at the Farm Union following the singing.

Highlight of the program will be the awarding of the "Little Red Oil Can" to the student, staff or faculty member who has contributed the most to the welfare of the college during the past year.

A Ball and Chain will be given the most recently engaged couple, and a rattle to the "newest" father.

Sponsor of the annual event is the college Student Council. Student chairmen in charge of general arrangements are Carolyn Nawrocki, Minneapolis, and William Schafer, Stillwater. Geraldine Keachie, Duluth, and Richard Zoller, Stillwater, are program chairmen.

The assembly program is open to all, according to DeWayne Meyer, Woodlake, Student Council president. Arrangements have been made for transportation between the Minneapolis and St. Paul campus before and after the program, and following the open house.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1948

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH CONFAB DECEMBER 27-29

The state Rural Youth short course and conference will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus December 27-29, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, said today.

During their three-day annual conference the Minnesota young men and women will have a full program of tours, talks, evening sessions and business meeting, Rural Youth agents Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, report.

Governor Luther Youngdahl will address the group at one meeting, Rodney Langseth, International Farm Youth Exchange member who toured Europe last summer, will speak on his stay in Norway.

Two dinner programs are planned, and several tours will be taken. Plans for the Rural Youth spring conference and next summer's state camp will be discussed.

All Rural Youth members are eligible to attend the state-wide conference. Applications should be forwarded to the Short Course Office, University Farm, immediately.

A-4060-RR

University Farm News
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University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1948

Immediate Release

4-H, RURAL YOUTH RADIO CONTEST

The 4-H and rural youth radio public speaking contest will be held again this year, A. J. Kittleson, state leader at University Farm announced today.

Topic for this year's contest is "What My Home Means to Me".

The contest is open to any Minnesota 4-H club and rural youth extension group member who will be between 14 and 25 years at the time of the state competition next March 12.

Organization of the event is divided into county, district and state competition with prizes being offered winners in each contest. The state champion will receive \$200, and the reserve state champion \$100. District winners get \$20 and county winners \$5 and \$2.50.

Kittleson suggests that boys and girls wanting to take part in the contest see their county agents for more details. All contestants write their own talks, which should be from five to seven minutes long.

This will be the seventh annual contest. It is sponsored by the State Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council, who provide over \$1,300 for the awards of the contest.

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

SPECIAL to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS

Spread fertilizer with your barnyard manure this winter. Keep a supply of 0-20-0, or its equivalent, handy to sprinkle in the barns or over each load of manure. If you are spreading 10 loads of manure per acre and you want 250 to 300 pounds of 0-20-0 per acre, spread 25 or 30 pounds over each load of manure.--Paul Burson.

Early pigs should have the advantage next spring. Pigs farrowed early, kept well and thrifty, and pushed along fast, will be in good market condition by early fall when meat supplies should still be short. If you have the proper equipment, it will pay to have your pigs started as early next spring as possible.--H. G. Zavoral.

If it ever paid to feed dairy cows well, it certainly does now. A dairy cow not worth feeding some grain this winter should be culled.--Ralph Wayne.

In cutting your woodlot this winter, take out the mature trees, along with those that are stunted, diseased or injured, and growing too close together. Leave the straight, well formed, seed trees evenly distributed over each acre. Careful cutting and management will mean greater yields and more returns all year around.--Parker Anderson.

Check your gladiolus corms. If they have cured properly, the old basal corms can readily be separated from the new ones. Remove all the old corms and store the new ones in shallow crates in a cool room. Dusting the corms with five per cent DDT will control the gladiolus

(MORE)

add 1 - tips

thrip.--L. C. Snyder

Cannibalism in the laying flock may be largely prevented by not having too many hens in the house. Four square feet per bird is about right. After cannibalism starts it is always difficult to stop. Prevention is by far the best bet, and it still isn't too late to depopulate that house.--Dr. W. A. Billings.

If its too late to complete ground preparation for next year's shelterbelt planting, plan to get at it as soon as possible next spring. It is important that the ground be worked to a good, mellow condition for planting. Weed competition and cultivation problems will be greatly reduced by good pre-planting soil preparation.--Raymond Wood.

On many farms, hogs cannot work full time at making money during the winter season because they don't get enough water. Use some kind of heating device to be sure your supply is adequate.--E. F. Ferrin.

Don't be unduly alarmed over "X" disease of cattle. While there have been some cases reported, X disease is not considered a serious threat to cattle raisers in this state. However, if you find symptoms of stiffness, a dry, thick skin and a watery discharge from the eyes, nose and mouth, you should call a veterinarian.--Dr. W. L. Boyd.

Corn and cob, and soybeans or linseed meal make a good dairy cow grain ration--and a low priced one this year. Mix in one-fourth oil meal with no legume hay; to around 10 per cent high quality protein concentrate with pretty good alfalfa or clover hay.--Ramer Leighton.

(MORE)

add 2 - tips

With this year's corn crop, the prospects of beef cattle margins widening through rising prices are rather slim. Feeders who have done well on margins in the past, should figure more closely on making their profits on gains this year.--Gerald Engelman.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 7, 1948

Immediate Release

NEW DHIA SUPERVISORS PLACED

Some 20 new dairy supervisors, graduated last week from a special University of Minnesota training course, already have jobs waiting for them with state dairy herd improvement associations, Extension Dairyman Ramer Leighton said today.

Thirty-five men--the largest group in recent courses--were graduated in the one-week course. Those not already placed are expected to have jobs soon with some of Minnesota's 100 herd improvement associations.

This was the fourth supervisor training course held at University Farm this year. The supervisors learned to make laboratory Babcock tests, and keep production, feed cost and management records for the dairy herds in the various associations.

Leighton, in charge of the courses, said he expects to hold another school next spring, probably in April.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 7, 1948

Immediate Release

MILK, EGG OUTLOOK GOOD FOR 1949

Minnesota dairymen can expect a strong demand for fluid milk and cream, and state poultrymen should receive excellent returns from their laying flocks throughout most of next year, University of Minnesota extension economists predicted today.

According to the 1949 Extension Service outlook on dairy and poultry, production of milk will be larger in 1949 than it was this year, with little likelihood of weakening demand until late next year. Buying of eggs and poultry should continue high for most of 1949.

Farm economists W. H. Dankers and Max Hinds expect over-all dairy exports to increase slightly while purchasing power stays about as great as in 1948. They warn, however, that producing quality milk will become more important as competition for dairy markets increases between areas.

For eggs and poultry, the ratio between egg prices and feed costs is expected to become even more favorable for egg production throughout most of 1949 than it was this year. The same will be true with the chicken-feed ratio.

More chicks are expected to be bought next spring, which will mean greater egg production in the fall of 1949. That is expected to weaken the 1949-50 market, especially if consumer purchasing power drops.

A-4063-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 7, 1948

* FOR RELEASE: *
* Wednesday, Dec. 8 *
* 9:30 p.m. *

RED OIL CAN AWARDED AT U FARM

Gerald Michaelson, University of Minnesota junior from Dawson, is the new possessor of the "Little Red Oil Can," traditional symbol of popularity and achievement in the College of Agriculture.

Michaelson was given the Little Red Oil Can by Henry Schmitz, agricultural college dean, in special ceremonies during the University Farm annual Christmas Assembly. The award is made each year to the student, staff or faculty member who has contributed the most to the welfare of the college during the year.

An animal husbandry major, Michaelson has maintained an honor grade average and has taken part in many student activities. He was a member of the college meats judging team, placing third in beef competition at the recent International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. He is president of Alpha Zeta agricultural honorary, and belongs to many other campus groups. He is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho professional and social fraternity.

In making the award, Dean Schmitz lauded Michaelson for his "enthusiastic, optimistic, and friendly" spirit, and his generous contributing "of time and talent to help your fellow students in many fields of endeavor."

At the assembly, the "Ball and Chain" was given the most recently engaged student couple, Maren Feddersen, Home Economics Education junior from Minneapolis, and William Newhall, Animal Husbandry junior from Owatonna.

A rattle was given Arnold Flikke, agricultural engineering instructor, faculty member who has most recently become a father. Flikke is the father of a new son.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 7 1948

To all counties
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

DECORATED TABLES
LEND CHRISTMAS CHEER

An attractive centerpiece for the table will add to the festive atmosphere of the home this Christmas.

Decorations can be simple and inexpensive, yet effective. Evergreens and holly make interesting arrangements by themselves or in combination with pine cones, Christmas balls, candles, fruit or nuts. Use a few things well rather than many different types of materials, suggests Home Demonstration Agent _____ (Juliette Myren, instructor in related art at the University of Minnesota). Always remember, too, she cautions, to keep the centerpiece low so no one will have to peer around it in order to talk to someone across the table.

One of the simplest and most effective table arrangements is made by placing a few small branches of pine or other green on a large flat tray or directly on the table or on a centerpiece of metallic paper and then putting a few brightly colored Christmas balls among the branches. Plain colored balls are best, and using one or two colors is most effective.

For a small table, a short, bulky red candle on a mirror with a few greens and small Christmas balls around it is very decorative.

Another pleasing arrangement is made by floating a red poinsettia and a few of its leaves on a large round pewter plate. Place white candles in low pewter candleholders at four equi-distant points around the edge of the tray. The cut end of the poinsettia stem should be burned before it is floated or it will die.

For a buffet or a tea table that can be pushed against the wall, small Christmas trees can be used or made from a few branches by placing them in a large needle flower holder. Use only one or two kinds of trimming such as silver stars or snowflakes in many different sizes or small bows of narrow red and white ribbon. Decorated cookies hung on such a small tree also give an interesting effect.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 7 1948

To all counties

RESERVE PLACE NOW
FOR GROWERS TOUR

All _____ county vegetable growers planning to go on the winter tour of California and the Southwestern United States were today urged by County Agent _____ to send their reservations to tour agent Ralph Backstrom, University Farm, as soon as possible.

The tour is scheduled to begin January 2, and reservations, plus a \$10 deposit, must be sent in immediately, _____ said.

Send reservations to Ralph Backstrom, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 7 1948

To all counties

CORN BORER TAKES
HEAVY COUNTY TOLL

_____ county farmers lost \$ _____ from European corn borer infestations in 1948, County Agent _____ said today.

The estimated total loss of the county corn crop was _____ per cent, according to state entomology department figures. The average loss per farm was \$ _____.

Total losses for the state was estimated at \$9,660,000, of which \$7,660,000 was through damage to field corn and \$2,000,000 to sweet corn and hybrid seed corn.

Losses were figured on the basis of \$1.25 value per bushel of corn, as against \$2.30 per bushel in 1947. Losses in bushels of corn were nearly as high this year as last.

The average number of corn borers in the county this year was _____ per 100 corn plants. This was a decrease (increase) from _____ in 1947. The state average infestation was 70 borers per 100 plants, as against 118 a year ago.

Although both borer counts and dollar losses were down somewhat this year, the number of actual bushels of corn lost were nearly as high as in 1947. _____ warns that the situation is still serious and control measures must still be practiced.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, reports, "We are in no position as yet to indicate that control activities be relaxed in any way whatsoever." He pointed out that "a greater majority of the larvae are mature now while in the fall of 1947 most of the borers were not mature and were much more susceptible to harm from winter temperatures."

"There was an 80 per cent mortality in the fall and winter of 1947-48, which actually placed the number of live borers for the 1948 infestation far below the actual count of live borers in the field at this time," Aamodt said.

Clean plowing on a community-wide basis was stressed as one effective borer control. As many corn stalks as possible must be covered during fall and spring plowing to either bury the over-wintering borers, or leave them no protection from birds and weather if they do emerge in the spring.

It is important that all farmers in the county do a good job of plowing, _____ said. Borer moths will fly up to 25 miles in spring flights, and one or two farmers not doing a good job of plowing can mean the infestation of the entire surrounding area.

