

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 3, 1950

To all counties  
(Filler for your column)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from your                    \*  
\*                    County                    Agent                    \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Agricultural economists see a drop coming in land prices, which may take the profit out of cropping marginal land. One way to make such areas pay their way, says Marvin Smith, U Farm assistant extension forester, is to grow Christmas trees. Advice on recommended spacing, kinds of trees, and where to get them is available from this office or by writing the Extension Forester, University Farm.

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. George D. Scarseth, director of research for the American Farm Research Association, will open this year's Farm and Home Week program with a talk on soil building at the first assembly Tuesday noon, Jan. 31. A former Trempealeau county, Wisconsin farm boy, Scarseth is well known for his promotion of efficient farm production, and for his forceful, humorous talks.

The four-day Farm and Home Week will continue through Feb. 3.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lower egg supports don't spell the end for \_\_\_\_\_ county farm flock producers. But they are going to force flock owners, both here and throughout the state, to do a better job of managing their hens. Cora Cooke, University Farm extension poultry specialist, recommends ordering spring chicks now. Get good quality chicks and get them early. Cull the present flock. Get rid of free boarders. Feed remaining birds balanced rations to keep them producing at maximum levels.

\*\*\*\*\*

-rr-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 3, 1950

To all counties

CARE CUTS RISK,  
SAFETY MAN SAYS

Minnesota homes are proving as dangerous as state highways, Glenn Prickett, University Farm safety specialist, said today.

During last October, 62 persons died from motor vehicle accidents. An equal number died from mishaps in the home, Prickett reported.

The figures, from the Minnesota department of health, also show farmers need to be more careful of the hazards in their work, he said.

The report lists 18 fatal accidents on the job in October. Of these occupational accidents, 13 were incurred by persons working in agriculture.

Farming is a dangerous job, but Prickett says too many farmers lose their lives needlessly. Most farm hazards can be seen and accidents avoided by careful use of equipment and tools.

Here's a farm safety calendar for January gotten together by Prickett and County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Beware of monoxide gas. Open your garage doors and stay outside when warming up the tractor or car.
2. Watch for slippery steps and platforms around buildings, and ice-coated pedals on the tractor.
3. Be careful when using an axe. Axes cause more accidents than any other tool.
4. Keep clear of the saw blade, belts and pulleys when working around the buzz saw. Clean the buzz saw platform of ice, snow and mud. Wear snug clothing and leather gloves. Work at the side and never extend arms across the saw. Whenever possible, use guards to protect the saw and pulleys.
5. Watch for accident hazards in the home. Keep stairways well-lighted and clear of toys, tools, and other objects. Have hand rails on stairways and basement and porch steps.

-OS-

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 3, 1950

To all counties

HAUL MANURE  
THIS WINTER

Putting plant food in the soil may not be the only advantage in spreading manure on plowed crop land this year.

If the winter is an open one, manure spread on corn or small grain ground may hold some top soil from blowing away. Applied at recommended rates of 8 to 12 loads to the acre, manure will stop a lot of wind erosion, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Even with snow, barnyard manure will add a lot of good plant food to the soil. Phosphorous, nitrogen and potash, all necessary plant nutrients, are contained in manure in such form that plants can get them out of the soil easily.

To get the most out of manure, E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at University Farm, recommends direct spreading from barn to field. This method makes use of liquid nutrients. It will also save time by having the job out of the way by spring when farmers are anxious to begin seedbed preparation.

For most Minnesota soils, Duncan says some superphosphate should be added to manure to build up the phosphorous content. One 12-quart pail to each spreader load will bring manure up to where it compares with a 10-20-10 commercial fertilizer, he says.

Calcium sulphate in superphosphate stabilizes the nitrogen in barnyard manure. For this reason, the soils specialist says, triple superphosphate is not as good as 0-20-0 for stabilizing the nitrogen in manure.

If manure can't be hauled out now, forming the top of the pile into a cap will help prevent leaching of nutrients from stacks in the open.

-OS-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 3, 1950

To all counties

CHANGE IN FARM  
INCOME TAX TIME

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers have only a few days left  
to prepare their 1949 income tax reports.

For those who haven't completed the job, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
lists these main points of consideration:

There are no changes from last year in the income tax forms, rates,  
or information needed to compute the net farm profit.

However, there is one new provision. According to a recent law,  
a farmer who is on the calendar year basis may file his 1949 income tax  
return and pay the total tax owed by Jan. 31, 1950.

Or, he may follow the old system of making a declaration of estimated  
tax and pay that amount by Jan. 15, then file his final return by March 15.

The provisions of the new bill apply only to farmers, \_\_\_\_\_  
said. For one to be classified as a farmer, at least two-thirds of his  
gross income must come from farming.

Every person whose gross income during the year was \$600 or more must  
file a return even though no tax may be due. For farmers, gross income  
includes total income from all sources.

-rr-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 3, 1950

To all counties  
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

HERE ARE GUIDES  
TO GET THE BEST  
BUYS IN SHEETS

Be sure to get good quality in the sheets you buy if you plan to take advantage of January white sales. That advice comes from Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_, who stresses the importance of having the facts before buying.

These check points, given by Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota will guide \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers in getting good buys in sheets:

. Thread count. Thread count means the number of threads per square inch and has been adopted as a designation of various types of sheets. The higher the thread count, the higher the durability, but muslin sheets must be compared with muslin and percale with percale.

Type 140 is heavy weight muslin, a good choice for all-round service. Type 128 is medium weight. Finest quality and highest priced percale contains not less than 200 threads of fine combed yarn to the square inch. Muslin sheets are less expensive more durable and muss less easily than percale, but percale sheets have smooth, luxurious feel, are light to handle in the laundry and dry easily.

. Sizing. Too much sizing or starch will mean a sleazy sheet when it is laundered. Lowest-cost sheets, with no type identification, have a great deal of sizing or filling. To test for sizing, rub a corner of the sheet over dark material. A great deal of shedding means excessive sizing.

. Shrinkage. Consult the label to see whether the sheet has been treated for shrink resistance. If not, expect about 5 inches of shrinkage in length.

. Size. Buy sheets large enough. The most satisfactory length is 108 inches, to allow adequate tuck-in at the bottom and ample turnover to protect blankets at the top. For a double bed, most homemakers prefer a width of 81 inches.

. Construction of selvage and hems. Stitches in hems should be small and even, about 14 to an inch. Selvages should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide and closely woven.

-jbn-

---

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  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 4, 1950

Immediate Release

#### BRITISH MAY DEVELOP "U" TYPE HOG

British agricultural scientists may start soon to develop a lean-type hog patterned after the famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2.

Back this week from a combined vacation and speaking tour in Europe, L. M. Winters, University of Minnesota professor of animal husbandry, said audiences in England were very much interested in his remarks about the streamlined Minnesota swine.

Winters described the methods used at the University of Minnesota to develop the fast-gaining swine breeds in a series of four talks in England and Scotland.

No program has been started in England to produce a specialized hog, Winters said, but British scientists are toying with the idea.

The University swine specialist was honored in London by the Worshipful Company of Butchers, an organization dating back to the guild system of 1000 A.D.

The British group presented Winters with a hand-painted scroll honoring him for contributions to the meat industry.

A-7640-OS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 4, 1950

Immediate Release

### 175 TALKS DURING FARM-HOME WEEK

Over 175 discussions, meetings and assemblies will be presented Minnesota and North-Central farmers, homemakers and townspeople when they attend Farm and Home Week at University Farm the last of this month.

There will be 160 talks on farming and homemaking during the four-day week, which has been scheduled for Jan. 31 thru Feb. 3. Eight general assemblies, featuring outstanding regional and national authorities, will be held.

Ten livestock breed associations will hold meetings during the week.

Dr. George D. Scarseth, research director for the American Farm Research Association, Lafayette, Ind., will open the annual week with a talk on soil building. Former head of the agronomy department at Purdue university, Scarseth is widely recognized as a soil scientist and agricultural research consultant. He will speak at the Tuesday noon assembly.

Other key-note assembly speakers include Dr. O. B. Jesness, University agricultural economics chief, Dr. Esther McGinnis, director of the Merrill Palmer homemaking school, Detroit, Mich., Dr. J. G. Hays, Michigan State College extension dairyman, and Dr. L. M. Winters, University livestock breeding authority.

This will be the forty-eighth year for the University Farm event. There is no fee and the program is open to all, according to J. O. Christianson, agricultural short course director.

A-7641-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 4, 1950

Immediate release

#### INSTITUTES BEGIN THIS MONTH

Annual institutes for nearly 10,000 local adult and junior leaders of 4-H clubs in Minnesota begin this month and will be held in every county, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Leaders attending the one-day meetings will be given helps in more effective leadership. Bernard Beadle, Osgood Magnuson and H. A. Pfughoeft, district 4-H club supervisors, Carol Sanstead, Mary Anderson and Gwendolyn Malum, state 4-H club agents, will be principal speakers.

Institutes scheduled for January are: January 6, International Falls, St. James, Benson; January 7, Grand Rapids, Litchfield; January 9, Bemidji and Nary; January 10, Park Rapids, Olivia; January 11, Hutchinson, Winona, Cass Lake; January 12, Pine River, Caledonia, Belgrade; January 13, St. Cloud, Preston; January 14, Rochester; January 16, Moorhead; January 17, Fergus Falls, Faribault, Brainerd; January 18, Little Falls, Foley, Henning; January 19, Wadena, Austin; January 20, Aitkin, Long Prairie, Owatonna; January 23, Willmar; January 24, Hibbing, Fairmont, Newfolden; January 25, Hallock, Virginia; January 26, Duluth, Mankato, Roseau; January 27, Mahnomen, Waseca.

The institutes will continue through March. They have already been held for Dakota, Cottonwood, Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties.

A-7642-JBN



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 4, 1950

Immediate Release

#### LOWER EGG PRICES CALL FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT

Minnesota farm-flock owners must improve their laying hen management practices if they are to keep on making money under the lower egg support prices recently announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Balanced feeding and careful management to step up production efficiency were called for today by Cora Cooke, University Farm extension poultry specialist, to meet a new farm support price of 25 cents a dozen for eggs, announced for January and February in Minnesota.

Miss Cooke doesn't recommend selling a good laying flock or putting hens on short rations.

"Good managers can still sell above cost with a flock producing at a 70 per cent level," she said. "The man who pays for his feed with 40 per cent production has little to fear from the lower price support."

The new egg support was announced by the Department of Agriculture on Dec. 21, 1949. A 37-cent national level was set. It represents about 75 per cent of parity under the Agricultural Act of 1949. Purpose behind the support decline from last year, according to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannon, is to help move more eggs into consumer channels and reduce government buying and storage.

A state price support of about 25-27 cents for eggs at the farm would follow the pattern set last year, according to Max K. Hinds, University Farm extension economist.

Supports act as a price floor, however, and farm prices of good quality eggs need not necessarily drop to the levels as set. Prices paid Minnesota farmers for the first 11 months of 1949, figured on mid-month prices, averaged five cents a dozen above the 35 cent support, Hinds pointed out.

A-7643-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 4, 1950

Immediate release

#### EXTENSION NUTRITIONIST RETIRES

Retirement of Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, was announced today by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota agricultural extension service. She had been extension nutritionist since 1928.