Spraying at the proper time with DDT and other chemicals offers another control measure. Parasites are also becoming established in the state in some instances, and additional study is being conducted by the State Entomology office, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on their use as a borer control.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 7 1948

To all counties

COUNTY AGENT: Copies of Pamphlet 164 are being mailed about December 10.

AGRICULTURAL ACT
OF 1948 EXPLAINED

The Agricultural Act of 1948 -- do you understand all the provisions and what they mean in terms of local farm production?

County Agent _____ has a new pamphlet, written by D. C. Dvoracek, University of Minnesota extension marketing economist, which will help clear up any hazy points you may have on the 1948 Act, or the long-range permanent agricultural policy that goes into effect January 1, 1950.

The folder, Extension Pamphlet 164, "Agricultural Act of 1948", is available free at _____'s office to all _____ county farmers and others who ask for it.

The 1948 Act extends present price supports for hogs, eggs and other specified commodities at 90 per cent of parity until the end of 1949, and for corn, wheat and some other crops until June 30, 1950.

After the 1949 crop, wheat and corn support prices will range between 60 and 90 per cent of parity, depending on the supply level. "Supply level" is defined in the pamphlet and the method of figuring the support prices is explained.

The revised parity formula, which becomes effective in 1950, is also explained in the six page folder, _____ says.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 7 1948

To all counties

KEEP CHRISTMAS TREES
IN WATER TO PREVENT
NEEDLES FROM FALLING

If you buy your Christmas tree early, give it proper care so it will remain fresh and green after it is brought into the house for trimming, cautions
County Agent _____.

Keep it in a cool place, such as a shed or garage, where it will be protected from drying winter winds, he advises. Or, if it must be stored in a heated place, put it in moist sand, or better still, in a bucket of water, keeping the water replenished frequently. A new diagonal cut should be made at least an inch above the original cut to enable the tree to absorb water freely.

After the tree is brought into the house, it should be kept in water. Water is the simplest and best way to keep the tree fire-resistant as well as fresh and green during the holiday season.

Though proper care will go a long way toward preventing Christmas trees from shedding needles all over the carpet, the type of tree selected makes a difference, too, according to Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Balsam fir is perhaps the most popular of the evergreens for Christmas trees because of its ability to retain its needles for several weeks after cutting, he says. The balsam is recognized by its flat needles, dark and shiny on the top side, with two thin silvery lines on the under surface. The gray-green bark is comparatively smooth but is marked with blisters filled with resin.

Black and white spruce, also commonly used for Christmas trees, are less satisfactory than the balsam because they shed their needles much more quickly when placed in a heated room.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 7, 1948

Immediate Release

U ENTOMOLOGISTS TO CORN BORER MEETING

Three University of Minnesota entomologists and three members of the state entomology department will attend a one-day meeting on corn borer insecticide controls in New York next Sunday (December 12).

The entomologists will discuss borer control chemicals and application equipment and set up control recommendations for 1949. Problems in the improvement of experimental procedures will also be aired.

The University Farm staff members attending the conference are C. E. Mickel, entomology division head, A. C. Hodson and L. K. Cuthkomp. T. L. Aamodt, director, A. W. Buzicky and F. G. Holdaway, from the state entomology office, will also attend.

Corn borers caused the loss of \$9,660,000 through damage to field and sweet corn in Minnesota in 1948.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 8 1948

To all counties
(For use week of Dec. 19)

FARM OUTLOOK FOLDER
NOW AVAILABLE AT
_____ 'S OFFICE

_____ county farmers can expect a strong demand for most of their farm products throughout next year (1949), but their production costs will probably go higher, County Agent _____ said today.

Cash receipts from farm marketings will remain good if economic trends develop according to present indications. However, receipts will be somewhat below 1948, according to the new agricultural outlook pamphlet _____ now has in his office.

The pamphlet, "General Outlook for Agriculture," was written by extension economist S. B. Cleland. Copies are available free to all _____ county farmers and others who want them.

Cleland thinks that net incomes to farm operators will likely be less than in 1948 because of the higher production costs. In general, economic conditions should be fairly stable for at least the first half of 1949, and production of manufactured goods will continue high.

Feed costs are about the only place farmers can look for a weakening in production costs this coming year. Most protein feeds will be plentiful, although tankage supplies are expected to be down somewhat.

The supply of experienced year-around farm workers will continue to be limited next year, and machinery costs will probably remain high.

Farmers planning to do building will find cement hard to find, along with sheet steel, pipe, and metal lath. Fertilizer, insecticide and fungicide supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet demands, but prices will be higher.

Good supplies of red clover, alsike clover, and white dutch clover are expected but supplies of alfalfa, timothy, red top and Kentucky blue grass are smaller than a year ago, according to the pamphlet.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 8 1948

To all counties
(Use week of Dec. 19)

COUNTY AGENT HAS
NEW BEE BULLETIN

If you keep your honeybees out-of-doors during the winter, the colonies should be well protected from cold, prevailing winds. If they are wintered in the cellar, keep the temperature between 38 and 42 degrees Fahrenheit.

That information, plus a lot more, is contained in a new extension bulletin the County Agent _____ now has in his office.

The bulletin, "Beekeeping in Minnesota," by University Farm entomologist M. H. Haydak, covers the entire field of bee management. Information on spring management of bees, swarm control, diseases and enemies and honey production is included, along with the legal requirements for the keeping of bees and the establishing of package bees.

If you want a copy of the bulletin, _____ says to stop in at the County Extension Office. Ask for it by title, or Extension Bulletin 204.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 8, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

For use week of December 19

HERE'S HOW TO MAKE
PERFECT APPLE PIE

A freshly baked apple pie is a favorite dessert any time and is always appropriate for a holiday meal.

One of the problems in turning out a perfect apple pie, the soggy bottom crust, can be avoided by baking the bottom crust thoroughly, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Dull aluminum, dull tin and glass pie pans are especially satisfactory for producing a well baked bottom crust because these materials absorb the heat. Sprinkling a tablespoon of flour on the bottom crust before putting in the apples will also help prevent sogginess.

Boiling over, another problem, can be prevented by setting the oven at the proper temperature. Bake the pie at 450°F. for the first 15 minutes; then turn the heat down to 350°F., baking the pie a total time of approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour.

To get a tender, flaky crust, Miss Rowe suggests these proportions for the ingredients: 1½ cups flour to ½ cup (¼ pound) of lard, ½ teaspoon salt and about 4 or 5 tablespoons water or milk. Milk will give a browner crust.

Miss Rowe recommends rolling out the top crust first, using a third of the dough. To get the proper size, cut it out around the rim of the pie pan. If there are any trimmings, they can be worked into the bottom crust without doing it any harm. The top crust, however, should be as tender as possible.

Make the bottom crust large enough so the extra dough can be rolled over the edge of the top crust. After putting the top crust on the pie, snip the steam holes with the points of the kitchen shears.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 8 1948

To all counties
(for use week of Dec. 19)

County Agent: Dates for the district tractor maintenance schools are:
Morris -- Dec. 21, 22, 23 Crookston -- March 29, 30, 31
University Farm -- Dec. 28, 29, 30

LOCAL BOY TO
TRACTOR SCHOOL

_____ (Name(s)) _____ has (have) been selected from _____
county to attend the tractor maintenance short course at (U Farm - Morris - Crooksto
on _____ (date) _____.

_____ is (are) among 4-H and Rural Youth boys from several
counties to attend the short course in this district. Similar courses are being
given at (list other two locations).

County Agent _____ selected _____
on the basis of his (their) ability and interest in tractor maintenance and leader-
ship. Following the short course, he (they) will give demonstrations at local club
meetings on tractor operation and care, and will help local members enrolled in
tractor projects.

The maintenance short courses are held each year, through the cooperation of
state 4-H leaders, University Farm and local engineers, to give older 4-H and Rural
Youth boys instruction for local leadership work in conducting tractor clinics and
demonstration.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 8 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Outlook for Family Living pamphlets will be mailed to you shortly. Time this release accordingly.

FAMILY COSTS TO
REMAIN HIGH IN '49

The prospect of slightly lower incomes for Minnesota farm families in 1949 suggests a need for more careful planning while continuing improvements in farm family living, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____.

Net incomes of farm families in 1949, while still good, are expected to be a little lower than in 1948, Dorothy Simmons, University of Minnesota state home demonstration leader, points out in the Agricultural Extension Service pamphlet, "Outlook for Family Living," just received in the county extension office. For that reason, funds may not be as available to carry on improvements in farm living.

The favorable incomes of the last seven or eight years have meant increasing expenditures for improvements in farm family living in Minnesota, according to Miss Simmons. Records show that, after allowing for price rises, southern Minnesota families spent more than twice as much for medical care in 1947 as in 1940, one tenth more for food, one third more for clothing and two thirds more for furniture and equipment.

How prices and supplies may affect farm home improvement in 1949 is discussed in "Outlook for Family Living."

Though prices of farm products may be lower, family living costs generally will remain high. Some building supplies will continue short in supply, with prices still up, Miss Simmons says. In household equipment, supplies of such items as refrigerators are catching up with demand. Home furnishings are much more plentiful than at any time since before the war and quality is better to some extent. Prices for most home furnishings may go up slightly in 1949, but more merchandise in low-priced brackets is expected to be available.

Supplies of clothing and household textiles are generally good throughout the country, and though prices are still high, reductions are beginning to show up in some lines. Prices of food may be a little lower this next year.

Further information on the outlook for family living is given in Extension Pamphlet 166, 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
December 9, 1948

Immediate Release

EXTENSION CONFAB OPENS TUESDAY AT U FARM

C. H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will headline the opening session of the annual Extension Conference, when it gets underway at University Farm next Tuesday, (December 14).

Dean Bailey will discuss the present agricultural situation in Greece. He spent three months there last spring as an agricultural consultant of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. His talk will cover agricultural production today, educational and research institution needs and prospects for improving the farm food supply.

Other key speakers who will appear during the four-day conference include Oris V. Wells, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. A. Albrecht, head of the Department of Soils, University of Missouri; Maynard Coe, director of the farm division of the National Safety Council, Chicago.

H. C. M. Case, head of the department of Agricultural Economics University of Illinois, will speak Wednesday on "Extension's Part in Future Agricultural Programs". During recent years Case has spent considerable time in Europe under the auspices of UNRRA and in China as a member of a Chinese-American agricultural mission.

Some 200 county, home demonstration and 4-H club agents are expected to attend the December 14-17 conference.

They will learn of new developments in farm crops, soils, livestock feeding and diseases, weed and insect control. Latest information on many other farm subjects will be covered to enable the extension workers to better help state farmers and homemakers with their problems.

A-4066-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 9, 1948

Immediate Release

CORN LOSS FROM BORER GREATER THAN '47--CAN'T RELAX CONTROLS

Minnesota farmers should not be lulled into a false sense of security against future corn borer infestations because of the decrease in the dollar loss of the 1948 crop, state entomologists cautioned today.

The actual number of bushels lost through borer damage was greater this year than last even though the monetary loss was somewhat lower, state department officials at University farm point out.

The state loss of field corn this year was 6,128,000 bushels, as against 5,921,000 bushels in 1947.

The corn lost in 1947 was figured at \$2.30 per bushel, as against \$1.25 this year, thus accounting for the difference in bushel and dollar losses. The loss last year was about \$13,600,000, and \$7,600,000 this year. On a percentage basis, the loss was slightly below 1947 because of this year's bumper crop.

"The corn borer situation at this time does definitely look to be a hazard dangerous to the 1949 corn crop in Minnesota in a large section of the corn belt," the entomologists warn. They recommend that every precaution be taken to reduce borer populations, both by cultural practices and by being prepared to apply chemicals at the right time next spring and summer.

State farmers were also cautioned against relaxing cultural and chemical practices in favor of parasite controls. The biological method of control is still in the experimental stage in this state, and should be considered only a supplemental aid at present, according to the entomologists.

Survey results, published recently by State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt, show that the European corn borer has spread into two more Minnesota counties--Roseau and Lake of the Woods--since 1947. The pest is now present in all but six counties in the state.

A-4067-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 9, 1948

*FOR RELEASE-- *
* Sunday, December 12*

SCHOOL OF AG CHRISTMAS PROGRAM

The annual Christmas program of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will be held December 16 in the administration auditorium at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, school superintendent said today.

The program, which begins at 8 p.m., will include selections from the Messiah, a play "Why the Chimes Rang," and organ selections. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University department of agriculture, will present the Christmas message.

Production is under the direction of Marcelle LaMonte, School dramatics instructor, and Ralph Williams, School voice instructor, will direct the 80 voice choir.

Student production staff members are Russel Roth, Brownsville; Wayne Hoag, Fillmore; David Josephson, Minnesota; Marilyn Paulson, Newport; Rose Marie Peterson, Chicago City; Nancy Jones, Mora; Frieda Roth, New Albin, Iowa; Clarine Anderson, Dundee; Mary Davis, Minneapolis; Berdena Wivell, Nashwauk; Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius.

The program is open to the public.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 9, 1948

Immediate Release

✓ KEEP CHRISTMAS TREE SAFE

Keeping the Christmas tree relatively safe from fire is better than trying to make it safe.

For the buyer, the safety treatment should start as soon as the tree is brought home, according to Raymond J. Wood, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Keep it in a cool place like a shed or garage, where it will be protected from drying winds. If it must be stored in a heated place, put it in moist sand or, better still, in a bucket of water. Before setting it in water, make a slanting cut on the butt of the tree, removing about an inch. The purpose of the new cut is to remove the surface covering of resin so the tree can absorb water freely.

Besides helping to make the tree fire-resistant, water is the best way to keep it from shedding its needles over the living room carpet .

It is important, Wood emphasized, to keep the diagonal cut in water both before it is brought into the house and afterward. Though it may take some skill and ingenuity to mount the tree so the butt can remain in water while the tree is the center of the holiday celebration, the extra effort is worthwhile both in reducing fire hazards and in keeping the tree fresh and green, Wood said.

So far, water has been found more effective than chemical treatments in making evergreens fire-resistant, according to Wood. Usually chemical treatments require setting the tree in a solution, with the result that the tree absorbs water along with the chemical. It is the water rather than the chemical which keeps the tree moist and prevents the branches and needles from becoming tinder dry and a fire hazard.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1948

Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS FUND ESTABLISHED

A gift of \$2,000, to be known as the "O. A. Storvick Memorial Fund," has been accepted by the University of Minnesota, it was announced today.

The fund, established to honor Storvick, a well known former Minnesota and Iowa creamery operator, will be used to stimulate student interest in the quality of dairy products.

The National Creamery Buttermakers' Association donated the money to the University. The check was accepted by Association Director W. B. Combs, dairy professor at University Farm, from A. W. Rudnick, Iowa State College extension dairyman and Association secretary.

A part of the \$2,000 will be used to supply each of the members of the University Dairy Products judging team with a suitable medal each year, Combs said. Some of the money will help pay expenses of the judging team to the Annual Dairy Products judging contest, held each year under the auspices of the American Dairy Science Association.

Storvick was nationally known as a butter judge, having judged at some 330 national, state and district contests. After starting as a buttermaker and creamery operator in various Minnesota communities, Storvick served as a dairy manufacturing specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Albert Lea, for a number of years. He often appeared on University of Minnesota dairy short course programs.

Named secretary of the Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission during 1912-14, he later became the western representative of the butter firm of Gude Bros. Kieffer Co. of New York. Storvick was born at Ossian, Iowa, in 1872, and died at Albert Lea in August, 1945.

The University memorial fund may be enhanced by anyone who wishes to help promote interest in quality of dairy products.

A-4070-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1948

Immediate Release

EXTENSION CONFERENCE STARTS AT U FARM

There is a great need for properly trained young men and women to carry on agricultural development in Greece, C. H. Bailey, dean of the department of agriculture, University of Minnesota, told extension specialists at the opening session of their annual conference Tuesday.

Several generations have been lost to technical development in Greece, Bailey told the 200 county agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H club agents at the first program of their four-day meeting at University Farm.

Bailey, who spent three months as agricultural consultant with the American Mission for Aid to Greece, said that farms are small and mechanization underdeveloped in the country. Petroleum supplies are limited, and people are not trained to properly operate farm machinery, he pointed out.

Agronomist H. L. Thomas told the agents that experiments at the Minnesota station have shown that an alfalfa mixture will practically double the yields of forage as compared with growing grass alone. Brome seems to be the best single grass for the state, based on its wide adaptability, winter hardiness, palatability, good yield and competition against weeds. The experiment station does not recommend Hubbard, birdsfoot trefoil, or Ladino at present, but they may prove valuable forages or soil builders for Minnesota in the future.

A. R. Schmid, pasture specialist at University Farm, recommended that bare, weedy pastures be renovated if they are to remain as permanent pasture.

To do the renovation job, pasture ground should be worked in the fall, and lime applied then, where needed, with fertilizer and seed applied in the early spring. However, he told the agents, successful renovation can be started in the spring by preparing the seed bed as soon as the ground is soft, adding lime where needed as a top dressing, and then seeding with a good forage and legume mixture.

A-4071-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday, 10 a.m.
December 15

ECONOMIST TALKS ON PRICE SUPPORTS

A warning of the dangers of too high a price support program that will require quite continuous acreage controls and marketing quotas in agricultural production programs was voiced today by Dr. H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

Dr. Case spoke this (Wednesday, Dec. 15) morning before some 200 county agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H club agents at their annual Extension Conference at University Farm.

"There are many controls which could easily be brought into our economy," Dr. Case said. "These, plus the divided interests of different economic groups, could easily lead us into more controls and regimentation, or even dictatorship, as it did in some other countries."

The four major farm organizations agree in using price supports and production control only when other means fail, Dr. Case pointed out. He explained that the new farm law passed by the 1948 Congress was a compromise between flexible price supports and support at 90 per cent of parity.

Dr. Case, who advised the Senate Agricultural Committee in drawing up farm legislation at the last Congress, questioned whether the United States, in taking leadership in trying to establish world peace, can afford to develop agricultural programs requiring frequent acreage controls and marketing quotas when world food supplies remain so short.

Also speaking Wednesday morning was Oris V. Wells, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. He discussed problems in developing a long-time agricultural program.

A panel on "How Can the Farmer Produce for Abundance" concluded the morning session.

Scheduled for Wednesday afternoon were annual meetings of the three agents' associations.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1948

FOR RELEASE —
Thursday, Dec. 16
9 a.m.

SOIL FERTILITY REQUISITE TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Conservation of soil fertility is a requisite for our national security, Wm. A. Albrecht, University of Missouri soils department chairman, told Minnesota extension specialists at University Farm this morning (Thursday).

"We have begun to realize that when it comes to agricultural provision of food, it is not the acres but the fertility of the soil that counts," he told the 200 county agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H club agents at the third day's session of their annual conference.

"Because we can plow the soil, this is not necessarily proof of production," he went on. "Much that grows is filling but not food. It is soil fertility that controls the crop's delivery of proteins, and our national pattern of soil fertility may be the unappreciated pattern for some of our food and health problems."

Albrecht said the soil areas of the world that grow proteins are limited because the high degree of soil fertility required is not found except in limited areas where the original rocks and climatic forces have brought about this unusual combination.

A-4073-RR

10 a.m. RELEASE - December 16

Dr. H. H. Young, of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, stressed the need for developing farm safety programs in Minnesota.

"An educational program for the farmer is the first step in decreasing the number of accidents on the farm," he told the extension workers.

In a recent study made by the Clinic, there were 575 farm accident victims treated at this one clinic during a period of nine years,
(MORE)

add 1 - YOUNG

Dr. Young said. The majority of these patients came from only the surrounding four or five counties, and did not include the total number of accident victims.

Falls led all other causes of accidents in the study, followed closely by farm machinery and livestock.

Dr. Young, who was given an Award of Merit from the National Safety Council earlier this year for his educational campaign to lessen farm accidents, told the group that "prevention of these accidents is by far the best treatment of them, and the first step in this prevention is in educating the farmer in methods of safety."

A-4074-RR

11 a.m. RELEASE December 16

Waynard Coe, Minnesota's first 4-H club agent and now director of the farm division, National Safety Council, Chicago, called upon county agents to take the lead in promoting farm safety in their localities. Local effort and organization of local farm safety committees are of prime importance if the safety program is to reach every farm family, he said.

"Agriculture is far behind most other groups in safety endeavors" Coe declared. While a beginning is now being made to reduce accidents in agriculture, industry has been on the job for more than 30 years, with the result that in the last 15 years manufacturers have reduced their accident rate by 51 per cent.

He pointed out that accidents to farmers cause enough lost time in a year to produce more than half the average annual wheat crop in the United States, and that the economic loss to farm people is nearly a billion dollars a year from accidents.

If the farm safety program is to be of enduring benefit, the personal habits of every farm resident must be altered to eliminate the causes of accidents, Coe declared. Consequently there will always be need for a continuous program of safety education to make every farm resident safety conscious and interested in eliminating the hazardous conditions and dangerous practices on the farm and within the family.

A-4075-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Thursday, 4 p.m.
December 16

NEED FOR MORE BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

Control work for the eradication of Brucellosis disease of cattle "is spread too thin" throughout the country, Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary medicine division at University Farm, told extension conference members there Thursday.

"Though there has been marked action in certain parts of the country in connection with the control of Brucellosis, the work is still spread too thin for effective disease control," Dr. Boyd told the group.

Dr. Boyd said that vaccination was being used more than in years past, but that "farmers, particularly breeders of purebred cattle, apparently are placing too much reliance on vaccination alone and are not giving enough attention to the sanitation of buildings and grounds, which is required for the protection of clean herds."

Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry show that Minnesota is the sixth state in the number of calves officially vaccinated annually.

New developments in brucellosis research at University Farm indicate that milk and cream ring tests are proving a valuable aid in stepping up county-wide control programs.

Dr. Boyd urged the agents to all be on the alert for outbreaks of hyperkeratosis, or "X" disease, and to report to local health authorities and the local veterinarian where cases are found.

"X" disease has been found in several different farms in widely scattered parts of Minnesota, Dr. Boyd said, but the losses so far have not been heavy on any farm. The disease has sprung up more or less spontaneously in all cases, and study by University veterinarians indicates that it is probably of bacterial origin.

M. O. Schultze, agricultural biochemist, spoke on the importance of certain trace elements in the diet of farm livestock to avoid feed and growth deficiencies during the afternoon program.

A-4076-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Thursday, 12 NOON
December 16

EXTENSION AGENTS WIN PRESS, RADIO AWARDS

Eight Minnesota county agents were today (Thursday) given outstanding ratings for their cooperation with press and radio, and their use of visual aids in giving information to farmers and homemakers at the annual Extension Conference, now being held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, Director Paul E. Miller announced.

The eight were picked in the state-wide competition for their work with newspapers and radio stations in presenting factual, educational information to farm people, and for their use of photographs and slides in illustrating farmer meetings.

Named first place winners in the press section of the contest were Ronald McCamus, Kandiyohi county agent, for the best weekly column, and Edward Slettom, Rice county agent, for the best general news story.

Chester Graham, Scott county agent, and J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county agent, tied for first in the interview section of the radio contest. D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis county agent, was named winner in the informational talk radio competition.

In the visual aids contest, the first place photograph was entered by Wayne Hanson, Houston county agent. J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county, won first in the individual slide section, and Charles Haley, Koochiching county agent, had the top slide set.