Well known throughout Minnesota, Miss Blair did a great deal during her career to further the teaching of nutrition to rural people.

She began her work with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in 1923 as home agent in Blue Earth and Brown counties. Previous to that time she was supervisor of nutrition in the schools on the island of Mani, Hawaii, for a year and a half. She also taught home economics in Centralia and Marion, Illinois, and was home agent in McHenry county, Illinois, and Marion county, West Virginia.

A graduate of the University of Illinois, she has done graduate work at Columbia and Cornell universities.

A-7644-JBN

\* \* \* \* \*

#### U GRAD WINS CONTEST

Bryant Calrow, University of Minnesota graduate, recently won a \$500 prize for the best suggestion in a new-idea contest sponsored by Golden States Creameries, California.

Calrow, a former St. Paul resident, majored in dairy products while attending the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. He is now production foreman for the California concern.

A-7645-OS

#### WHOLE HAM IS THRIFTY BUY

Buying a whole ham is usually a more thrifty practice than buying it in portions, particularly if the family is fond of ham, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Price per pound of center cut ham steaks is generally <sup>so much</sup> higher than for the whole ham that a consumer pays for the shank and butt ends anyway, Miss Rowe said. On the other hand, if the whole ham is purchased, very often the butcher will slice it, leaving the center cuts in the thickness desired, which may be anything from 2 inches for a roast down to a quarter of an inch for quick broiling. The ham and butt ends may be used in soup, for boiled dinners or in a variety of other ways.

A whole baked ham is especially appropriate fare for company dinners. It is the answer to the carver's prayer, especially if it has been boned at the butcher shop. For festive appearance, score the surface in diamonds, pat on a liberal coating of light brown sugar mixed with a seasoning of mustard and place a whole clove in each diamond, Miss Rowe suggests. Roast the ham uncovered.

After the center slices have been cut and served, hot for one meal and cold for the next, there are many uses for the scraps and leftovers. In fact, Miss Rowe declares, if the homemaker turns her cooking skill and imagination loose, it's easy to get full value out of a 10 or 12 pound ham.

Finely chopped, leftover ham makes an excellent extender for scrambled eggs. Ground and seasoned with salad dressing, it is a good sandwich spread. It is also a flavor variant in meat patties or meat loaf. The bones and even a small amount of the skin will give a smoky, meaty flavor to bean or split pea soup. A few pieces of the trimmed-off fat are appropriate additions to baked beans in place of salt pork.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 5, 1950

Immediate Release

#### FARM-HOME WEEK BREAKFAST TALKS TO CONTINUE

The popular Farm and Home Week breakfast talks, carried on a number of years by University President Emeritus W. C. Coffey, will be continued by J. O. Christianson.

Christianson, agricultural short course director and superintendent of the School of Agriculture, will present talks three of the four days of the annual University Farm event.

Dates for the 48th annual Farm and Home Week have been set for Jan. 31 - Feb. 3. All divisions at University Farm are cooperating to bring over 175 discussions on current agricultural developments to Minnesota farmers and homemakers.

In addition to the breakfast talk assemblies, campus visitors will be brought together each noon for a talk by an outstanding agricultural authority. A program on educational entertainment is planned for each evening. T. W. Larimore will play organ melodies at the assemblies.

A-7647-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 5, 1950

Immediate Release

#### AUSTRALIAN TO U FARM

Dr. J. R. A. McMillan, dean of agriculture, Sydney university, Sydney, Australia, will visit the University of Minnesota department of agriculture on Jan. 10 - 11.

Dr. McMillan, a delegate to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization conference, will confer with University Farm scientists on flax "pasm" resistant strains and cereal breeding.

He will meet with Drs. H. K. Hayes, agronomy division chief, E. C. Stakman, plant pathology division chief, and J. O. Culbertson, agronomist. "Pasm" is the common name for a disease affecting flax stems which reduces yield.

Dr. McMillan will go from University Farm to Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. He comes here from North Dakota State College, Fargo, N. D.

A-7648-RR

#### BAKED PEARS FOR WINTER MEALS

Plentiful supplies of winter pears during January at reasonable prices suggest many possibilities for their use in family meals.

Baked pears deserve a place on the menu as a welcome change from the usual heavy desserts of the holidays. They are easy to prepare and serve, relatively inexpensive and are delicious.

Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives these directions for preparing them:

Select firm pears of any winter variety now found on the market. Wash, remove blossom end and blemishes and, if pears are very large, cut in half and core. Remove about one-third of the skin so that a little sugar will stick to the flesh. Roll them in sugar. Very little sugar is needed.

Put the sugared pears in a baking dish, cover and bake at 325° - 350°F. for half to three-quarters of an hour or until tender. Serve warm, with coffee cream, whipped cream or a rich custard sauce.

Pears hold their shape better than apples and do not pop open when baked. Baking covered is important to prevent wrinkling of the skin. No water is needed, though three or four tablespoons may be added if desired.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 10, 1950

Immediate Release

#### FARM-HOME WEEK PROGRAMS

Printed programs for Farm and Home Week, annual agriculture and homemaking conference and open house at University Farm, are about ready for distribution, J. O. Christianson, short course director, reported today.

The programs are expected to be completed and the first of them in the mail by the last of this week. Some 15,000 will be sent farmers, county agents, vocational agricultural instructors and former registrants in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and North and South Dakota.

Dates for Farm and Home Week are Jan. 31 - Feb. 3. This will be the forty-eighth holding of the four-day event.

Christianson lists a full afternoon's discussion on corn borer control as one top feature of the week. Others will include discussions on irrigation, poultry, child care and beekeeping. Combination sessions on forage production and utilization, soils, pastures and livestock make up additional features.

This year's general assembly programs will feature George D. Scarseth, American Farm Research Association, Dr. Esther McGinnis, Merrill-Palmer homemaking school, J. G. Hays, Michigan State College dairyman, and well-known University Farm authorities O. B. Jesness and L. M. Winters.

Farmers and townspeople wanting programs can get them by writing the Short Course office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Christianson said.

A-7650-RR

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 10 1950

To all counties  
(Filler for your column)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from your                    \*  
\*                    County            Agent                    \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

With early spring pigs due to begin arriving soon, it's time to think about getting farrowing pens scrubbed and disinfected. If you use portable hog houses, get them onto clean lots. Get electric brooders and heat lamps installed and in working order. Make sure they are firmly nailed in so the sow can't get to the element. Protect the lamp against contact with pigs or straw. Fasten the electric cord so the sow can't chew it. Don't overload circuits.

\* \* \* \* \*

Stop by the Extension Office, if you haven't gotten a Farm and Home Week program. Or you can get one by writing the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1. Farm and Home Week starts Tuesday, Jan. 31 and runs through Friday, Feb. 3.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't hesitate to use benzene hexachloride for chicken lice because of possible "musty" flavor on eggs. U. S. Department of Agriculture studies show painting roosts with a 1 per cent BHC gamma isomer suspension has no effect on the taste of either eggs or poultry meat. But it sure gets the lice. One simple inexpensive treatment in the fall was completely effective all winter, in the tests.

\* \* \* \* \*

There's not too much time left to get seed cleaned. Ward Marshall, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, recommends that certified growers get seed cleaned now so certification can be completed.

It's a good idea to get seed cleaned and tested whether you're a certified grower or not. If you know the germination percentage, you'll know what rates to seed at. If the seed has been cleaned, you won't be planting weeds.

-rr-



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 10 1950

To all counties

---

NOTE TO AGENTS: A supply of the Farm and Home Week programs will be mailed you by Wednesday, Jan. 18, according to present plans.

---

FARM-HOME WEEK  
PROGRAMS HERE

Farm and Home Week programs are now available in the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today.

The programs arrived this week from the Short Course office at University Farm. They list every one of the 160 morning and afternoon discussion topics to be given between Tuesday noon, Jan. 31, and Friday afternoon, Feb. 3.

All the talks, along with the 10 general assemblies and the 8 livestock meetings, are listed by hour under the four Farm and Home Week days. They are on one big page to help University Farm visitors quickly find the discussions they want. Names of speakers are listed right behind topics.

As a further convenience all talks related to one subject, such as forage crop production, are lumped under a general heading and will be presented in one location. That way, farmers and homemakers can get all their questions on one subject answered without moving around. Or, they can listen to one talk, then switch to another meeting for another topic. Homemakers may that way hear about new fabrics the first part of Tuesday afternoon, then listen to a talk on home freezers later.

Other accommodations have been taken care of also, to make Farm and Home Week a regular winter vacation. Arrangements are being made for eating places, handling mail from home, and for evening entertainment after the daily sessions are over.

There's one thing that can't be taken care of by University Farm, though. That's housing. \_\_\_\_\_ says to write immediately to a Twin-City hotel for rooms. Be sure to include the number coming, when you will arrive, and how long you plan to stay.

-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.

KITCHEN FLOOR  
COVERINGS OF  
MANY TYPES

\_\_\_\_\_ county families who have included kitchen remodeling in their plans for 1950 will profit by investigating carefully various types of floor coverings before buying, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many new types of floor coverings are on the market, not all of them practical for kitchens. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these tips on floor coverings homemakers may want to check before making their selection:

- Inlaid linoleum gives excellent wear, is medium in cost and makes an attractive flooring, especially when coved. Care should be used in selecting a pattern that will be satisfactory for a long time and a color that will be suitable even though the kitchen color scheme is changed. Marbleized patterns in medium tones seem to show least soil.

- Felt base linoleum is cheap in cost and suitable for temporary situations. However, patterns wear off quickly.

- Rubber tile is not usually recommended for kitchens because grease may cause color to soften. It is well adapted to other rooms because it is of high quality, well designed, will take hard wear and does not dent. It is expensive.

- Asphalt tile is suitable where there is cement flooring. It shows dents from furniture and may crack. Price is average.

- Linotile is very substantial and has proved excellent for kitchens. It consists of linoleum blocks of high-grade texture and coloring. It wears well if not over-washed and if it is properly waxed with self-polishing wax.

- Carolon plastic, very new on the market, resembles linotile or rubber tile in texture. It is durable and attractive but cost is high.

- Vinylite plastic resembles linoleum and comes in strips 6 feet wide. Cost and durability are about the same as for inlaid linoleum. Usually marbleized, it has a wax-like finish.

-jbn-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 10 1950

To all counties

LOWER EGG SUPPORT  
CALLS FOR BETTER  
FLOCK MANAGEMENT

State egg support prices of 25-27 cents a dozen don't mean the end of profits for Minnesota poultry raisers.

Lower supports do mean, however, that farm flock owners must improve management practices to keep poultry returns at the top level. Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, said today at University Farm.

Selling a flock of good layers or cutting down their feed to meet January and February supports of 25 cents a dozen could be a costly mistake, according to Miss Cooke.

Feed cost will be the main expense for \_\_\_\_\_ county flock owners for the remainder of this year's production period. As Miss Cooke puts it, "Before deciding to sell the hens it would be wise to figure how much a day's feed is costing and how many eggs are needed to pay for a day's feed."

"Good managers can still sell above cost with 70 eggs a day for each 100 hens in the flock," she said. "The man who pays for his feed with 40 per cent production has little to fear from present lower supports."

A new U. S. egg support of 37 cents a dozen was announced Dec. 21, 1949. This national average represents about 75 per cent of parity under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

While the action contributes still more to the 15 per cent decline recorded last year in farm income, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan said he lowered the price to help move more eggs into frying pans and reduce government buying and storage.

(more)

---

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.

Add 1 - Improve egg management to meet lower supports

A Minnesota support of 25-27 cents a dozen for eggs at the farm would follow a pattern set last year, according to Max K. Hinds, University Farm economist.

During most of last year, national supports were 10 cents a dozen above state prices of 35 cents a dozen to farmers.

Good quality eggs should bring prices well above the supports as set, Hinds emphasized. Supports act as a floor by taking surplus low quality eggs off the market.

He pointed out that for the first 11 months of 1949, mid-month prices paid to Minnesota farmers were 5 cents a dozen above the 35 cent support.

To produce high quality eggs at a profit, Miss Cooke and County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ recommend rigid culling of non-layers, continued good feeding, and marketing eggs by grade.

By keeping more cracked, stained, and dirty eggs at home, local farmers can send more grade A eggs to market. Plenty of nesting room and clean litter will reduce cracking and keep eggs cleaner.

"Good feeding is always important," they said. "Keeping the hens without proper feeding means a loss in lowered production."

Selling the flock because of lower supports could be costly too. "Disposing of pullets raised last year may end all chances of making a profit on them," Miss Cooke said.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 10 1950

To all counties

FOR: HOME AGENTS

WOMEN'S PROGRAM  
PLANNED FOR FARM  
AND HOME WEEK

Special programs for women in practically every phase of homemaking have been planned for the University of Minnesota's forty-eighth annual Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 31, February 1, 2 and 3, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Programs will include something for homemakers of all age groups and interests. Family life and personal relationships will be emphasized at many of the sessions. New fabrics on the market, home laundry problems, foods and nutrition, housing and home furnishings are other topics to be discussed.

Of particular interest to mothers will be the talks by an authority on child development and parent education, Dr. Esther McGinnis, director of the Merrill Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan, and former member of the University of Minnesota staff. She will speak to homemakers Thursday afternoon (Feb. 2) on "Tasks of Adolescence" and will address both men and women at the noon assembly program on "Shared Homemaking."

Family reading interests and problems in heredity are other subjects which will appeal to mothers. Movies on family relationships will also be shown at several sessions.

Since farm and home improvement is a major concern of many rural people, discussions on home planning and home furnishing will occupy an important place on the program. Attention will be given to home lighting, shopping for home furnishings, curtains and draperies and choosing major household equipment.

\_\_\_\_\_ county women who attend Farm and Home Week are not restricted to attending classes in homemaking, however. \_\_\_\_\_ points out that there will be sessions devoted to poultry raising, beekeeping and gardening for those interested. A special program on 4-H club work has been arranged for adults who are serving as 4-H leaders.

In addition to the specialized classes, general assembly programs are scheduled for each noon and evening, featuring entertainment programs and outstanding speakers.

-jbn-

---

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  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 10, 1950

Immediate Release

#### CONSUMERS WANT LEAN PORK

Albert Lea--Hog raisers must tailor their pork chops to consumer specifications if they are to hold swine production at its present income level, a Minnesota extension livestock specialist told county agents here Tuesday.

"Farmers have to raise a product the consumer wants if they wish to expand, or even continue their income from hogs," H. G. Zavoral, University Farm, told the extension agents from Minnesota and Iowa.

"A 225 to 240 pound live hog best meets this demand," he said.

Restaurants and housewives don't like fat cuts from 300 pound animals. One restaurant owner told Zavoral "pork shrinks too much to be profitable." Several women said pork they purchased was "at least one-third fat," he reported.

Hog raising is a billion dollar industry for Iowa and returns about one-third that amount to Minnesota producers. It is the largest single source of agricultural income in both states.

During his talk at the seventh annual Extension Livestock Conference for southern Minnesota and northern Iowa county agents, Zavoral also pointed out that the largest and most economical weight gains are made on animals between 175 and 250 pounds.

The conference is held each winter by Wilson and Co., meat packers, to bring county agents up to date on livestock prospects for the coming year.

A-7651-RR

## GUIDES TO GOOD BUYS IN SHEETS

January white sales offer many bargains, but homemakers who want to be sure of getting good buys should be equipped with information on what constitutes quality, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Miller gives these check points as guides to getting good buys in sheets;

- Thread count. Thread count means the number of threads per square inch and has been adopted as a designation of various types of sheets.

Type 140, with 140 threads to the square inch, is heavy-weight muslin, a good choice for all-round service. Type 128 is medium weight. Finest quality and highest priced percale contains not less than 200 threads of fine combed yarn to the square inch. Muslin sheets are less expensive, more durable and muss less easily than percale, but percale sheets have a smooth, luxurious feel, are light to handle in the laundry and dry easily.

- Sizing. Too much sizing or starch will mean a sleazy sheet when it is laundered. Lowest-cost sheets, with no type identification, have a great deal of sizing or filling. To test for sizing, rub a corner of the sheet over something dark. A great deal of shedding means excessive sizing.

- Shrinkage. Consult the label to see whether the sheet has been treated for shrink resistance. If not, expect about 5 inches of shrinkage in length.

- Size. Buy sheets large enough. The most satisfactory length is 108 inches to allow adequate tuck-in at the bottom and ample turnover to protect blankets at the top. For a double bed, most homemakers prefer a width of 81 inches.

- Construction of selvage and hems. Stitches in hems should be small and even, about 14 to an inch. Selvages should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide and closely woven.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 10, 1950

Immediate Release

#### U SPECIALIST TO STUDY LAMB MARKETING

Minnesota sheep raisers may soon be getting new information to help them do a better job of marketing.

University of Minnesota Extension Marketing Specialist George N. Wisdom will study lamb buying and slaughtering methods on a tour of eastern marketing and processing centers beginning in Chicago, Jan. 15.

The trip will include stops in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. Wisdom will be with a group of livestock producers and meat packers tracing slaughter lambs from the time the animals arrive in stockyards until the lamb chops are put on sale in a retail store.

Expenses of the trip are paid by Swift & Company, a meat packing firm.

A-7653-OS

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DATE SET FOR LIVESTOCK GROUP MEET

The organization that keeps track of Minnesota No. 1, No. 2 and Montana No. 1 hogs will meet this month in St. Paul.

Nearly 30 states will be represented when members of the Inbred Livestock Registry Association convene Jan. 19 at the Lowry Hotel, according to L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota.

Winters, who developed the Minnesota lean-type swine breeds, is secretary-treasurer of the association.

The one-day program will include a talk by E. C. Stalman, plant pathology head at the University, a round table discussion on marketing hogs by carcass grade, and a banquet, Winters said.

Some 700 herd owners of Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 type hogs are registered with the association.

A-7654-OS



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 10, 1950

Immediate Release

#### FARM PEOPLE USE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

Farmers and their wives are making more and more use of services for better living offered by agricultural extension services, state and national leaders reported today.

Highlights of last year's work, including the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, were summarized by M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers' growing interest in soil conservation, pasture improvement and livestock farming reflect increased concern about surplus crops, Wilson said.

Farm women across the nation are becoming more interested in better selection of household furnishings and clothing, good buying of foods, freezing foods for storage, home sewing and the problems of child development and guidance, according to Wilson's report.

Minnesota's 91 county agricultural agents also report mounting interest in soil conservation and grassland improvement practices, according to Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

The state has 59 county home agents who help rural womenfolk improve living conditions.

The national report also showed that the number of boys and girls engaged in 4-H club work has increased more than 11 per cent since 1947.

Seventy-seven part or full-time 4-H club agents assist local leaders with project problems in Minnesota.

Extension agents are employed cooperatively by their counties, the extension service of the state agricultural colleges, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

States and counties contributed 52 per cent of about 67 million dollars expended on extension services last year.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 12, 1950

\*\*\*\*\*  
For Release  
SUNDAY, JAN. 15  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### U AGRONOMIST TO BE HONORED

One of the originators of Thatcher wheat, a variety grown around the world today, will be honored at a dinner in Minneapolis Wednesday evening (Jan. 18).

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the University of Minnesota agronomy division, will be given a scroll by two crop improvement associations "in appreciation of contributions made to crop production and its market value."

The honor will be bestowed jointly by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and the Northwest Crop Improvement Association. Presentation will be by Stanley Folsom, Minneapolis, a director of the Minnesota association.

Long recognized for his contributions to plant breeding, Dr. Hayes and his co-workers developed Thatcher wheat in 1934 to withstand stem rust.

The year after it was first distributed to growers, a serious rust epidemic struck fields throughout the wheat growing areas. Other varieties broke over and failed to produce full, plump kernels. Thatcher stood and yielded well. Today, 17 million acres are grown in the United States and Canada alone.

Often called the dean of corn breeders, Dr. Hayes has worked on hybrid corn since first coming to University Farm in 1915. Through his plant breeding leadership, the University of Minnesota has developed such famous oat varieties as Bonda, Mindo, Andrew and Zephyr. Nearly all other crops grown throughout this region have gained from his contributions.

He is an outstanding teacher, having trained many graduate students who now play leading roles in the nation's agriculture.

Since he became chief of the agronomy division in 1928, foreign students

(MORE)

Add 1 - Hayes

from over 20 countries, including China, India, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Argentina and Canada, have taken advanced work in agronomy and plant genetics.

Dr. Hayes has taken an active part in national and international agricultural developments. He has been president of the American Society of Agronomy and has been official consultant in plant breeding work in Chile and China.

Co-author of a world's leading textbook on plant breeding, "Methods of Plant Breeding," Dr. Hayes has seen his text reprinted in Russian, Spanish and Chinese.

The dinner at which Dr. Hayes will be honored will follow the annual Crop Improvement Day short course at University Farm. Sponsored by agronomy, agricultural economics, entomology, plant pathology and soils, the course covers grasses and legumes, seed production, varieties and disease problems. Farmers and seed producers will learn of corn borer research and grass silage making. During the evening dinner, three Minnesota farmers will be named Premier Seed Growers by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association in recognition of their outstanding work in producing and distributing approved varieties of seed. Two honorary seed growers will be picked by the same group.

Five elevator managers will also be honored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association for their support of crop improvement programs.

-- --  
A-7656-RR

TO DISCUSS CORN BORER AT FARM-HOME WEEK

The crop pest that last year cost Minnesota farmers \$40 million in lost and damaged corn will play an important part in the 1950 Farm and Home Week.

One entire program of the four-day week will be devoted to ways of stopping the European corn borer. Agronomists and entomologists from the University of Minnesota and the state Department of Agriculture will present infestation surveys, insecticidal protection and biological controls to farmers on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3.

The corn borer won't be the only thing talked about during the week, however.

Starting Tuesday noon, Jan. 31, University Farm visitors will be presented a program covering 160 different subjects.

George D. Scarseth, American Farm Research Association, and Dr. Esther McGinnis Merrill Palmer school for homemakers, will give featured talks at general assemblies. The "Farm Program for 1950" will be discussed by Dr. C. B. Jesness, University agricultural economics division head.

The entire Farm and Home Week program, scheduled for University Farm Jan. 31 - Feb. 3, is open to all farm and townspeople who wish to attend, according to J. O. Christianson, short course director.