Swedberg was named the agent doing the most outstanding job in all sections of information dissemination. Above average ratings in the press column competition went to Edward Slettom, Rice; Dale Smith, Carver; Verlon Welch, Chippewa; and J. I. Swedberg, Redwood. In the news story section, Howard Grant, Crow Wing; John Sheay, Meeke; Wayne Hanson, Houston; Clara Oberg, Ramsey 4-H agent; Mrs. Mabel Fertig Smilanich, North St. Louis 4-H agent; Marlin Hagedorn, Winona assistant 4-H agent; Allene Johnson, Swift assistant 4-H agent; Mrs. Hester McKinnon, North St. Louis home demonstration agent; Floyd Colburn, Itasca county forester; Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln; Fred Wetherill, Nicollet.

In the radio section, above average ratings went to August Neubauer, North St. Louis, F. J. Meade, Lyon, Mrs. Ruth Spidahl, Jackson.

Above average ratings in the photo section went to J. I. Swedberg, Redwood; Norman Mindrum, Winona; Howard Grant, Crow Wing; D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis. Individual slide blue ribbon winners were Royal Anderson, Lake of the Woods; Ray Wolf, former East Ottertail agent; Robert Pinches, Hennepin 4-H agent. Slide set winners were Erwin Wamhoff, Pine; Royal Anderson, Lake of the Woods; Harold Aase, North St. Louis 4-H agent; J. I. Swedberg, Redwood.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 1948

FOR RELEASE

Friday, 11 a.m.

December 17

MILLER LAUDS EXTENSION PROGRAM

Minnesota Extension Director Paul E. Miller lauded county agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H club agents for their year's achievement in taking farm information to state farmers and homemakers, at the final session of the annual Extension Conference at University Farm today.

"We set some ambitious goals at the beginning of the year and have seen them realized," he told the group of 200 extension workers.

State 4-H club enrollment reached its highest peak in history, with some 50,569 boys and girls enrolled. Home demonstration work was expanded during the year, until now there are 70,000 women enrolled in some form of home project activities. In agriculture, many worth-while achievements were accomplished, with some 30,000 people attending regional hay and pasture field days alone.

Miller felt that the greatest contribution of the Extension Service in the immediate future would be in the area of sound farm family financial planning.

"All of us in Extension recognize that the future of our work must go hand in hand with the future of American agriculture and the fortunes of farm people. Many of the difficult situations of farm families in the past have resulted from a debt structure that got out of hand," he pointed out to the members of the 91 Extension organizations in the 87 Minnesota counties.

That better living is the objective of agricultural effort was emphasized by Dorothy Simmons, state home demonstration leader at the University of Minnesota, during the morning conference.

(more)

add -1- Miller

She pointed out that the level of living of a farm family is its final measure of the success or failure in getting what it wants from agriculture.

Among goals toward which farm families should strive in order to attain a better life Miss Simmons included:

1. Maintaining the family's health by providing essential foods for the family's diet as well as medical and dental care and accident prevention.

2. Giving children the best possible "bringing up." This involves not only conditions for optimum health and growth, but emotional and social development and vocational guidance and training.

3. Getting the necessary work done without excessive drudgery or fatigue through improved working conditions for both farmer and homemaker. Higher living standards, more leisure, recreation and other developmental activities will result in greater satisfactions in living, Miss Simmons said.

4. Providing the clothing and maintaining home surroundings conducive to well-rounded home and community life. Appearance plays an important part in the pleasure that family members have in their homes and in their tendency toward neighborliness and participation in community affairs, Miss Simmons pointed out.

It is unfortunate, Miss Simmons declared, that more families cannot see their way clear to make investments in more comfortable home and working conditions at an earlier stage of the family life cycle. Because of the pressure to turn income back, first into the expanding farm unit and later into payments on the mortgage, most families are well along in the family life cycle before they feel they can make any "investments in living."

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Friday, December 17

PLANS SET FOR NEW U VETERINARY CLINIC

Plans are now complete for the first unit of the Division of Veterinary Medicine clinical, teaching and research buildings, to be erected on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, Dr. W. L. Boyd, division chief, announced today.

This first building, to be completed by the fall of 1949, will be "one of the most modern and best equipped veterinary medicine hospitals in the country," according to Dr. Boyd. It will be used in teaching clinical medicine to students enrolled in the Division's new veterinary school.

Modern laboratories and hospital wards for large and small animals will be included in the new clinical building, along with operating rooms and X-ray equipment so that all students can be taken care of adequately.

A second unit, to be used as a basic science building, is planned, with construction on it to begin sometime in the future. The buildings will be erected southeast of Haecker Hall, in the southern part of the University Farm campus.

The veterinary school is now in its second academic year. The 50 freshmen, including two women, and 24 sophomores presently enrolled have been attending classes and doing laboratory work in a three-story temporary building, reconstructed from an Army barracks.

The temporary building also houses offices, a well-equipped animal diagnosis laboratory and a number of small research laboratories, which serve not only for instruction of such courses as bacteriology and pathology, but also the livestock industry and the veterinary

(MORE)

add 1 - vet clinic

medical profession.

The school now has a staff of 21 doctors, with the appointment of John N. Campbell recently.

Campbell, an associate professor, brings to the Division some 30 years of practical veterinary experience from private practice near Truman and Fairmont, Minnesota. A graduate of the University of Toronto, Campbell has been president of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society and is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He is married and has three children.

Campbell will handle clinical courses, and will give students "good, practical training in the responsibility of the practicing veterinarian to his client," Dr. Boyd said.

Other recent additions to the staff include associate professor Henry J. Griffiths. Griffiths, a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and Iowa State College, will teach and do research mainly in parasitology. He comes to Minnesota from Washington State College.

George V. Mather joined the staff as an instructor in small animal surgery and diseases. He will also do small animal research. A graduate of Iowa State College, Mather was chief surgeon of the Animal Rescue League, Boston, for a number of years.

David E. Bartlett came to Minnesota from the Zoology division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Beltsville, Maryland. A graduate of Colorado A. and M. college in 1940, he was appointed instructor in physiology and physiological research.

William J. Hadlow, a 1948 graduate of Ohio State College, will instruct animal pathology and do research in animal diseases. He is also doing special research on the new, so-called "X" disease of cattle.

(MORE)

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

FOR RELEASE
Sunday, December 19

QUALITY DAIRY-EGG SHOW TO TOUR STATE

A Minnesota Dairy and Egg Quality Show, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, has been scheduled to tour the state this winter, bringing farmers, their wives and families the latest information on quality milk and egg production, Paul E. Miller, extension director, said today.

The show is scheduled to make 47 one-day stops throughout the state, beginning in January and continuing into early April. The first showing will be at Stillwater on January 6.

Seven exhibits, stressing the various phases of the quality milk and egg program, make up the show. Extension Service specialists will be with the exhibits at each showing to explain details and help farm folks with questions on their own individual farm problems, Miller said. The show is being transported around the state by trucks.

Extension personnel in the counties where the show appears are in charge of the local showings, aided by local business groups, and agents from nearby counties. Cooperating with the Extension Service in sponsoring the show are the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm, is show manager. In bringing the show to people throughout the state, he points out that changes in both the dairy and poultry industry during the past ten years indicate how important quality production is to state farmers.

"In 1938, for instance, two-thirds of the milk produced on Minne-

(MORE)

add 1 - quality show

sota farms was going into feed for animals. By 1948, this figure had changed to two-thirds going into human food," Wayne said. During the same period Minnesota's poultry industry had become one of the largest in the nation.

The show is one that can be scanned hurriedly, or studied carefully for considerable time. Those who attend will be free to spend as much or as little time as they please at each exhibit, and will learn many things that will help to make their own egg and milk production a more productive farm enterprise, Wayne said.

The show is entirely free, and all farm families and townspeople from throughout the state are invited to attend the showing nearest their community.

The seven exhibits, which include some scale models, some panel displays and some cutaway full size models, include:

CHANGES IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY -- This exhibit tells where state dairy products go, how they are used, and what their future is. University extension economists, W. H. Dankers, Max Hinds, D. C. Dvoracek and Ralph Backstrom, will be on hand to answer questions on the past and future of Minnesota's dairy industry.

HANDLE MILK PROPERLY -- Top prices for dairy products depend upon producing clean milk and keeping it clean. Barn management and good milk houses go a long way in handling milk properly. This exhibit shows different kinds of milk houses and features a completely equipped modern milk house in operation.

CLEAN MILK STARTS IN THE BARN -- The 1949 quality dairy and egg show will feature not only a model of regular stanchion barn layout but also a model of a barn incorporating the latest features in loose housing. Dairy experts and farm management specialists will be at the

(MORE)

add 2 - quality show

exhibit to point out the advantages and disadvantages of both the loose housing and regular stanchion type of barn.

GRADING PROTECTS QUALITY -- Under the provisions of recent legislation at least a three per cent premium must be paid for Grade 1 milk for manufacturing purposes. Representatives of local processing plants and the State Department of Agriculture will show how milk is graded and point out the requirements for Grade 1 and Grade 2, as well as the things that cause milk to be graded "illegal." Show visitors see how the methylene blue test is made, how milk is tested for foreign materials and how the processing plant helps farmers to produce quality milk.

MAKE YOUR WATER SUPPLY SAFE -- Pure, safe water protects the health of the family as well as the quality of the milk produced. This exhibit is divided into two parts. The first shows how farmers can construct a model pump house or an underground discharge system. There is a complete working model of an insulated pump house to be studied, also.

The second part of this exhibit shows how to plan the farmstead to make the water supply safer. Here a large model farmstead shows where the various sewer lines and water lines should be laid in relation to the buildings on the farm.

PRODUCING QUALITY EGGS -- Farmers can see for themselves how a deep litter system is introduced and how they can make use of many other steps that will guarantee higher quality eggs and a better price on the market. The egg quality section is probably the most striking exhibit of the entire show. It will be under the direction of Miss Cora Cooke, well known University of Minnesota agricultural extension poultry specialist.

Cooking School -- The ladies are by no means forgotten in the big dairy and egg quality show. Miss Ina B. Rowe, University of Minnesota agricultural extension nutritionist, will conduct the cooking school every day in conjunction with the show. Miss Rowe, who is famous for her recipes and practical cooking advice, will make it worthwhile for every farm wife to attend Minnesota's largest quality show in history.

Schedule -- The tentative schedule for the dairy and egg quality caravan for January includes stops at:

Stillwater..	Thursday, January 6...	Armory.....	Cooking School
Pine City...	Friday, January 7.....	Armory.....	Cooking School
Chaska.....	Wednesday, January 12.	Valley Ball Room...	Cooking School
Northfield..	Friday, January 14....	Armory.....	Cooking School
Farmington..	Saturday, January 15..	School Auditorium..	Cooking School
Owatonna....	Tuesday, January 18...	Armory.....	No Cooking School
Rochester...	Thursday, January 20..	Arena.....	Cooking School
Zumbrota....	Friday, January 21....	Armory.....	Cooking School
Winona.....	Tuesday, January 25...	Redman Hall.....	Cooking School
Caledonia...	Wednesday, January 26..	City Auditorium....	Cooking School
Austin.....	Thursday, January 27..	Armory.....	No Cooking School
Albert Lea..	Friday, January 28....	Armory.....	Cooking School

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FOR RELEASE
Immediately

AG. SCHOOL TERM OPENS JAN. 3

The winter term of the School of Agriculture will open Monday, January 3, on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, Superintendent, said today.

The school, designed to give specialized training in agriculture and homemaking during winter months when farm work is least pressing, will end its winter term on March 18.

Courses being offered young farmers include farm mechanics, livestock, dairying, general farming, horticulture and economics. Homemaking courses include home economics and practical nurses training. Music, dramatics, athletics and courses in several other academic fields are also offered.

The school is open to anyone 17 years of age, or older. High school graduates take a two year course of six months each year, and those without high school are enrolled for a three year course of six months per year.

Anyone interested in attending the coming winter term should write immediately to the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for an application blank catalog.

add 2 - vet clinic

The veterinary curriculum is set up on a six-year basis, with graduates receiving a degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at the end of their course work. The first two years of schooling are considered to be pre-professional, with the second two professional.

Many of the veterinary schools throughout the country are switching to this six-year curriculum from the five-year course, as was the practice in the past.

Dr. Boyd is trying to arrange the course work here so that students who wish can get a bachelor's degree, without designation, at the end of the first four years. Two additional years of professional course work will be needed for the Doctor's degree.

The curriculum at Minnesota is being developed so that the school can be accredited with the three accrediting veterinary agencies when the clinical building is completed. The accrediting agencies are the American Veterinary Medical Association, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Animal Industry, and the U. S. Army.

At present there are 10 fully accredited schools in the United States, and two in Canada which will issue degrees this year. Seven new schools are in their first few years of teaching. Aside from the University of Minnesota, they are Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Oklahoma A. and M. college; and the Universities of Georgia, Missouri, Illinois and California.

Students graduating in veterinary medicine within the next few years will have no trouble in finding jobs, Dr. Boyd thinks. There is a tremendous shortage of veterinarians in all parts of the world and the need in America is growing as the livestock industry increases.

Dr. Boyd points out that the average age of the practicing veterinarian is about 50 years, and that the demand for doctors will not be met for at least the next 10 years.

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University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 16, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Friday, 10 a.m.
December 17

EDITOR SPEAKS ON 4-H WORK

"The greatest usefulness of 4-H clubs is ahead, just as is the need for the Agricultural Extension Service type of on-the-job, in-the-home-and-community education," Paul C. Johnson, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, declared today (Friday).

Johnson spoke to over 200 county extension agents on the closing day of their annual four-day meeting at the University Farm.

To guard against complacency, he urged extension workers to analyze closely the trends and omissions that may be hurting 4-H work and to deepen their understanding of the Extension method and its peculiar adaptability to the needs of modern rural youth.

Warning against the dangers of organizational red tape,^{he} suggested that 4-H work be kept as simple as possible and tuned to the needs and the patterns of the home and community where it is carried out. Projects and activities should be flexible and up to the needs of the hour. He also called for closer coordination of 4-H work and the program of the Future Farmers of America and Future Homemakers of America.

One of the issues that will have to be met more squarely if 4-H is to prosper and expand is the question of broadening its base to include all rural boys and girls, not just those who live on farms, Johnson said. He pointed out that people in small towns need the help of farmers from the open country in establishing good schools, churches, recreational facilities and community improvement projects. On the other hand, farmers need the help of rural townspeople if they are to maintain their voting strength and keep the rural cause and rural interests out in front. The closer these two groups are integrated in their thinking, in their work, and in their community life, the better for both, according to Johnson.

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University of Minnesota
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December 17, 1948

SPECIAL TO FARMER

Christmas gift plants will have a short life in your home without special attention. Since most of these plants have developed in a cool, moist greenhouse, they dislike very much the warm, dry air of the average house. The Jerusalem cherry, Cyclamen, Christmas pepper and Christmas begonia will keep longer if you move them to a cool room at night where the temperature is about 60°F. Keep the plants well watered and the air as moist as possible. The poinsettia should be placed in a sunny window and kept as near 70°F. as possible. Few of these gift plants will be worth keeping after they finish blooming.--L. C. Snyder.

* * * *

During the cold weather, it will help your laying hens to give them some warm water the first thing in the morning in order to keep up water consumption. Eggs are two-thirds water, and high egg production means high water consumption.--H. J. Sloan.

* * * *

Brood sows may have less trouble farrowing and will raise stronger pigs if they get sufficient exercise this winter. Placing the feed some distance from their sleeping quarters will force the sows to take their exercise.--H. G. Zavoral

* * * *

Determine your fertilizer needs now for next spring application. Place your order now, and be ready to take delivery as soon as you can get it to help relieve any bottleneck next spring, and insure a sufficient supply of the kind of fertilizer you want. Fertilizer should be stored in a dry building away from all livestock. Pile it 5 or 6 bags high, and on a false floor so that air can circulate underneath.--Paul M. Burson.

* * * *

(MORE)

add 1 - tips

This is one year when it is especially desirable to have pigs farrowed early, so that they can go to market early next fall. If we get the 60 million spring pig crop which the government has requested, a considerable drop in hog prices is likely when marketings reach a peak in late fall or early winter.--A. A. Dowell.

* * * *

In analyzing the quality of his hay, the dairyman must be honest with himself, and in turn with his cows. Much hay that is called alfalfa is half June grass or quack grass, and so is a mixed hay and should be considered as such in working out a grain mixture to go with it.--Ralph Wayne.

* * * *

Winter is the best time for cutting and snaking timber out of the woodlot. Logs cut now can be pulled out with less expense and less damage to young growth. No gullies are cut in hillsides for water to start washing down, either. Properly stacked, logs can be sawed later, with better seasoning and less checking.--Parker Anderson.

* * * *

Sows may be self fed if enough bulky feeds like alfalfa and oats are mixed with the ration.--H. G. Zavoral.

* * * *

Now, while the snow is piling up in the yard and the cold winds are sweeping around the back door, is a good time to plan for improving or rebuilding your farmstead shelterbelt. Plan for at least 8 to 10 rows of trees in the main belt and make it long enough to protect the entire farmstead area. Make sure you have a snow catch and trap.--Raymond Wood.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 21 1948

To all counties

BUY APPROVED
OATS VARIETY

Stick to the recommended varieties when buying seed oats, _____ county farmers were today advised by Ward Marshall, seed registrar of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

There are three varieties, of the five recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, now available -- Bonda, Clinton and Mindo. A sufficiently supply of high quality seed of each is available at reasonable prices, according to Marshall.

Marshall warns against buying "escape" strains of oats from farm-to-farm canvassers. A considerable number of strains not endorsed by State or Federal agencies are being offered at high prices throughout the state, he reports.

Many of these varieties have been increased from escapes of strains included in state yield trials. These varieties are no better, and perhaps inferior to those approved by official agencies, and _____ county farmers should not be taken in by such terms as "parent seedstock," "limited supply," and "initial introduction."

It is not uncommon, at present, for out-of-state seed companies to quote figures of up to \$4.50 for oats which may or may not compare with state approved varieties in performance, he says.

Marshall recommends that farmers check the 1948 Certified Seed Directory for names of growers producing Minnesota certified seed, and then "consider all the facts before purchasing seed oats. Why pay a premium for varieties not adequately tested in our state?"

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News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 21 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

LEFTOVER TURKEY
CAN BE FROZEN

A good way to avoid serving leftover turkey and chicken from the New Year dinner until the family tires of it, is to freeze some of it for later use.

Chicken and turkey with dressing and gravy and chicken a la king freeze quite satisfactorily, according to experiments conducted in the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

Just as soon as dinner is over and the meat is cooled, package and freeze the chicken or turkey with dressing and gravy. Cut the meat off the bone for ease in packaging. Cover the sliced or chopped meat completely with gravy, water or broth to drive out the air and insure better keeping, advises Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Package in moisture-, vapor-proof cartons, leaving a little space at the top for expansion during freezing.

In the case of chicken a la king, it is important to avoid overcooking, since the food will have to be re-heated upon serving. For that reason, Miss Blair suggests taking out of the kettle the amount to be frozen before the product is completely cooked.

Storing leftover foods in the freezer or locker for more than a month is not recommended.

News Bureau
University Farm
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December 21 1948

To all counties

PAYS TO DOSE FOR
SHEEP PARASITES

Treating the farm sheep flock with phenothiazine "pays off."

Records kept by the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board show that the percentage of sheep casings used for tankage were substantially lowered in Minnesota through the use of phenothiazine.

The total of casings tanked in 1947 was only 8 per cent in 1947 as compared to nearly 11 per cent a year earlier.

Phenothiazine removes sheep parasites. County Agent _____ said today that _____ county farmers who have not yet treated their flocks can still do so with good results.

Treated flocks make more thrifty use of feed. Ewes will give birth to stronger lambs and will be prepared to milk properly at lambing time, _____ points out.

The dosage is one ounce of phenothiazine per head per ewe. Minnesota extension sheepman W. E. Morris recommends that the phenothiazine be applied as a drench, mixing one pound of the wettable powder (drench grade) with three pints of water. Four ounces of this liquid mixture constitutes a dose.

Where sheep are getting grain, the phenothiazine powder may be mixed with the grain at the rate of one ounce of powder per head. If this method is used, the grain should be ground so that the drug can be mixed well with it. Also, the sheep must be accustomed to eating ground grain and there must be enough trough space for all animals to eat at the same time.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 21 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

CHRISTMAS PLANTS
WILL BLOOM LONGER
IN COOL, MOIST ROOM

Poinsettia and other plants _____ county homemakers may have received for Christmas will last much longer if given proper care, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Here are some general rules Snyder recommends to keep them blooming for a longer time. Give them plenty of sunlight, keep them away from drafts and water them sufficiently. Keep them in a cool room where the air is moist. In a warm, dry room, leaves of greenhouse plants often turn yellow and drop off.

It is especially important to keep poinsettias protected from drafts from an open door or window and from sudden temperature changes. Poinsettias like warmer temperatures than most greenhouse plants and should never be exposed to a temperature below 60°F. Snyder recommends keeping the soil moist at all times, using lukewarm water rather than cold.

Cyclamen should be watered at least twice a week. The pot may be set in a saucer of water but should be removed as soon as moisture shows on the soil.

For luxuriant bloom, African violets need to be kept where they will get good light, but not the full noonday sun. A south window is usually best in winter. A thin curtain between window and plant will prevent flowers from fading. Keep the soil damp, but not waterlogged, by pouring water of room temperature into the saucer. The plant may be watered from above if care is taken to keep the water off the leaves and center of the plant.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 21 1948

To all counties

NOTE TO COUNTY AGENT: Copies of the Egg Law are being sent you by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Time this release accordingly.

EGG LAW RULES AT
EXTENSION OFFICE

A copy of the new Egg Law rules and regulations has been received at the local Extension Office, County Agent _____ said today.

The Egg Law pamphlet, published by the State Department of Agriculture, contains all the regulations of the new egg grades put into effect last fall. Also included are egg quality standards and other requirements for dealers.

Purchase grade specifications of eggs sold by farmers are included in the pamphlet, along with consumer grades.

Copies of the pamphlet have been sent to all licensed egg dealers in the state by Commissioner of Agriculture R. A. Travatten. Those who did not receive a copy, or farmers who want to learn the purchase grades, may get a copy from the Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, St. Paul.

In a recent meeting at University Farm, Travatten emphasized the importance of all egg buyers and sellers cooperating fully in carrying out the new regulations. He pointed out that the Egg Law is to be used as an aid in improving the quality of eggs and simplifying marketing. "It is not the intention of the Department of Agriculture to put legitimate egg handlers out of business," he stressed.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1943

Immediate Release

COOK TURKEY AT LOW TEMPERATURE

The secret of turning out a golden-brown, plump and tender roast turkey for the family table this Christmas is to cook the bird long enough at low temperatures. This was revealed today by Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Slow cooking assures better flavor and appearance as well as less shrinkage and loss of juices, she said.

Because turkeys less than a year old are tender, they will have the finest flavor if they are cooked by dry heat in an open pan. A low or moderate heat, from 300°F. to 350°F., will give best results.

To roast a young turkey, place it on a rack, breast down, in an uncovered pan, Miss Blair advised. A cloth dipped in melted lard placed over the bird will prevent it from drying out. Toward the end of the cooking period, remove the cloth to allow for browning.

A covered pan should be used for roasting an older turkey so the bird will steam and become tender. Near the end of the cooking period, remove the cover so the turkey will brown.

The size of the bird will determine the length of time needed for roasting. Miss Blair recommended the following table for roasting turkeys of different weights: 6-10 pounds, 20 - 25 minutes per pound, total time of 3-3½ hours at 325°F.; 10-15 pounds, 18 - 20 minutes per pound, total time of 3½-4½ hours at 325°F.; 18-25 pounds, 15 - 18 minutes per pound or a total time of 4½-6 hours at 250-300°F. Larger birds require lower temperatures and longer cooking time.