A-7657-RR

\* \* \* \* \*

EXPERIMENT STATION AGRONOMISTS MEETING TODAY

Agronomists and superintendents from the six branch Minnesota Experiment Stations are meeting today (Jan. 13) with soils, agronomy, plant pathology, entomology and crop improvement association members.

The meeting, being held at University Farm, will continue through tomorrow. It was called to compare yield, quality and disease resistance of crops grown at the stations. From the comparisons will come any additions or changes in varieties to be recommended for production in Minnesota this coming year.

Fertilizer trials, pasture studies, weed research and changes in seed certification are being taken up, according to T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations.

A-7658-RR

#### CHAMPION HOLSTEIN CALF CLUB MEMBERS CHOSEN

A Wadena county 4-H girl and a Sibley county 4-H boy have been named outstanding Holstein calf club members for this past year.

Rachel Wellman, 18, Verndale, and James Lind, 20, Winthrop, were selected for the honor in competition with other 4-H dairy project members in the state, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. Long-time enrollment, progress and good work in the dairy project, records of production and exhibiting at fairs were among the bases for the awards.

Since she began exhibiting at the county fair nine years ago, Rachel has won 16 blue ribbons on her Holsteins, including four grand championships. This fall she was awarded the Minnesota Valley Breeders' association plaque for outstanding, long-time membership in the dairy project in Wadena county.

She enrolled in the dairy project when she was nine years old, with a registered Holstein calf her father gave her. Though dairy has been her main project, Rachel has also carried home economics projects. She does all her own sewing and has won blue ribbons on her clothing exhibits. She is an active junior leader and has been president and secretary of the Oakdale 4-H club.

Lind's dairy project, which he has carried for 11 years, is paying his way through the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, where he is now a senior. By purchasing some animals from his father and raising others from his own cows, he has built up a herd of four Holstein cows, two yearling heifers and one bull calf.

Honors he has won include an award for having the outstanding dairy cow at the county fair, a \$25 bond as one of the state winners in dairy production and a plaque from the Sibley County Holstein Breeders' association.

Lind plans to go into county extension work.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 12, 1950

Immediate Release

#### WEED, INSECT CONTROL SHORT COURSE

Crop pest outlook and controls for this year will be aired for some 80 state weed and seed inspectors during their annual short course Jan. 16-20 on the St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.

The first three days of the course will be closed sessions for county and district inspectors. Open meetings for county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, seed growers, dealers, and farmers will begin Thursday, Jan. 19.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, will outline a coordinated control program at the opening session Monday. A. W. Buzicky, associate entomologist, will preview the insect pest situation.

The balance of Monday's program will be used to bring the inspectors up to date on federal and state regulations, according to University agronomist R. S. Dunham, chairman of the program committee.

On Tuesday, H. K. Hayes, U. Farm agronomy and plant genetics division chief, will tell of new corn varieties being developed for resistance to the European corn borer.

Scott County Agent Chester Graham will discuss the county agent's part in control programs during the Wednesday program.

Talks on chemical weed and pest control and visits to commercial exhibits of spraying equipment are scheduled for Thursday and Friday.

About 600 persons are expected to attend the final two days of the short course.

A-7660-08

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 16 1950

## HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers for your radio programs or your newspaper columns. Adapt them to fit your needs.)

### CLOTHING

#### Care for Knit Dresses

The wool knit dress is popular as well as fashionable. But it requires good care if it's to continue to look smart. Instead of trying to brush your knit dress, shake it gently after each wearing and reshape it as well as you can. Air it frequently.

Hanging the knit dress so it will not pull out of shape or develop bulges is very important. When the dress does develop a bulge, dampen the wool slightly, reshape it and dry it flat. If the dress is closely knit without a great deal of bulk, it can be hung on a wide-shouldered hanger with the skirt drawn over the rod of a second hanger. Another way is to hang the dress over the crossbar of the hanger, with the waistline carefully placed on the rod. If you have sufficient drawer space, fold the dress carefully and keep it in a drawer.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Patent Protection

If you've always held to the old idea that you should rub oil or grease into patent leather shoes to prevent cracks, you're in for a surprise. Cracks in patent leather shoes are often caused by putting on shoes while they're cold and stiff. Clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture advise warming shoes before wearing by rubbing with the palm of the hand. This is especially important when patent leather shoes are new. Before wearing the first time, rub the leather until it is well warmed, then put the shoes on and bend the feet to limber the shoes while the surface is still warm. Grease is likely to soften the patent finish and cause it to break.

---

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.

FOOD

Bigger Volume from Egg Whites

Since eggs are so plentiful and low-priced, this is a good time for homemakers to go on a cake-baking spree, making angel foods, sponge cakes, jelly rolls, chocolate rolls and almond macaroons. If you have extra space in your freezer, why not store several angel foods for later use?

To make the most of the eggs you use for cakes, let them stand awhile at room temperature before you beat them. A pinch of salt added just before you start the beating will give you foamier egg whites and greater volume. Eleanor Loomis, home agent in consumer marketing for the Twin Cities, has this tip also: Add one teaspoon of water to each egg white to increase the volume for angel food cakes and pie meringues.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pressure Cooker Conserves Food Values

The pressure saucepan has other advantages besides saving time. It's one of the best cooking utensils for conserving food values. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives three reasons why the pressure saucepan preserves more of the original nutrients in foods than other cooking utensils: the cooking period is short, the amount of liquid is low and air is excluded.

This applies to vegetables, fruits and meats, although the advantages of cooking most fruits in the pressure cooker are slight because they cook quickly anyway. On the other hand, potatoes steamed in their jackets in the pressure saucepan with a quarter cup of water added are cooked quickly, have an excellent flavor and food value is practically intact. Of course, one factor in conserving food value is to use the cooking liquid that is left in gravies or soups.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dry Storage for Honey

Hot biscuits and honey! A perfect combination for a nippy winter day? If you discover at the last minute that your honey has granulated, you can easily restore it to its liquid state by heating it over warm water. Cold hastens granulation - so don't store it in the refrigerator. Keep it in a dry place at room temperature.



HOME FURNISHING

Exposure Affects Color

Are you planning to redecorate your walls or get new curtains or draperies this spring? Remember that exposure of the room will affect the color. A room with windows facing north might seem cheerless unless warm colors are used. Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests tempering the north light with shades of yellow and red in the curtains and repeating tints of these colors on the wall. Tints of cool green and blue are good in a warm room with a southern exposure. Windows facing east have more cold than warm light, so use warm colors there to modify the light. On the other hand, choose cool colors to temper the warm light of west windows.

\* \* \* \* \*

Outside Effect Important, Too

Window curtains decorate the outside of the house as well as the inside. You'll realize that's true if you stand in front of the house and note the effect of the windows. Uniform appearance is desirable, especially in the front windows. This is possible when you use the same color in roll shades or blinds, the same or similar color for all the curtains and uniformity in the style of the curtains, shades and blinds.

\* \* \* \* \*

You Can Add Height or Width

Windows in remodeled or old houses often seem too short and narrow for today's curtain styles. But such windows needn't be a handicap. You can change their proportions quite easily by fastening board extensions or metal extender plates to the top and sides of the frame to gain height or width as needed. Try to have the same height measurements for all windows in a room. Then fasten the fixtures before measuring for curtains.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Plan Kitchen Cupboards for Convenience

Some county homemakers are looking forward to remodeling kitchens this spring o installing new cupboards. Both kitchens and cupboards should be planned with the greatest care so they'll give the most convenience to the homemaker. If you're planning to do some kitchen remodeling, you'll find two bulletins very helpful. They're "Planning Step-Saving Kitchens," Extension Bulletin 246, and "Kitchen Cupboards," Extension Bulletin 249. You can get copies of them at the county extension office.

\* \* \* \* \*

For Longer Wear

You may find what looks like a good bargain in bath towels, but to get your money's worth, you'll need to select them carefully. Here are some points to look for: strong selvages, well-finished hems, soft and firm texture, loops close together firm and strong underweave and suitable sizes for your family. Check the weave by holding the towel up to the light. If the light comes through in even pin-points, the towel is closely woven. For good absorbency, loops should be even in length and close together. When it comes to size, it's well to remember that medium-sized towels are the easiest to handle in the laundry.

\* \* \* \* \*

Short Cuts Save Time

One of the places the homemaker can save time and labor is in baking. Here are a few short cuts you can use in your kitchen. Measure dry ingredients first so the same cups and spoons can be re-used for liquids. Sift flour on squares of waxed paper instead of into bowls and save dishwashing. Beat the egg whites first, then use the same beater for the yolks - and again you'll save washing. Measuring and pouring out syrup or molasses will be quicker and easier if fat is measured in the cup first or if you rinse the cup with hot water.

PORK

Try Barbecued Pork Shoulder

For your next Sunday dinner, perhaps you plan a pork shoulder roast. For a really delicious flavor, barbecue it. Cut deep gashes into the roast and baste it with a barbecue sauce made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup catsup plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, 1 grated onion and 1 chopped green pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper. Roast your pork should in the usual way - uncovered, at a temperature of 350° F. until it's well done. If you use a thermometer, roast it to 185°.

With the barbecued pork shoulder roast, serve baked stuffed potatoes, baked onions, pickled peaches on shredded lettuce and for dessert pineapple barvarian cree

The baked onions are prepared by peeling medium-sized onions, sprinkling with brown sugar, salt and pepper and baking for 1 hour or until tender in a buttered, covered casserole.

\* \* \* \* \*

A Whole Ham is a Thrifty Buy

If your family is fond of ham, it's usually more thrifty to buy a whole ham than to buy it in portions. The price of center-cut ham steaks is usually so much higher than for the whole ham that you pay for the shank and butt ends anyway. If you take the whole ham, very often your butcher will slice it for you, leaving the center cut in the thickness you desire, which may be anything from 2 inches for a roast down to a quarter-inch for quick broiling. The ham and butt ends can be used in soup, for boiled dinners or in a variety of other ways.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many Uses for Left-Over Ham

Leftovers and scraps from a whole ham should pose no problem for the homemaker. Finely chopped, leftover ham makes an excellent extender for scrambled eggs. Ground and seasoned with salad dressing, it's a good sandwich spread. Ground and added to raw, ground meat, it's a flavor varient for meat patties or meat loaf. The bones and even a small amount of the skin give that smoky, meaty flavor to bean or split pea soup. A few pieces of the trimmed-off fat are appropriate additions, also, to baked beans in place of salt side pork.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

Do you have a home freezer or are you planning to get one? If your answer is yes, then you'll be interested in the program for Tuesday, January 31, the first day of Farm and Home Week. The discussion on the use of home freezers begins at 1:45 in the afternoon with the preparation and freezing of poultry. The discussion is continued with efficient use of home freezers, new developments in home freezing and a panel on frozen foods. Don't miss it. The time again, is Tuesday afternoon, January 31, the first day of Farm and Home Week.

\* \* \* \* \*

Homemaker, what's new in fabrics? What's new in good books? What's new in home lighting? These are but a few of the topics to be discussed Tuesday and Wednesday, January 31 and February 1, at Farm and Home Week.

So leave your troubles at home and bring your questions to University Farm January 31 through February 3.