Small families who do not want a full-size bird can buy half turkeys, Miss Blair said. These half birds can be stuffed and roasted as easily as a whole bird.

However, since half turkeys cost more per pound than whole birds, Miss Blair suggested that an economical method of providing several turkey dinners through the winter is to purchase a large turkey, have it cut into halves or quarters and freeze the portions not needed for immediate use.

A-7083-JB

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1948

Immediate Release

FAMILY COSTS TO REMAIN HIGH IN '49

More careful planning on the part of Minnesota rural families while they are continuing improvements in farm living was called for today because of the prospect of slightly lower farm incomes for 1949.

Though net incomes of farm families are expected to be good in 1949, they will probably be a little lower than in 1948, Dorothy Simmons, University of Minnesota state home demonstration leader, points out in the new Agricultural Extension Service pamphlet, "Outlook for Family Living." For that reason, funds may not be as available to carry on improvements.

Increasing expenditures for improvements in farm family living in Minnesota have come as a result of the favorable incomes of the last seven or eight years, according to Miss Simmons. Records show that, after allowing for price rises, southern Minnesota families spent more than twice as much for medical care in 1947 as in 1940, one tenth more for food, one third more for clothing and two thirds more for furniture and equipment.

The effect of prices and supplies on farm home improvement in 1949 is discussed in "Outlook for Family Living."

Though prices of farm products may be lower, family living costs generally will remain high. Some building supplies will continue short in supply, with prices still up, Miss Simmons says. In household equipment, supplies of such items as refrigerators are catching up with demand. Home furnishings are much more plentiful than at any time since before the war and quality is better to some extent. Prices for most home furnishings may go up slightly in 1949, but more merchandise in low-priced brackets is expected to be available.

Supplies of clothing and household textiles are generally good throughout the country, and though prices are still high, reductions are beginning to show up in some lines. Prices of food may be a little lower this next year.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1948

Immediate Release

BEEKEEPING BULLETIN AVAILABLE

A new bulletin on beekeeping, prepared by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is available for distribution.

The bulletin, "Beekeeping in Minnesota," by University Farm entomologist M. H. Haydak, covers the entire field of bee management. Information on spring management, swarm control, diseases and enemies, and honey production is included, along with the legal requirements for the keeping of bees and the establishing of package bees.

Copies are available free at county Extension offices, and from the Bulletin Room, University Farm. Ask for it by title, or Extension Bulletin 204.

A-7084-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1948

Immediate Release

FARM PRODUCTS DEMAND GOOD FOR '49

Minnesota farmers can expect a strong demand for most of their farm products throughout 1949, coupled with higher production costs.

Cash receipts from farm marketings will remain good if economic trends develop according to present indications, although they will be somewhat below 1948. So says University extension economist S. B. Cleland.

Cleland, in a new Extension Service pamphlet, "General Outlook for Agriculture," says net incomes to farm operators will likely be less than in 1948 because of higher production costs.

Feed costs are about the only place farmers can look for a weakening in production costs this coming year. Most protein feeds will be plentiful, with only tankage supplies expected to be down.

The supply of experienced year-around farm workers will continue to be limited next year, and machinery costs will probably remain high.

Farmers planning to do building will find cement hard to find, along with sheet steel, pipe, and metal lath. Fertilizer, insecticide and fungicide supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet demands, but prices will be higher.

Good supplies of red clover, alsike clover, and white dutch clover are expected but supplies of alfalfa, timothy, red top and Kentucky blue grass are smaller than a year ago, according to the pamphlet, which is available, free, at county extension offices.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1948

Immediate Release

BOYS' TRACTOR SCHOOL AT U FARM

Some 57 Rural Youth and 4-H club boys will be on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus next week (December 28-30) learning how to properly service and care for farm tractors.

The boys will be attending a three-day tractor maintenance short course, held each year at University Farm by state 4-H leaders, agricultural engineers and others, to give older rural youth instruction in tractor care. Dates of the course are December 28 through 30.

Each boy, representing a southern or central Minnesota county, was selected for the course by his county agent on the basis of his interest in tractor maintenance and leadership ability. Following the short course, the boys will give demonstrations on tractor operation and care at club meetings in their respective counties.

A similar course is being held at Morris this week (December 21-23) and one will be held at Crookston in March.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 23, 1948

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday, Dec. 29

FARM ASSETS AT STATE HIGH

Minnesota's agricultural assets climbed upward during the year just ending (1948) until they are now at an all-time high of approximately 5.3 billion dollars.

Farm operators and owners are in one of their strongest positions, with a collective total of \$4.9 billion left after debts have been taken out.

"The financial status of Minnesota agriculture at the start of the new year is excellent," according to University of Minnesota agricultural economist Rex W. Cox. "Farm operators' and owners' assets are far above any previous period and, with the accumulation of a record amount of cash reserves, liquid assets are high."

Total farm assets have more than doubled since 1940, Cox said.

The increase is due largely to rising prices during the past few years, rather than any change in farm sizes. Real estate values have risen from \$1.4 billion in 1940 to over \$2.6 billion at present, with the increase due almost entirely to higher land prices.

Valuation of crop and livestock inventories, machinery, and motor vehicles tripled from 1940 to 1949, Cox reported. Crop prices went down some 30 per cent this past year, but the 1948 bumper yields have resulted in an overall inventory increase of 5 per cent for the beginning of 1949.

Farmer bank deposits and government bonds have been accumulating and farm mortgage debts declining substantially since 1940--a marked contrast to the period following World War I.

Cox injected a word of caution into the rosy financial picture, however.

"The gains of recent years are to a considerable degree the results of inflation, and hence can be lost rapidly through deflation. Restraint in expenditures at the present time will tend to conserve both current income and liquid assets," he cautioned.

A-7087-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 23, 1948

Immediate Release

U FARM GIVEN HORTICULTURE AWARD

The University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station has been awarded a Wilder Medal for services rendered to Horticulture in North America, W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division at University Farm, announced today.

The medal was awarded the Station by the American pomological Society for "continued attention to the problems of improved varieties of fruits, especially suited to the colder regions of North America where winter hardiness is a factor, and to the origination and introduction of meritorious varieties of fruits."

The Wilder Medal is one of the oldest awards of merit in American Horticulture. The American Pomological Society was organized 101 years ago and its first president, Dr. Marshall P. Wilder, set up the endowment fund for the award.

This is the third Wilder Medal which has been awarded the Division of Horticulture of the University of Minnesota. The Fruit Breeding Station is located near Excelsior.

A-7088-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 23, 1948

Immediate Release

U FARM AGRONOMIST NAMED CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

R. S. Dunham, University of Minnesota agronomist, has been elected president of the North Central Weed Control Conference for the coming year, Dean C. H. Bailey, director of agriculture at University Farm, announced today.

Thirteen states and four provinces of Canada are included in the North Central Conference.

Other officers elected include Glenn Viehmeyer, Nebraska substation, North Platte, vice president; and E. A. Helgeson, North Dakota State College, Fargo, secretary-treasurer.

Dunham replaces C. J. Willard, Ohio State University, Columbus, as president.

A-7089-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 23, 1948

Immediate Release

FARM-HOME WEEK PLANS COMPLETE

Plans are complete for the University of Minnesota's most famous short course, the annual Farm and Home Week, J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at University Farm, said today.

A full-scale program of nationally known assembly and divisional speakers are scheduled for the four-day short course, which will be held on the University Farm campus February 1 through 4.

President Emeritus W. C. Coffey will give his well-known breakfast talks each morning, to bring back one of the Week's most popular features which had been discontinued during the war. World-renown University Farm scientists Dean C. H. Bailey, E. C. Stekman and W. E. Petersen will discuss their recent experiences on official missions to Greece, Japan and New Zealand.

General assembly speakers will include Kurt Singer, traveler, lecturer and author, who will speak on "Postwar Russia," Vernon Smith, St. Paul physician and big game hunter, and Dr. Fred Leinbach, president of South Dakota State College.

Specific program aimed at meeting the needs of every farmer, homemaker and rural Minnesota youth have been planned for the week, Christianson says. Each division at University Farm has arranged to bring the latest information on farming and homemaking together for the first time in 1949 at their sessions.

This will mark the forty-seventh year of the state-wide agricultural open house. The event has been held annually at University Farm except for a few years during the war.

A-7090-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1948

Immediate Release

PAYS TO TREAT SHEEP

The percentage of sheep casings damaged by stomach worms can be reduced through the use of phenothiazine, records kept by the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board show.

Only 8 percent of the casings from animals slaughtered in Minnesota in 1947 had to be made into tankage, as compared to 11 percent a year earlier, according to information received by W. B. Morris, Minnesota extension sheeprman at University Farm.

Phenothiazine, a drug which removes nodular worms, also saves producers huge sums in health of animals each year. By removing the parasites, the drug allows animals to make more thrifty use of feed. Ewes from treated flocks give birth to stronger lambs and are better prepared to milk properly at lambingtime.

Morris says that state sheeprmen who have not yet treated their flocks can still do so with good results.

The dosage is one ounce of phenothiazine per head. If the drug is applied as a drench, mix one pound of the wettable powder (drench grade) with three pints of water. Four ounces of this liquid mixture constitutes a dose.

Where sheep are getting grain, the phenothiazine powder may be mixed with the grain at the rate of one ounce of powder per head. If this method is used, the grain should be ground so that the drug can be mixed well with it. Also, the sheep must be accustomed to eating ground grain and there must be enough trough space for all animals to eat at the same time.

A-7091-RR

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

To all counties

BUY ADAPTED SEED
FOR BEST YIELDS

A warning was issued today for the second straight week, cautioning Minnesota farmers against buying unknown varieties of seed for spring planting.

University Farm extension agronomist M. L. Armour today cautioned against buying unadapted grain and soybean varieties, just one week after the warning of Minnesota Crop Improvement Association registrar Ward Marshall against buying "escape" strains of oats from farm-to-farm canvassers.

In a statement to County Agent _____, Armour said that many varieties of grains and soybeans well adapted to other states often make very poor "bets" in Minnesota.

"Recommendations may be absolutely true about the performance of a crop variety under certain growing conditions, but the same statements may not be true when applied to that variety grown under Minnesota conditions," Armour said.

As an example, he pointed out that Hawkeye soybeans, grown in Minnesota trials, proved to be later maturing than Richland -- a variety not recommended for this state.

High prices are no indication of the availability and adaptibility of a particular variety, Armour cautioned. Just because some "here today and gone tomorrow" seed salesman quotes a high price, it doesn't necessary mean the seed is of high value or that supply is limited, he told _____.

Rather than be disappointed with Hawkeye or some other unadapted crop variety, Armour suggests that Minnesota farmers buy the seed recommended by Experiment Stations and their county extension office for greatest yields. The 1948 Certified Seed Directory, available in _____'s office, contains the names of growers producing Minnesota certified seed.

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

To all counties

POULTRY PROGRAM
POINTS PLANNED

The new year, just getting under way, looks like a good one for _____ county poultrymen.

Because the situation appears favorable for excellent returns from the laying flock for most of 1949, County Agent _____ advises that farmers follow these program pointers to step up their poultry profits:

1. Feed a balanced ration. Feed well even though feed prices may appear high. Feed is comparatively cheaper than eggs.
2. Feed and manage so that potential layers lay as early as possible.
3. Keep all pullets that are, or have prospects of being good layers.
4. Consider holding the best yearling hens if they are healthy and have prospects of good egg production. Have adequate space to keep them --- and keep them separate from the pullets.
5. Give attention to the housing of your layers. Insulating the laying house may provide good returns. It doesn't have to be fancy or cost a lot of money.

_____ has copies of a Dairy Products, Egg and Poultry pamphlet in his office which goes into both the immediate and long-range poultry and egg situation. Ask him for a copy. It's free.

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

To all counties

"EVERGREENS" — NEW
EXTENSION BULLETIN

A new bulletin on care of evergreens is now available in the county extension office, County Agent _____ said this week.

Entitled "Evergreens," the bulletin was written and published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It contains information on year-around protection and care of all types of evergreens.

The bulletin points out that snow should be shaken off evergreen branches this time of year to prevent breakage by heavy snows or ice storms. Also burlap shades should be put up to protect some evergreens against the winter sun in February and March. Otherwise the trees will brown or show burning.

Uses, planting and care, and the health of evergreens are all covered in the 28 page bulletin.

Copies are available free at _____'s office. Ask for it by name or Extension Bulletin 258.

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University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 28 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 5, 1949

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Geologists estimate that this old world we live on is somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand million years old. They may be off a year or two either way. You can argue with them if you like, but I'll accept it as a good estimate. During all that time, changes have been going on and now we've arrived at the year 1949 A.D. when everything seems to be in a mess as far as people are concerned.

It isn't anything new. As far back as history records, people have been always getting themselves into trouble one way or another. This old world provides plenty of food--if people earn it; there is plenty of space, if people use it intelligently; folks can be prosperous and content if they only hoe their own row carefully and occasionally give a weak neighbor a lift with his. But who is ever satisfied with what he has? Most of us aim to pile up as much useless plunder as possible and then shoot anybody who dares to try and take it away from us.

The past billion years has built up our inheritance, mental, physical, social and economic. We can't get away from it, but most of us ignore the past because the daily struggle seems so much more immediate and important. Grandpa may have been a hero or a horse thief, but that doesn't raise my weekly pay check or cut my expenses to fit it. That's my job right now and it leaves little time to wonder or worry about past civilizations or why they did not survive.

God must get tired watching people be foolish. When the going is tough and strict self-discipline is necessary, they prosper and improve. Then when a little surplus is accumulated and the going is easier, they get selfish and begin to worship golden calves until some other group with better discipline comes along and wrecks

January 5, 1949

the pretty band wagon. It's happened over and over again, but we're too busy fighting among ourselves to look around and see where we're heading. It's just a question of time until some other people with better discipline come along and bump us off.

Will it happen in 1949? Will there be cold war, hot war, an atomic explosion or peace? Will labor leaders and management continue to fight until both have destroyed themselves by their own unreasonable desire for power and plunder? Will teachers again walk out on their pupils to enforce their demands? Will churches and priests continue to spend time squabbling over some vague theological tenet and devote their energy to building their own power and popularity, or will they suddenly get religion and unite in teaching men and women the possibilities of calm, peace and security that come from deep and sincere faith?

We can worry ourselves sick over what may happen in 1949. We can break our necks in the mad race for material things: destroy our minds with envy and frustration; lose all sense of balance in the search for synthetic pleasure; substitute noise and confusion for happiness and satisfaction. Many people will follow that path, and the newspapers will be filled with stories of the wreckage they create. A broad road leads to destruction.

But fortunately, in all this confusion, a better way is made available to all who will take it. We make our own little individual worlds and they can become what we will them to be. A sincere and confident Faith that we are part of a great plan which may take one more year or another billion years, but will eventually lead to peace and good will; an ample supply of Hope, with its serenity and peace of mind which insulates us from the senseless bickering and scrambling for power and prestige which causes most of the present confusion; and last of all, a carefully developed reservoir of Charity, which demands much from ourselves and little from others.

Honest religious convictions, which go so deep that they control and affect every action, every day, lead to a way of life which may at times seem rugged, but open the way to personal peace and satisfaction. The particular brand you choose is a matter of choice or training. Catholic, Protestant, Jew--religion can be used or abused by individuals. Keep your heart right and do a good turn every day. You'll have a Happy New Year.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 28, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 12, 1949

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Farming is a Snap

It's common for city folks to envy their country cousins a bit, especially when the monthly bill for meat and groceries comes around. As Eric says, "On the farm I could have a deep freezer. A cow, a couple of pigs and some poultry would set the family up for most of the year in the meat department. Another cow would give us all the milk and butter we need and a good garden would almost complete setting the table the year around.

"Here in town it's 80 cents to a dollar for any stringy old meat, while milk, butter and vegetables take a big chunk out of every pay check. The farmer doesn't need much money. He can live off the farm like a king. He certainly has it pretty soft and yet he's always yelling because he doesn't get this or that. His roads aren't good enough to suit him, he wants us to help pay for hauling his kids to school, he wants a support price on his products, he wants everything."

It's only human to complain and feel sorry for ourselves. We see the tough side of our own job every day and compare it with the bright side of the other fellow's job from time to time. His grass is apt to look pretty lush and green--from a distance. We get tired of digging quack grass on our own 40 and imagine the other fields are full of roses, so we lean on the hoe and weep over our hard lot.

It's all in the point of view. Few people in this country know what tough going is compared with the people of Europe and Asia. Furthermore, it's a free country and if the city man thinks the farmer has such a snap, he has a perfect right to buy some land where he can raise his own meat and vegetables. The farmer can also move to town. Some folks even do make the change instead of only talking about it. Of

course, the city man who has made his pile can move to the country and live like a king as long as he has the money to hire the hard work done by someone else. Farmers "retire" to the city and rust away their declining years in idleness, frustration and discontent.

Of course, the city man has to pay a lot for meat, eggs, milk and vegetables. He wants a certain quality of product kept available every day where he can buy in little dabs and have several people waiting to serve him in a clean, well stocked, well lighted store with all the modern fixtures. He wants his pasteurized milk set on his doorstep in sterilized bottles every day, with no milking, feeding, separating or worry about the cows going dry. It's these services, bringing sorted, graded and fresh products right to his door which cost him about twice what the farmer gets for his products. City folks can get meat more cheaply if they buy a cow, do the butchering, cut her up and put her in their own freezers. It's just less effort to pay and complain than to perform these services for themselves.

Folks on the farm can live well. That's one compensation for the job they do. Add their elbow grease to what their products will sell for, and it comes out about the same. Nobody gets anything valuable in this world without paying for it in some way. Some folks manage well in the city and some manage well on the farm. It isn't the job or the place that makes or breaks a man so much as his own reaction to it. Weeping and wailing about his hard lot won't make it any easier.

I haven't tried very many jobs, because I never wanted to be anything but a farmer, but I've watched a lot of men and women in various positions and situations. My conclusion is that there are advantages and irritations connected with every job. California boasts of its climate and Minnesota boasts of its lakes. Not all the good things are found in one bundle anywhere. It's just our ability to make full use of the advantages we have and take our troubles calmly without enlarging them that makes life a pleasure or a misery. Magnifying our blessings and minimizing our misfortunes will help to bring contentment where ever we are.

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 19, 1949

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Harum Scarum

Where this expression originated, I do not know. The dictionary suggests that it may come from the words hare and scare indicating reckless haste. That's one possibility, but I'm inclined to think that perhaps some Mahammedan Sheik stepped into the ladies' boudoir by mistake and after a quick glance around, he probably left on the run. He might have said, "Harem Scare Um," and I don't blame him.

Of course no mere man can ever hope to understand what makes women tick, but we can make observations from time to time and gasp with awe and wonder at their methods and results. Anyone who has married a woman can relate endless stories concerning illogical peculiarities, common to the sex, and when three additional gals have grown up in the family, the fund of material is enormous. Of course, it is generally unwise to write or even mention such matters, and it is with fear and trembling for the retaliation which this story may provoke that the ensuing evidence is presented. However, old men may be comforted and young men warned thereby, so here goes.

Women, so far as this old farmer has observed them, are all different. For instance, my wife wants everything in its place with such an intense fervor that she has even been known to close the drawer in the kitchen cabinet during the process of wiping dishes, while there are still some articles to go in there. It irks her to see doors ajar, drawers unclosed or clothing scattered. Of course, if she opens them—but that's another story.

Our youngest daughter is not so. She we used to call Shorty is now taller than her mother and old enough to vote so we assume that she has outgrown childish things, but occasionally, when she comes home from the University for a weekend, a relapse

January 19, 1949

occurs. It is of such a relapse that I write. She reached home Saturday evening rather late and prepared for bed after we had retired. The next morning was Sunday and when we entered the bathroom I was tempted to depart hastily before the storm broke. In this case, however, we started laughing and just to prove our point to the guilty party, Mother made a list of what we found on display.

It seems incredible that one young damsel could accomplish such disarray in a single visit. I'm not scared by a pair of sheer sox hung from the towel rack or even an occasional unmentionable on the side of the bath tub, but Shorty must have had a week's supply of everything. I couldn't even name them all, but Mother called off the list and helped with the spelling, so this is what was hung, flung, deposited, draped, displayed, spread, dispersed, distributed, demobilized and strewn from door to bathtub on towel racks, chairs, stools, doorknobs, window sills and ledges.

- Items:
1. Purse, open but full of articles too numerous to mention
 2. Comb
 3. Hand mirror (belongs to Mother's dressing table)
 4. Eyelash curler (That stumped me)
 5. Hair curlers
 6. Deoderant
 7. Bobby pin case (Minus the top. This also belongs to Mother's equipment. Larceny!)
 8. Eyebrow pencil
 9. Mascara
 10. Bandanna handkerchief, red
 11. Panty girdle
 12. Step-ins, 2 pair
 13. Lace petticoat
 14. Wool skirt
 15. Blue sweater
 16. Brassiere (on the tub)

January 19, 1949

17. Wide leather belt
18. Sox, 2 pair
19. Hangers, 2, not in use
20. Stocking case
21. Small coin purse
22. A pile of miscellaneous papers
23. Garters, 1 pair
24. Check book
25. Shoes, 2 pair
26. Anklets, 1 pair, white

How could one girl lug all that stuff in there and scatter it so thoroughly in such a short time? It must take efficiency of a high order to create such unlimited confusion on the way to bed! It's a good thing Mother didn't see all that earlier, or she couldn't have slept a wink, but investigation proved that Shorty was peacefully sleeping in her own bed, oblivious to any unusual circumstances which might disturb her slumber.

She couldn't blame it on her sisters, either. Both are married and away from home. Both of them resemble their mother in demanding strict order in their homes. Mother chuckled all forenoon. "When she has a home of her own, she'll probably be as neat as the others," she said.

Is it any wonder that a man can't understand the why, the what and the wherefore? I sympathize with the old Sheik who grumbled, "Harem Scare-um."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 28, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 26, 1949

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Buildings Need Planning

Even if cost is no consideration, farm buildings benefit by a lot of careful planning before the foundations are laid. Some of it each farm manager must do for himself if the structures are to fit the job and the operation most effectively. Barn plans and house plans can be purchased cheaply, but each situation has certain requirements which may require special adaptations. In addition to all the other trades and professions he must master, a good farmer must be something of an architect and engineer.

Too often, a barn of certain size is chosen and then the prospective owner attempts to arrange the interior so that his stock will all get inside somehow. Sometimes it is a better method to list the stock to be housed and fed, draw out the room needed for each animal and then think about enclosing it. A profitable evening can be spent with a sheet of paper tacked to a board, working out chore patterns.

So much of our time is spent doing chores that any saving of steps makes a big item over a 10-year period. One help in planning is to think through a chore pattern. I come in the door, go to the far end to let in the cows, walk back to close the stanchions, go to the far end to load the silage cart, feed as I come back, return the empty cart, go to the feed room for concentrate, walk the length of the manger to feed, back again to return the basket—you'll almost wear out that concrete feed alley, just walking back and forth.

It can be made even more impressive by sticking some pins at "turn around" places and then stringing thread over the drawing of the feed alley as you visualize the paths you will follow in doing chores. I'm guessing you'll be astonished at the number of times you walk back and forth, empty handed, just to get something at the far end or return it to place.