\* \* \* \* \*

Breakfast talks and sing sessions will be continued as usual at Farm and Home Week. Yes, those popular breakfast talks given so many years by Dr. Coffey, will be continued this year by Dr. J. O. Christiansen. These will be at 8 A.M. in the auditorium of Coffey Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. If you're driving in to Farm and Home Week on February 1, 2, or 3, be sure to get there early - at 8 o'clock in the morning and start your day off right with the breakfast talks.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thursday, February 2, is Poultry Day during Farm and Home Week at the University of Minnesota. The morning program includes such topics as controlling poultry flock diseases and scientific poultry raising. Thursday afternoon you'll hear about hybrids, what's new in breeding and feeding, and labor saving through management. So, don't miss Thursday or any day of Farm and Home Week, January 31 through February 3.

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 17, 1950

Immediate Release

#### SCHOLARSHIPS TO U FARM STUDENTS

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

Carmen O. Mohre, Houston, senior in agricultural education, and Elaine Hermanson, Bock, who was graduated with high distinction in December and is now doing graduate work in home economics, won the Borden scholarship awards of \$300 each in agriculture and home economics.

Another senior, Anita G. Peterson, 3120-2nd Avenue south, Minneapolis, received the Burpee Award in Horticulture of \$100.

The \$300 Gardner Cowles, Jr., WMAX scholarships went to Corinne Austin, Malung, junior in home economics education, and Charles Gunder, Williams, sophomore in agriculture.

Lloyd Elton, Granite Falls, junior in agriculture, won the F. H. Peavey and company-Van Dusen Harrington company undergraduate scholarship of \$300.

Alice Krantz, 132 Langford Park, St. Paul, a junior in home economics was awarded the Alice M. Child Memorial scholarship of \$25.

Awards were made on the basis of outstanding scholarship, character, promise of leadership and interest demonstrated in special fields.

A-7661-JBN

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17, 1950

To all counties  
(Filler for your column)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from your                    \*  
\*                    County                    Agent                    \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Now's a good time to do a little wolf hunting in \_\_\_\_\_ county. The "wolves" are in woodlots. They are bushy topped, spreading trees that take more space than they're worth, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at U Farm. They choke out young important tree species struggling to grow up from beneath. While cutting your timber crop this winter, hunt out and remove these wolf trees.

\*\*\*\*\*

Buying seed from a neighbor can be risky business. Tests have shown untested seed often contains new and harmful weed seeds which neither the seller nor the buyer knew were present. Remember, seed sold by farmers is required to be cleaned, tested and labeled the same as seed sold by dealers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Deep litter in the poultry house needs to be stirred more frequently during these peak moisture months. If fresh litter is needed, add it a little at a time at frequent intervals.

\*\*\*\*\*

Don't let bred sows and gilts get too fat. If they are looking extra heavy, cut down the corn and increase the oats and alfalfa in the ration. Feed them some distance from sleeping quarters. They need exercise if they are to farrow strong pigs.

H. G. Zavoral, U Farm extension livestock specialist, says it's all right to let sows clean up corn fields as long as the snow doesn't get too deep.

\*\*\*\*\*

Be careful not to let a blast of cold air hit calves when you open doors to clean the barn. Sudden chilling lowers the calf's resistance to pneumonia, scours and other diseases. Putting a sack over newborn calves will help when it's unusually cold.

-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.

## WEEDS COST STATE \$100,000,000

Weeds cost Minnesota farmers \$100,000,000 a year, state weed and seed inspectors estimated at their ninth annual short course at University Farm this week.

"Weeds cause an average loss of \$600 for every farm in the state," T. L. Aamodt, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry and State Entomologist, estimates.

Farmers aren't accepting this loss without a fight.

During 1949 they treated 2,246,933 acres of grain with chemicals, according to a survey just completed by the State Department of Agriculture.

They spend between 30 and 40 per cent of their time during the growing season eradicating and controlling weeds, Aamodt told the 80 county and district inspectors.

The year just completed showed the greatest weed control activity in the history of the state.

Farmers sprayed 2,101,742 acres of grain, 146,691 acres of corn and 143,626 acres other than grain with 2,4-D. They used 1,037,536 pounds of sodium chlorate and 164,200 pounds of borascu. Over 22,000 miles of state and county roads were treated with weed-killing chemicals.

Approximately 90 per cent of these chemicals were put on with the 16,798 ground sprayers now in the state -- and the work was done with a minimum of damage to crops.

Aamodt praised the cooperation and support of regulatory, extension and research groups and the County Boards for the successful weed control program this past year.

The control job is not over yet, however. Aamodt estimates there are an average of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of weed seeds in every acre of soil in the state.

During his talk, Aamodt also asked that farmers not burn crop residues in their efforts to control European corn borer. "Burning of crop residues is a poor agronomic practice. It is damaging to wild life and to conservation in many cases and is not recommended by the State Department of Agriculture."

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 17, 1950

Immediate Release

#### WOMEN'S PROGRAM FOR FARM-HOME WEEK

An authority on child development and parent education will be headline speaker at the sessions for women during the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus January 31-February 3.

She is Dr. Esther McGinnis, director of the Merrill Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan, and former member of the University of Minnesota staff. She will speak to homemakers on "Tasks of Adolescence" and will address both men and women at the noon assembly program February 2 on "Shared Homemaking."

Special programs for women in practically every phase of homemaking have been planned for the week. Family life and personal relationships will be emphasized at many of the sessions. New fabrics on the market, home laundry problems, foods and nutrition, are other topics to be discussed. Attention will also be given to home lighting, shopping for home furnishings, curtains and draperies and choosing major household equipment.

A-7663-JBN

#### NEW CHICK FEED IS FARM-HOME WEEK TOPIC

The much talked-about new vitamin B-12 poultry feed will be one of the discussion topics at Farm and Home Week when it is held at University Farm the last of this month.

B-12, also called animal protein factor, has won national attention as an inexpensive chick growth booster.

Experiments at University Farm have shown it to produce one pound chicks at slightly over six weeks -- almost double the gain of those receiving no animal protein.

Dates for Farm and Home Week have been set for Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3. All of the 175 discussions on farming and homemaking are open to the public.

A-7664-RR



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 17, 1950

Release at 6 pm  
~~Immediate Release~~  
Jan. 18

#### SEED GROWERS, ELEVATOR OPERATORS HONORED

Three Minnesota farmers were tonight (Jan. 18) named Premier Seed Growers by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association in recognition of their outstanding work in producing and distributing approved varieties of seed.

Two honorary seed growers were also named by the same group.

Five elevator managers were honored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at the dinner in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis.

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the University of Minnesota agronomy division, was given a scroll and a gift by the two crop improvement groups "in appreciation of contributions made to crop production and its market value."

The dinner, jointly sponsored by the two associations, climaxed an annual crop improvement day program at University Farm by the divisions of agronomy, entomology, plant pathology and soils.

Named premier seed growers were Arthur V. Domeier, Sleepy Eye, Frank L. Mitchell, Canby, and L. H. Schmiesing, Vernon Center.

Domeier, secretary of the Brown county Crop Improvement Association, has been producing and selling certified seed for ten years on his 221-acre farm. He and his son first started with four acres of certified seed, gradually increasing their production.

Mitchell operates a 347 acre farm in Yellow Medicine county. President of the county fair and the county crop improvement association, he has won many ribbons with seed exhibits at county and state fairs and the International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago.

Schmiesing is also an exhibitor at seed shows and fairs. He won a seed corn grand championship at the International grain show in 1941. He began producing double cross hybrid seed corn 16 years ago on his 285-acre Blue Earth County farm.

(MORE)

add 1 SEED GROWERS

The two honorary members named were Roy O. Bridgford, agronomist at the West Central School and Station, Morris, and R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca.

Agronomist at Morris since September 1919, Bridgford helped with production of two early corn hybrids, Minhybrid 401 and 402, and other crops. Hodgson has been superintendent at Waseca since March 1919. A prolific writer, he has been active in testing and reporting on varieties grown at the Southeast Station.

The five recognized by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association were Walter C. Barck, Peavey Elevator Co., Pipestone; Albert Brantl, Cargill Elevator Co., Ada; W. H. Lenton, Farmers Elevator Co., Stewartville; Harold G. Roth, Cambridge Seed and Feed Mill, Cambridge; and Rudy Witthus, Farmers Elevator Co., Buffalo Lake.

Barck, at Pipestone for 17 years, has been active in seed cleaning and fertilizer distribution. Brantl, a manager at Ada, for seven years, has done much in weed control and 4-H club work. Both he and Barck collect soil samples for testing by the University Farm laboratory.

Lenton cleans an average of 45,000 bushels of seed annually at his modern plant. He is also mayor of Stewartville. Roth owns the Cambridge seed company. He operates an approved cleaning plant for certified seed. Witthus does a large volume of feed, fertilizer and seed handling and operates an approved cleaning plant. All have been active in supporting grain improvement in their communities.

Dr. Hayes is internationally known for his contributions to plant breeding. An outstanding teacher, he has been chief of the agronomy division since 1928.

A-7665-RR

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17, 1950

To all counties

### RADIO SHORTS FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

It used to be that all roads led to Rome, but on January 31 all Minnesota roads will lead to University Farm for the opening session of the 48th annual Farm and Home Week program. As in previous years, the program will contain educational and entertainment features that will be of interest to every farmer, homemaker and 4-H club member.

Nationally-known speakers and University Farm specialists will report on the latest developments in current events, agriculture, and homemaking.

So plan now to attend. Ask your county agent for copies of the program. The dates are January 31, February 1, 2, and 3.

\* \* \* \* \*

University livestock men have a great program in store for you during Farm and Home Week, January 31 through February 3. For example, type changes in swine, beef and sheep will be discussed on Tuesday, January 31, in the afternoon. Good pork carcasses and insect and parasite control are on the program for Wednesday afternoon. Breeding, feeding, marketing and livestock diseases will be discussed Thursday morning. Thursday afternoon is the big day for Minnesota livestock breeders. That afternoon ten breed associations will hold their annual meetings. Brucellosis will be discussed Friday morning and the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association will be held Friday afternoon. You livestock men won't want to miss any of these programs for Farm and Home Week. Plan now to attend Farm and Home Week at University Farm from Tuesday through Friday, January 31 to February 3.

(more)

---

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.

Farm and Home Week visitors won't have to worry about meals or lodging, says J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses at the University of Minnesota. Several eating places are available on or near the St. Paul Campus and both the St. Paul and Minneapolis Chambers of Commerce have asked the hotels to be ready for you. So leave your worries at home and attend this year's Farm and Home Week program, January 31 - February 3, at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

Minnesota's agricultural spotlight will focus on Farm and Home Week January 31 - February 3. Bright spots on the program this year are the breakfast chats to be given by J. O. Christianson, special noon and evening programs, and last-minute information from the department heads. Get a copy of the program from your county agent, and plan now to attend. Remember the dates - January 31 - February 1, 2, and 3.

\* \* \* \* \*

Farmers and homemakers interested in flowers and gardening have a big treat in store for them during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week. Here are just a few of the topics to be discussed: -- how to grow house plants, begonias for house and garden, hardy perennials and bulbs. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, will give tips on lawn care and crab grass control, and other members of the University staff will discuss weed and pest control and fruit growing. These horticulture sessions have been arranged for the last two days of Farm and Home Week, which opens January 31 and continues through February 3 at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the past few days we've been telling you about the fine programs to be held during Farm and Home Week, but we haven't told you anything about the sessions on producing fruit. The program for Friday morning, February 3, includes such topics as mulching orchard trees, windbreaks for the fruit planting, and thinning apple trees. Friday afternoon includes discussions on new strawberry varieties, weed control in small fruits and simple pest control for home plantings. Yes, there's something for everybody at the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, January 31 through February 3.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

FARM-HOME WEEK  
TO FEATURE TALKS  
ON HOME FREEZING

Latest developments in home freezing and problems in connection with freezing foods at home will be featured at sessions during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week program this year at University Farm, announces Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Dates for the event are January 31, February 1, 2 and 3.

Since freezing has become a popular method of preserving food among both rural and city people, a whole session on the first afternoon is being devoted to discussions on the subject. H. B. Bolin, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Chicago, will bring homemakers up-to-date on new developments in wrapping materials and methods of preparing foods for freezing. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, will show how to prepare and freeze poultry. Efficient use of home freezers will also be discussed.

Other classes for homemakers during Farm and Home Week will highlight food preparation and nutrition. Isabel Noble, professor of home economics who is in charge of foods research at the University of Minnesota, will give homemakers tips on vegetable cookery to conserve vitamins and minerals, based on findings of research. Meal management and diet in disease are other subjects to be discussed. A demonstration of meat cooking will be given by a representative of the National Livestock and Meat Board.

Women's programs will not be limited to foods and nutrition, however, \_\_\_\_\_ says. They will include discussions on family relations, housing, home furnishings, home laundry problems and new fabrics on the market. Besides the homemaking classes, \_\_\_\_\_ county women who attend Farm and Home Week may be interested in the sessions on poultry, beekeeping, gardening and 4-H club work.

General assembly programs each noon and evening, featuring noted speakers and entertainment programs, are other attractions planned for Farm and Home Week. -jbn-

---

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17 1950

To all counties

TO HONOR SWINE  
MEET DURING  
FARM-HOME WEEK

The 1949 honor swine producers will be named by \_\_\_\_\_  
of the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association at Farm and Home Week,  
County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reported today.

The honor roll awards will be made Thursday, Feb. 2, during  
the annual meeting of the association.

Experimental results with vitamin B-12 and minerals will also be  
taken up during the afternoon, along with hog producers' responsibility  
for cheap lard and the University's pork and lard program.

All this will take place the third day of Farm and Home Week,  
\_\_\_\_\_ said.

Farm and Home Week begins Jan. 31, with a noon assembly on  
managing soil to build fertility during coming years. George D.  
Scarseth, director of research at the American Farm Research Association,  
will be the speaker.

A full afternoon will be devoted to weed control on Wednesday,  
Feb. 1. Irrigation and drainage, legume seed production, type changes  
in meat animals, poultry, gardening, rat control and homemaker problems  
are others of the 160 discussion topics to be taken up during the four-  
day week.

\_\_\_\_\_ still has printed programs, listing all the  
talks, general assemblies, evening entertainment and breakfast talks,  
available in his office.

The programs, like all the talks during Farm and Home Week, are free.

-rr-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17 1950

To all counties

TIME TO TREAT  
CATTLE GRUBS

Cattle grubs are showing up on animals around \_\_\_\_\_  
county, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reported today.

They are being found mostly on feeder cattle and 4-H calves  
shipped in from western states.

Worst infestations are in southern Minnesota, according to  
University Farm Extension Entomologist H. L. Parten, but there are  
indications of some increase in all sections of the state.

The grubs are now big enough to make bumps on the backs of  
cattle and to require small holes in the hide for breathing. If  
left to mature, the grubs will force a price discount of from 50  
cents to \$5 per head on slaughter animals because of damage to meat  
and hides, \_\_\_\_\_ estimates. They also cause irritation,  
which means slower gains for 4-H and feeder cattle, and less milk  
from dairy animals.

To control grubs, Parten recommends Rotenone dust for use  
under Minnesota conditions.

A 5 per cent Rotenone dust, which can be purchased ready-mixed,  
should be rubbed into the openings on the back with a stiff brush.  
The first treatment should be made when the openings appear. A second  
treatment should be 30 days later, and a third, if the grubs are  
still growing, 30 days after that.

In buying the dust, \_\_\_\_\_ says to ask for either a sulphur-  
rotenone mixture, or a pyrophlite-rotenone mixture. Be sure the  
rotenone has a strength of 5 per cent.

---

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 3 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17 1950

To all counties

SEED PEDDLERS  
STILL AT WORK

Farm-to-farm seed salesmen are still peddling seed throughout Minnesota farm communities, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ learned from State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt this week.

\_\_\_\_\_ warned last fall of farm seed salesmen who falsely claim to be connected with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and University Farm.

The new warning from Aamodt indicates some peddlers are still offering seed at too-high prices and, in some cases, selling inferior seed. He reported one company with agents in the field claiming connection with various Minnesota and neighboring state experiment stations.

Aamodt urges farmers to use extreme caution in purchasing seed. "It would be advisable to purchase varieties recommended directly by state experiment stations, which can be obtained at reasonable prices and be certified if so desired."

"Farmers are urged to contact their County Agents, County Weed and Seed Inspectors or the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture regarding the purchase of any seed questionable as to quality, desirability or price," he told \_\_\_\_\_.

Checking the label of seed purchased through mail order houses was also advised. Catalogs don't indicate noxious weed seed, while labels must do so to conform with Minnesota Seed Laws.

\_\_\_\_\_ asks the cooperation of local farmers in locating dishonest salesmen. For the most part, the county and state seed industry is made up of conscientious seedsmen, he said. Undesirable operators should not be allowed to compete with these honest concerns.

-rr-



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 17 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

MILK, EGGS, MEAT  
AMONG TOP-QUALITY  
PROTEINS NEEDED

Importance of having some top-quality protein in every meal is being emphasized by recent research findings, says Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Top-quality proteins are those from animal sources and include lean meats, eggs, milk and cheese.

The best meal planning is to include some of the day's protein in each of the three meals. According to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, a good distribution of protein throughout the day would be to serve a whole grain cereal with milk for breakfast; a peanut butter or egg sandwich with milk for another meal; and meat or fish for the third meal.

Proteins from vegetable sources, such as cereals, peanuts and other legumes, are extremely useful, but their usefulness is increased if they are combined at the same meal with protein from animal sources. Miss Rowe gives as an example of this a morning cereal served with milk. Another illustration is a pork sandwich. In these cases the protein from the cereal and the bread used in making the sandwich is complemented by the animal protein.

-jbn-

#### MORE CHICKEN FOR CITY FAMILIES

More chicken's in the pot in American city homes today than was the case a few years ago.

City families are eating a third more poultry than they did in 1942, with most of the increase in low and middle income households, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

These findings are based on a nation-wide survey of urban eating habits made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 1600 families in 68 cities were studied.

In low-income households, poultry has gained more than meat. The study shows that low-income families are using 90 per cent more poultry than such families in 1942, but only 30 per cent more meat.

About 4 cents of every dollar spent for food by city families goes for poultry and about 26 cents goes for meat and fish.

While average consumption throughout the country is a pound and a half of poultry per week for each household, the over-all average for Twin Cities families is less than a pound a week. Biggest consumption is by low-income and highest-income families. Both groups eat about the same amount as the national average - a pound and a half a week.

Most of the poultry consumed by these city families is fresh chicken. More roasters and stewing hens are served than broilers or fryers. Forty per cent of the chicken used is whole drawn, which is ready to cook or nearly so, a third is dressed, with internal organs, head and feet not removed, and a fourth is purchased live. Chicken bought in pieces represents 3 per cent of the total.

#### STATE RURAL YOUTH AGENT APPOINTED

Appointment of Robert R. Pinches, Minneapolis, as state rural youth agent in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service was announced today by Skuli Rutford, assistant director.

Pinches, 34, succeeds Kathleen Flom, who was recently named Assistant 4-H Club Leader in charge of rural youth. He was a 4-H club agent in Hennepin county before joining the central staff at University Farm.

Pinches will work with some 2,400 Rural Youth Federation members in Minnesota.

A graduate of Ohio State University with a degree in agriculture, Pinches has been working in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service since 1945. He was formerly employed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

Born on an Ohio farm, he is a member of the American Sociological Society, the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, and the National Association of County 4-H Club Agents.

Pinches was president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Agent Association last year. He is married.

A-7667-OS

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CANNERS', FIELDMEN'S SHORT COURSE FEB. 16-17

The third annual Canners' and Fieldmen's short course will be held Feb. 16-17, in Minneapolis, J. O. Christianson, agricultural short course director at University Farm announced today.

The program, sponsored by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Canners Association, will include talks on soil management, insect pest control, and mechanical equipment for canning crops.

A-7668-OS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 19, 1950

Immediate Release

#### 18 AG FRESHMEN GET SCHOLARSHIPS

Eighteen freshman students taking courses in agriculture in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota have been awarded Sears-Roebuck scholarships of \$100 each, Dean Henry Schmitz announced today.

The freshmen are: Frederick J. Aldernik, McGrath; Dennis J. Bushnell, Tamarack; William Callister, Dennison; James Field, Hutchinson; Daren Gislason, Minneota; Maynard Harms, Norwood; Gene Herrick, Kiester; William Johnstone, Mound; Glen Koskinen, Cromwell; William T. Larson, Stanchfield.

Robert Lundquist, Arthyde; Marvin Nelson, Brainerd; Edgar Persons, Clarissa; Willard Philipson, Cobden; Laverne Sorenson, Blooming Prairie; Alvin Torvi, Crookston; Donald Wegman, Douglas; and Russel Wirt, Lewiston.

The awards are given annually to Minnesota farm boys of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

A-7669-JBN

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THREE ON BARLEY PROGRAM

Three University of Minnesota agricultural specialists will speak at the Barley Improvement Conference, Tuesday (Jan. 24) at Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis.

J. W. Lambert, University agronomist, will talk on the 1949 barley crop in Minnesota. Oswald Daellenbach, Norman county agent, will describe the malting barley program in that county.

E. C. Stakman, University plant pathology chief, will discuss "Science and Its Sphere of Influence" at an evening dinner.

The one-day conference is sponsored by the Malt Research Institute, Madison, Wisc., and the Midwest Barley Improvement Association, Milwaukee, Wisc.

A-7670-OS

### 100,000th FARM-HOME WEEK VISITOR EXPECTED

The 100,000th visitor is expected to attend this year's Farm and Home Week at University Farm between Jan. 31 and Feb. 3.

Over 98,000 farmers, homemakers and townspeople have attended Farm and Home Week during its forty-eight year history. This year someone will be No. 100,000 when he or she registers during one of the four days of the event.

Farm and Home Week hit a recent-year attendance high with 3,452 registered visitors in 1941. Attendance dropped during the war years, then climbed back to 2,100 last year. It will probably level off at about that figure, Short Course Director J. O. Christianson, thinks.

Nearly 20,000 printed programs, listing all of the 175 discussion topics, assembly speakers and livestock meetings, are now in the mail, according to Christianson.

Copies of the program are available at County Extension Offices or by writing the Short Course office, University Farm.

Dr. George Scarseth, American Farm Research Association director, Lafayette, Ind., will open the week at noon Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Former agronomy division head at Purdue university, he will speak on soil management during "the second one-hundred years." Dr. Scarseth feels that "how we manage our soil in the future will depend on how many people must live from it."