Now make it a game—for the whole family if they are interested. Number the pins and write out the chore pattern—1 to 2—let in cows

2 to 1—close stanchions

1 to 2-get silage cart

2 to 1-feed silage

1 to 2-return cart

2 to 1 to 3-get grain, and so on. Offer a prize to the one who can "do the chores" with the least effort. It's more difficult than a crossword puzzle. The answer will not be published in next week's paper but the reward is more time for fishing or a better cash balance on the year's operations.

Sometimes a little remodeling or changing can save miles of travel. It's hard to see perhaps in the barn. We get into ruts and it's easier to walk back and forth than to think up a new routine. A floor plan drawn to scale, the pins and the thread, won't look the same and will often suggest a better way of arranging the work to save steps. Just for fun, watch yourself some time to see how many useless things you do, just out of habit. It will take a real struggle to change, too. You'll probably slip many times before you can remember all of the new chore pattern.

After the best floor plan is worked out, it may be difficult to arrange the walls and roof so as to be strong and durable without costing a fortune. Posts have a habit of coming in the wrong places and perhaps your pet floor plan is too wide or too narrow for economical enclosure. You'll have to figure how the water from the roof can be disposed of without making soup of the cattle yard or cutting a gully through the hog lot. On top of all these considerations, most of us want buildings that look respectable and it's always good business to keep the cost down, so that the stock can pay for their shelter. Every building charges you interest, depreciation and repairs. Can your stock earn enough to pay these expenses, plus feed, and leave you something for your labor? It's no fun working hard all summer, just to support a fine barn, when all the children need shoes.

It's a fascinating game that can last a whole winter. Draw it this way, draw it that way, estimate the chore travel and the time difference. Show your pet plan to lumber yard managers or building contractors for their suggestions. I like to study a plan for a year before building.

When your plan is finished, then start fitting it in with the other buildings. Do you have to walk around the machine shed to reach the cow barn? Is the corn crib close to the feed lots? Do you have the buildings arranged to fit an economical work pattern, both summer and winter? Are your lots too big or too small, and is there easy access to pasture? You can't do it all at once, but the extent to which you can use your head to save back work and shoe leather will be reflected in your earnings as a farm manager.

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

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

To all counties

FARM INCOME TAX
FORMS DUE JAN. 15

Farmers don't have the two-months income tax "worry" period that the rest of _____ county folks do -- they must file their declarations by January 15.

While there have been several changes this year which will benefit the taxpayer and reduce the net amount of tax, there are no changes in preparing the farm schedule F. M. 7 or 1040F, according to County Agent _____.

A federal income tax return is required of all farmers whose gross income during 1948 was \$600 or more even though no tax is due, says University Farm Extension Economist J. B. McNulty.

Farmers have two choices for filing returns: (1) they may file complete returns and pay the tax due by January 15, or (2) file an estimate of the tax due (Declaration of estimated income) and pay this estimated tax by January 15, and then file the return and pay any balance due by March 15.

Under the 1948 Revenue Act, the family income can be split with husband and wife reporting their combined income in a joint return which should mean a savings in most cases. McNulty recommends that if a Declaration is made, the farmer and his wife file a joint Declaration.

The fact that a joint Declaration has been made will not stop them from filing separate returns March 15, McNulty explains, but if separate Declarations are made now, they cannot be changed to a joint return in March.

There are certain other alternatives. For example, farm income may be determined on the cash basis or the accrual basis. The cash basis includes only the cash receipts from farm products sold during the year, minus the cash expenses and depreciation costs. The accrual basis takes into account not only the net cash returns, but also inventory changes during the year.

Income tax forms are available from local deputy collectors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
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December 28, 1948

Immediate Release

CROP IMPROVEMENT DAY - JAN. 19

A Crop Improvement Day short course will be held on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus Wednesday, January 19, Ralph Crim, extension agronomist and secretary of the state crop improvement association, said today.

The sessions will be held in the auditorium of the University Farm administration building starting at 9:30 a.m., and ending with an annual banquet at Coffman Memorial Union in the Evening.

The annual business meeting and election of directors of the state group will be held the following morning, (Jan. 20) according to Crim.

The crop improvement day is sponsored by the divisions of agronomy, plant pathology, soils and entomology. All farmers interested in learning more about soil management, crop diseases, weed control and new crop varieties are invited to attend the one-day short course.

A-7092-RR

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University of Minnesota
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FOR RELEASE

Friday, December 31

STATE FARM WAGE RATES UP

Minnesota farm wage rates averaged 9 per cent higher on October 1 than they did a year ago, K. E. Ogren, University of Minnesota agricultural economics assistant, reported today.

The October 1 wage rate was about 22 percent above the United States average, with the state yearly average 275 per cent above the 1935-39 period.

Wages paid on Minnesota farms on October 1, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, were as follows: \$117 per month with board; \$148 per month without board; \$7.20 per day with board; and \$8.80 per day without board.

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FOR RELEASE
Friday December 31

1948 FARM INCOME SECOND HIGHEST

Minnesota farmers took a slight cut in net income for the year just ending, but still had the second highest sales record in state history.

"Net income received by farm operators in Minnesota in 1948 appears to have been between 5 and 10 percent less than the record high of 1947," University of Minnesota agricultural economist Warren C. Waite said today in the annual official farm financial report.

Sales this year are estimated at 1.3 billion dollars -- about four times the average of the five prewar years, 1935-39. An additional 90 million dollars worth of farm produce was used in home consumption. Ten million came from government payments, bringing the gross agricultural receipts to \$1,397,000,000 for the year.

The farm operators had 716 million left after taxes, rent, hired labor, interest on mortgages, and other expenses were paid. Their share in 1935-39 was 162 million.

While incomes came down, farm costs crept upward. "Costs have increased steadily over the last ten years and are now at the highest level in history," Waite reports. They are now approximately three times the average of the prewar years.

"These slightly lower receipts and mounting costs account for the 5 to 10 percent drop in net income," Waite said.

The outstanding feature of farm production during the year was the huge yield of the major crops. Corn, soybean and flax crops were the largest ever harvested, with oats and potato yields the second largest.

Livestock numbers are down slightly, but the rate of production per cow was the highest on record. Hens laid a near-record number of eggs. Prices received by farmers declined during the year--they averaged about six/sevenths as much at the close of the year as at its beginning, with the most drastic break appearing last February.

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Immediate Release

BUY APPROVED VARIETY OATS

"Stick to the recommended varieties when buying seed oats," Minnesota farmers were today advised by Ward Marshall, seed registrar of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at University Farm.

There are three varieties, of the five recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, now available -- Bonda, Clinton and Mindo. A sufficient supply of high quality seed of each is available at reasonable prices to meet state demands, according to Marshall.

He warned against buying "escape" strains of oats from farm-to-farm canvassers. A considerable number of these varieties, increased from escapes of strains included in state yield trials, are being offered at high prices throughout the state, he reports.

These varieties are no better, and perhaps inferior to those approved by official agencies. They are not endorsed by State or Federal agencies and farmers should not be taken in by such terms as "parent seedstock," "limited supply," and "initial introduction."

Marshall recommends that farmers check the 1948 Certified Seed Directory for names of growers producing Minnesota certified seed, and then "consider all the facts before purchasing seed oats."

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Immediate Release

TIPS ON GOOD BUYS AT WHITE SALES

Homemakers who are looking for good buys in sheets and pillow cases during January white sales should know something about thread count and select the type that will best meet their needs.

That advice was given today by Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Sheets and pillow cases are either muslin or percale. Muslin is heavier because of the thicker yarn and is woven with fewer threads to the square inch. Percale, made of finer yarns, is woven with more threads to each square inch. It is lightweight, feels smooth and soft.

Before buying, always check the type number on sheets and pillow cases, Miss Miller suggested. The type number indicates the number of threads to each square inch before bleaching.

The most durable types of muslin sheets include the heavyweight muslin known as type 140, containing not less than 140 threads to each square inch; and type 128, a mediumweight muslin containing not less than 128 threads to each square inch. Since the latter gives good service at fairly low cost, it is widely used for everyday household service. Type 140 is the sturdiest, longest-wearing muslin and is smoother in texture than type 128. It is also the highest-priced muslin.

Type 112 is a lightweight muslin containing not less than 112 threads to each square inch. It is for limited household service, though it wears well considering its low price. Back-filled muslin, which is lowest in cost, has no type identification. It is loosely woven, containing fewer than 112 threads to each square inch. When it is laundered, excess starch washes out, leaving the sheet sleazy.

The finest quality and highest-priced percale contains not less than 200 threads to each square inch. Sheets of this quality are made of all combed yarns and are luxuriously smooth to the touch, and light and soft in texture, though they rumple easily. Type 180 percale contains not less than 180 threads to each square inch, is lightweight, durable and smooth. Sheets of this quality are easy to launder and economical at laundry pound rates.

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Immediate Release

FARMERS MUST FILE DECLARATION OR RETURN BY JAN. 15

Farmers were reminded today that a declaration of estimated income or a completed return must be filed by January 15, 1949, for payment of federal income taxes.

If a declaration is made, it is advisable for husband and wife to file a joint declaration in all cases, according to Glen Myers, assistant agricultural extension specialist in farm management at the University of Minnesota.

Myers explained that even though a joint declaration has been made, husband and wife may still file separate returns March 15. However, if separate declarations are sent in now, it will not be permissible to change to a joint return in filing the final return.

Whether a completed return or a declaration is filed by January 15, the full amount of the tax must accompany the tax forms sent to the collector, Myers said.

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Immediate Release

STATE INSPECTORS HOLD EGG MELTING

Neighboring states are "eyeing" the new Minnesota egg grading law, Frank Santo, regional egg grading supervisor, told Minnesota Dairy and Food Inspectors at University Farm Wednesday.

"Several state legislatures are contemplating action similar to that of Minnesota within their own states," he told the group of dairy and food inspectors during their three-day conference at University Farm.

The conference, sponsored jointly by the State Department of Agriculture and University Farm research and extension workers, was devoted primarily to discussions of egg quality, and to rules and regulations relating to the enforcement of the new egg law. The inspectors spent a part of their time in egg candling and grading practice.

One problem the inspectors will face in carrying out the grading standards will be the seasonal variations in egg quality, it was pointed out. A decided drop in egg quality occurs between May 15 and June 15, with another seasonal quality problem showing up in the fall when blood spots and double yolks occur more frequently in bullet eggs.

The egg law, drawn up by the state Department of Agriculture last fall, put new, uniform purchasing and consumer egg grade standards into effect for Minnesota producers and distributors.

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Immediate Release

BOYS WIN TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

Harlan Froelich, Belview, Redwood County, and Edward Zappe, Browerville, Todd County, were named winners in a tractor servicing demonstration, held during the final session of the tractor maintenance ~~short~~ course at University Farm, ^{farmers} it was announced today.

"This team was outstanding in that they gave a very complete demonstration on the servicing of the front wheel bearings," Glenn Priekett, ^{dist. 4-H leader} assistant state 4-H club leader, said. The boys demonstrated how to properly service and maintain the front wheels of a farm tractor in competition with other teams made up from the 45 Rural Youth and 4-H club boys, who made up this year's short course group.

The demonstrations were a ~~definite~~ part of ^a the three-day training course. The boys, ~~who were originally~~ picked to attend the ~~school~~ on the basis of their leadership ability, ^{will} ~~must~~ now conduct schools and demonstrations in their home counties to teach other rural youth how to get the best service from their machines.

The University farm short course, ~~which~~ drew its attendants from southern and eastern counties, ^{is the first of} was one of three held ~~each~~ year to give older rural youth instruction in tractor care. Cooperating with the 4-H club office, were university agricultural engineers and a number of industrial organizations.

Funds for the course were furnished by Standard Oil Company (of Indiana). Assisting in the instruction were specialists from Minneapolis Moline, Northwest Tractor and Equipment, John Deere, Allis Chalmers, Massey Harris, Case and International Harvester ^{and} machinery companies.

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