He will outline steps for not only conserving soil, but for the building of fertility to support future populations.

A farm boy from Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, Dr. Scarseth is the author of many scientific papers and popular articles on permanent, efficient production from the land.

#### 4-H BOYS WIN GRAIN MARKETING TRIP

Five Minnesota 4-H youths were named grain marketing trip winners today by Leonard Harkness, state club leader.

The boys, Harold Sutherland, 17, Hallock, Donald Roggenbuck, 17, Odessa, Herman Skyberg Jr., 20, Fisher, Clayton Johnson, 17, Wheaton, and Floyd Johnson, 19, Hazel Run, will tour Twin City grain markets and utilization plants for three days, starting Feb. 20.

Winners were selected on their grain project records and for outstanding club work generally, Harkness said.

The three-day tour is sponsored by the Atwood-Larson Grain Company.

A-7672-OS

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NEW LUMBERMEN'S COURSE ESTABLISHED

A new four-week short course aimed at better lumber service and construction will be held Feb. 6 to March 4 at the University of Minnesota, J. O. Christianson, agricultural short course director, announced today.

The course was established after a survey indicated high interest among state lumber dealers, yard employees, and construction supply firms. The enrollment quota, limited to 45, was quickly filled.

The program will cover construction, products, business methods, and federal housing regulations, according to F. H. Kaufert, forestry school director. It was worked out by lumber industry leaders and forestry, business administration, and agricultural engineering staff members of the University.

The new lumbermen's short course is sponsored by three lumber dealers' associations and the University.

A-7673-OS

TIMELY TIPS

Plan to add more hay acreage this year. Good hay can cut the cost of livestock rations and more land in sod helps hold soil in place.—G. A. Pond

\*\*\*\*\*

Manure should be stabilized with superphosphate for most Minnesota soil. Add one 12-quart pail of 0-20-0 type to each spreader load of barnyard manure.—E. R. Duncan.

\*\*\*\*\*

Breeding cows to good proved sires is the best insurance on improving the future producing ability of your herd.—Ralph Wayne.

\*\*\*\*\*

Watch for "sunscald" on the south-southwest side of smooth-barked orchard or shelterbelt trees during late winter months. Wrapping or screening young trees with burlap or odd pieces of lumber may save a valuable tree.—Marvin Smith.

\*\*\*\*\*

The 40th annual Red River Valley Winter Shows and Northwest School Farmers' and Homemakers' Week is set for Feb. 20-24 at Crookston.—T. M. McCall.

\*\*\*\*\*

Watch for cattle grubs, especially on animals shipped in from western states. Treat with a 5 per cent Rotenone dust rubbed into bump-openings along the back.—H. L. Parten.

\*\*\*\*\*

Protect your seed dollar by buying only varieties recommended directly by state experiment stations. State law requires that seed bag labels indicate noxious weed seed.—T. L. Amoldt.

Add 1 -- Timely Tips

Don't let present low egg prices delay purchase of chicks. Early laying pullets will give you as much advantage next fall as ever.—Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

Check your breeding date calendar. Be ready with clean, disinfected pens when pigs arrive. Have pig brooders in operation. Make sure the sow's udder is clean.—H. G. Zavoral.

\*\*\*\*\*

New crop varieties recommended for this area have been selected for this year. See your county agent for names of these adapted varieties.—Ralph Crim.

\*\*\*\*\*

Check your farm machinery for broken and worn parts. Order replacements now. This isn't a year to be putting out a lot of money for new equipment.—Dennis Ryan.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 24, 1950

To all counties

NEW CROPS ON  
APPROVED LIST

Nine new varieties of farm crops have been added to the list of grains recommended for production in Minnesota, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reported today.

The nine were approved recently by University Farm plant breeders and plant pathologists in a joint meeting with branch experiment station superintendents and agronomists.

Three varieties were taken off the recommended list.

All those added have passed satisfactory performance tests in competition with standard varieties, \_\_\_\_\_ said. They have been tested in experimental plots for at least three years, and found to produce well under Minnesota conditions.

Following are the new varieties now available to farmers:

CORN: Nodak 301 - a yellow dent variety composed of two Minnesota and two North Dakota inbreds. Adapted for the northern maturity zone. Higher yielding and better standing ability than Minhybrid 800.

FLAX: B5128 - a brown seeded, high-yielding variety late in maturity, immune to races of rust found in Minnesota. Moderately large seeds. Good oil content and quality. Seed available from the North Dakota State Seed Department.

OATS: Ajax - An early, white oat of good yielding ability and good height. Susceptible to crown rust and race 8 of stem rust. Yielded well in nearly all trials and rather outstanding at the Crookston station. Below some recommended varieties in weight per bushel, with slightly more lodging. Uncertified seed now available from various sources in the state.

(more)

add 1 - Recommended Seed

WHEAT: Stewart - a bearded, amber colored durum which yields better than Mindum or Carleton. Recommended for west-central and northwestern Minnesota. Moderately resistant to leaf and stem rust and loose smut. Moderately susceptible to bunt, and susceptible to scab. Seed available from the North Dakota State Seed Department.

Following are the varieties which will be available to farmers for planting in 1951:

Shelby oats - excelled Gopher, Andrew and Clinton in comparable trials by about 5 bushels. Similar in disease reaction to Bonda and Mindo. Resembles Zephyr in standing ability.

Monroe soybeans - grows to a height of 35 to 42 inches and lodges about like Habaro. Lowest pods are several inches above ground.

Those recommended varieties which will be available in the spring of 1952 include a new flax, another soybean and a new wheat variety.

The varieties taken off the list were Minhybrid 702 and 801 corn, and Marmin wheat.

\_\_\_\_\_ has more details on each of the new additions in his office. Names and descriptions of all other crop varieties recommended for growing in Minnesota are contained in Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops." A copy of that folder can also be gotten from \_\_\_\_\_.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 24 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

DON'T THROW AWAY  
ALUMINUM PANS,  
HOME AGENT URGES

Misinformation about dangers from aluminum cooking utensils is still circulating, according to Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The American Medical Association, the U. S. Public Health Service and many other authorities agree that aluminum ware is safe. So why, asks \_\_\_\_\_, should \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers discard aluminum pots and pans that have many advantages for cooking and have meant a considerable outlay of money, in favor of other pans that give no better service?

Aluminum is present in ordinary drinking water, in practically all soils and in all foods grown on those soils. From these sources it is present in the human body. One health authority states that the amount of aluminum dissolved in the cooking of food in an aluminum utensil is so small as almost to escape detection. Much more is found in foods as they come from the garden. In any case, it is harmless, declares \_\_\_\_\_.

Pointing out that any fear of using aluminum pots and pans is groundless, a bulletin of the Council of Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association makes this statement: "There are still many persons who cling to the old prejudice against aluminum and there are a few who make it a profitable business to keep the prejudice alive. It has been proved over and over that there is no harm in aluminum and that its use for cooking utensils is entirely safe."

-jbn-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 24, 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

EGGS MOVE TO  
TOP SPOT AMONG  
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Eggs hold the top spot among plentiful foods for February, Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ reported today.

In 1948, egg production jumped 16 per cent above the previous 10-year average. In the year just closed, production went up another billion eggs to set a 1949 record of 56 billion 236 million eggs, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Since Department of Agriculture specialists see an even greater egg supply ahead for this year, \_\_\_\_\_ urges \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers to get out their recipes for egg dishes. The present sharply lower egg prices should be an invitation to eat more eggs than the estimated 374 per person we ate last year, she says.

Dried beans and peas will continue in heavy supply in February. Chicken and pork production will place large quantities of these meats in February food trade channels at reasonable prices. Frozen fish supplies will also be large.

Dairy production is continuing at such a pace that cheese, butter and other manufactured dairy products continue plentiful.

Best February fruit buys will be winter pears, apples, cranberries and oranges. Walnuts, almonds and filberts from the record 1949 crops will be abundant at markets.

More beets and carrots will appear on fresh vegetable counters during the month, along with cabbage, lettuce and spinach. The largest winter crop of carrots on record is being harvested in Texas, southern California and Arizona. The winter beet crop is nearly 50 per cent greater than last year's.

Among processed vegetables, both canned and frozen corn are particularly plentiful.

--jbn--

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 24 1950

To all counties

BROODERS HELP  
SAVE NEW LAMBS

Many \_\_\_\_\_ county sheep raisers have a "hired man" that can help them save lambs born during cold weather, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today.

The hired man is electricity. With electricity, \_\_\_\_\_ says it is possible to make lamb brooders similar to the pig brooders now used by many local hog raisers.

One arrangement recommended by W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at U Farm, is to set up a brooder in a corner of four individual pens made from common four-foot lambing panels.

Morris says to use 150 watt lamps in porcelain sockets with a good reflector on each. Hang them about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the lambs' bed.

The brooder should be built so the ewe can see and contact her lambs, otherwise she may disown them. The opening must be constructed so that she cannot enter or reach the electric wires.

Only a few days' use of the brooders is necessary for lambs. But the work of putting them together is repaid, \_\_\_\_\_ says, through the help given in drying lambs rapidly and in starting life processes functioning without being retarded by the cold.

--rr--

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 24 1950

To all counties  
(Filler for your column)

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from   your                    \*  
\*                    County                    Agent                    \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Young men who want to own farms face a tough proposition, unless they can get outside help.

So says a circular now available in the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office. The circular, "Can You Own Your Farm?", was put together by agricultural experiment stations of 13 midwest states. It covers such things as the number owning farms, maintaining ownership and transfer of farms to children.

\* \* \* \* \*

U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists are advising farmers to order early any insecticides they are likely to need this year. Timing is important in bug control. By buying in advance, suitable materials will be on hand when needed.

H. L. Parten, U Farm extension entomologist, says most insecticides are securely packaged and won't deteriorate even if stored a year or so.

\* \* \* \* \*

Check the label of seed purchased through mail order houses. Catalog's don't indicate noxious weed seed, but the labels must do so to conform with Minnesota Seed Laws. Use them, they're a good guide to the quality of the seed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Parker Anderson, U Farm extension forester, recommends that farmers have a buyer lined up before they start cutting timber. He says to have a written contract showing price, time of delivery, marketable species and cutting specifications.

Sample contracts can be gotten from the \_\_\_\_\_ County Extension Office or by writing Anderson at U. Farm.

-rr-

#### SAD COW ON FARM-HOME WEEK PROGRAM

A sad looking dairy cow with a fine peaked beak and two spigots rather than the orthodox four has been scheduled for Farm and Home Week at University Farm next week, J. O. Christianson, short course director, reported today.

She will appear with J. G. Hays, Michigan State College extension dairyman, at the Friday, Feb. 3, noon assembly.

The cow is really a pasteboard model used by Hays to demonstrate that the popular concepts of bovine architecture are all wrong.

He claims "a cow should have a fine peaked beak rather than a broad expansive muzzle—so she could imbibe exhilarating water through a small hole in the ice of a creek. She should have long legs to propel her thereto through the snowdrifts.

"The cows mammary tract is all hay-wire, two spigots would cut milking labor in half."

Hays uses what he calls "reverse-gear" English to put over his true-type demonstration. A witty speaker, he has delivered his lecture on bovine architecture over 600 times to thousands of people during the past 20 years.

Dr. L. M. Winters, University Farm swine breeding authority, will also appear on the Friday noon assembly in Coffey Hall. He will discuss his recently-completed tour of England, Switzerland and Italy.

Livestock producers in Britain are operating under severe feed shortages, Winters reports, but are carrying on superior breeding work with beef cattle and sheep in spite of it. He will also discuss the opinion held by farmers and businessmen toward the Marshall Plan.

During his tour of Switzerland, Winters visited a statue of the Minnesota No. 1 hog, one of the two new breeds he originated.

#### FARMERS MUST WATCH WASHINGTON

Minnesota farmers must keep one eye on their fields and flocks and the other on Washington this year.

The government farm program will be a bigger factor in the agricultural situation in 1950 than any time since prewar depression years, according to George A. Pond, University of Minnesota farm management specialist.

Writing in the current issue of Farm Business Notes, Pond stressed desirability of flexible plans to meet a program subject to many radical changes.

"It is hardly safe to base long-time plans on the present policy," he said.

Pond based his statement on the following reasons:

1. Prices of many important farm products are below parity for the first time since 1941. Farmers must look to support prices rather than the market as a guide to production.

2. Farmers face a squeeze between falling prices and rising costs. Gross farm income fell 15 per cent last year from the peak of 1948. Economists expect this trend to continue through this year.

3. Demand for farm products may weaken further through the year. Factory production is catching up with demand. More industrial goods will compete with farm products for the consumer's dollar.

4. Unless the U. S. accepts more imports, foreign sales outlets will be limited. Other countries still lack dollars to support demand for American products.

To meet this situation, Pond recommended raising more livestock to use up heavy feed surpluses. Cutting of expenditures until prices of farm products are more in line with prices of items farmers must buy, and the reducing of heavy debt loads to more comfortable levels were other possible considerations for aiding the general farm picture.



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 24, 1950

Immediate Release

#### GARDEN AND HOME SESSIONS FARM-HOME WEEK

Both home and garden will occupy an important place on the University of Minnesota's annual Farm and Home Week program January 31-February 3 at University Farm.

Horticulture sessions have been arranged for the last two days of Farm and Home Week (Feb. 2,3). Discussions on Thursday will deal with ornamental horticulture; Friday (Feb. 3) attention will be given over to fruits.

Lawn care and crab grass control, house plant culture, begonias for house and garden and hardy bulbs and perennials are some of the subjects to be discussed by home gardeners and staff members of the University division of horticulture Thursday. Insect pests and diseases of garden plants will also be considered.

Friday morning's horticulture sessions will emphasize such orchard problems as mulching, apple thinning, windbreaks for the fruit planting and color development in apples. Small fruit production will hold the spotlight Friday afternoon, when new strawberry varieties and weed and pest control in home plantings will get special attention.

A talk by Wylle B. McNeal, director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, will open the homemaking sessions, which are scheduled for every morning and afternoon of the four-day short course. Planned for both rural and city homemakers of all age groups and interests, they will include discussions on family life and relationships, improvements in family housing, home lighting, home furnishings, new fabrics on the market, meal management and diet in disease.

On the first afternoon a session will be devoted entirely to the latest developments in home freezing and problems in connection with freezing foods at home. A demonstration of meat cooking by a representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board will feature the Friday afternoon program.

A-7676-JBN

#### 4-H CORN CHAMPION PICKED

Minnesota's 4-H corn king is 15-year-old Roger Olson, St. Peter. As state champion, he will be awarded a \$25 bond.

His yield on his five-acre plot of corn averaged 177.4 bushels per acre last fall. To produce this large yield, Roger used knowledge gained from observing research work being done by the University of Minnesota Soils division in Nicollet county, Fred Wetherill, Nicollet county agent, reported. The 4-H boy planted his corn on a well-drained piece of land and applied 4-16-16 fertilizer at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. A legume was plowed under before the corn was planted.

Five district corn champions have also been named, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced. They are Billy Malwitz, 16, Red Lake Falls, northern district; Warren Brendemuff, 18, Moorhead, north central; Lyle Pattison, 17, Elbow Lake, central; Marlyn Grotte, 11, Grove City, south central; Dale St. John, 19, Arlington, southern.

Twenty-eight 4-H boys were selected county winners in the corn project: Claire J. Vincent, Bemidji; Loren Zieroth, Waconia; Donald L. Welling, Montevideo; Donald Wiese, Mountain Lake; Roland Kohlmeyer, Fountain; Kenneth Holm, Blooming Prairie; Richard Johnson, Skyberg.

Edward Haeg, Mora; Donald P. Anderson, Raymond; James Hansberger, Dawson; Ronnie Shriver, Tyler; Verlyn Ash, Sherburn; Harold Dobs, Swanville; Neal Shurson, Adams; Fred Palaschak, Worthington; Lowell Meyer, Byron; Harvey Peterson, Parkers Prairie; Dean Geweche, Jasper; Glen Torkelson, Crookston.

Owen Larson, Sacred Heart; Eugene Erickson, Nerstrand; Donald Jacobson, Morris; Robert Barduson, Danvers; Robert Motl, Browerville; Donald Piechowski, Brown's Valley; Donnie Keller, Waseca; Kenneth Brown, Hastings; and Dale Kelsey, Jr., Lewisville.

Awards are provided by Pride Hybrid Company, Dassel, Minnesota.

#### NEW B-12 POULTRY RATION NOW AVAILABLE

The use of vitamin B-12 in poultry rations has passed the experimental stage and is now being recommended for broiler production, G. M. Briggs, University of Minnesota poultryman, reported today.

A new broiler mash, with vitamin B-12 replacing all of the animal protein, is now available to commercial and farm producers. It is one of a very few, if not the first ration containing no animal products to be recommended in the country, Briggs believes.

Disclosure of the new simplified formula came Monday in a talk by Briggs before the Northwest Retail Feed Association convention in Minneapolis.

"Normal broilers have been successfully raised in large scale University experiments with a corn-soybean oil meal ration, properly fortified with a vitamin B-12 concentrate, other vitamins and minerals, but containing no animal products," he told the group.

The new ration is cheaper, more efficient and give equal or faster growth than older ones now in use in this area.

By replacing costly dried skim milk, meat scrap and fish meal with APF supplement (containing the B-12), Briggs estimates broiler feed costs can be cut up to \$10 per ton. Birds can be produced with 25 per cent less feed per pound and can be grown as fast, if not faster than with earlier University starting and broiler mashes.

The ration has successfully produced over 2,000 broilers in University Farm experiments, and has been fed with equally good results in commercial field experiments around the state.

Copies of the formula chart, showing ingredients of the simplified ration, can be gotten at no charge by writing the Poultry Division at University Farm.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 26, 1950

Immediate Release

#### U. S. AT FARM POLICY CROSSROADS

The United States is at an important crossroad in agricultural policy. Important costs must be taken into consideration if high supports are to long continue, O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota farm economist, said today.

He feels there are other ways of improving rural living than through price or income supports; that security can be provided through the production of goods and services.

Jesness, head of the University agricultural economics division, will discuss his views during Farm and Home Week at University Farm. He will point out both virtues and pitfalls of various farm proposals in his talk on "The 1950 Farm Program," next Wednesday (Feb. 1) at the noon assembly in Coffey Hall.

Dr. Esther McGinnis, director of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich., will speak at the Thursday noon assembly. One of the outstanding women speakers in America today, she will discuss shared homemaking.

Dr. McGinnis was head of the parent education department of the University Institute of Child Welfare for ten years. She also spent eight years as professor of family life at the Buffalo, N.Y., State Teachers College, before joining Merrill-Palmer.

Leonard Harkness, Minnesota's young man of the year, will lead one of the 160 general discussions slated for the 4-day University Farm open house. He will speak on 4-H club leadership Wednesday afternoon.

Doors for the 1950 Farm and Home Week will swing open Tuesday morning (Jan. 31). The first meeting will be at noon, when George D. Scarseth, American Farm Research Association, speaks on managing soil for the next 100 years. All meetings and discussions are open to the public at no charge.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 26, 1950

Immediate Release

#### FARM MANAGERS MEET JAN. 30-31

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Manager's Association will be held January 30-31 at the Lowry Hotel, Secretary George Pond, University Farm economist said today.

Livestock management, soil conservation, weed and insect control, and other timely agricultural topics will be covered by University and industry speakers.

University staff members scheduled to speak include: H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman; H. L. Parten, extension entomologist; M. L. Armour, extension agronomist; M. B. Moore, plant pathology instructor; and John N. Cummings, associate professor of animal genetics.

Effect of the 1950 support program on farming in Minnesota will also be discussed, Pond said.

A-7680-CS

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LIVESTOCK MEN MEET AT U.

University of Minnesota animal husbandry specialists began their annual station conference today (Jan. 27) at University Farm.

Eighteen superintendents and assistants from the six branch experiment stations of the University are meeting with E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandry division chief, and other St. Paul campus staff members.

Reports on experiments with vitamin B-12, progress in sheep and swine breeding, and feeding trials are scheduled for the conference which ends tomorrow.

A-7681-CS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 26, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*  
For Release  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### FARM PRICES CONTINUE DOWN

Average Minnesota farm prices going into 1950 were lower than at any time since price controls were scrapped more than three years ago, University Farm studies revealed today.

The state farm price index reached a post-war low of 215.5 in November last year. This decline continued through December, W. C. Waite and Arnold B. Larson, University farm economists report in the current issue of Farm Business Notes.

The index for December was 213.4. It represents the average ups and downs in farm product prices for that month compared with the average for December, 1935-39.

Lower prices for livestock products accounted for most of the drop. Chicken and egg prices were down 7 and 14 per cent respectively. Milk prices were 5 per cent lower.

Prices for some farm crops were slightly higher, but not enough to offset declines in other products. Livestock prices averaged about the same as in November.

A-7682-CS

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*  
For Release:  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### MORE HOGS FOR THIS YEAR

A spring crop of 62½ million pigs is expected for the U. S. this year, W. C. Waite and Arnold B. Larson, University of Minnesota economists, reported today in the current issue of Farm Business Notes.

Waite and Larson place the increase at 6 per cent over the spring crop last year. That would mean a 1950 spring pig crop second only to that of 1943.

Large corn supplies and low levels of other livestock on farms are behind the expanding hog production, according to United States Department of Agriculture estimates.

A-7683-OS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 26, 1950

Immediate Release

#### 4-H GIRLS WIN LIVESTOCK CONTESTS

Two 4-H girls have shown their ability to raise livestock by winning top placings in the ton-litter and ten-ewe 4-H projects. Both projects stress efficient livestock production.

Sixteen-year-old Mary Lou Gunderson, LeSueur, has been named state winner in the ton-litter swine project and Phyllis Hanson, 14, Ellendale, is state champion in the ten-ewe project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Mary Lou, who lives on a farm in Nicollet county, raised a litter of 15 purebred **Duroc Jerseys** to a total weight of 3,541 pounds in 180 days to win the twenty-seventh annual ton-litter project. Her pigs had an average weight of 236 pounds and made daily gains of 2 pounds from the time they were weaned through the 180-day period.

Reserve champion was Floyd Bellin Jr., 20, North Branch, whose litter of 15 purebred Chester Whites had a total weight of 3,155 pounds at the end of 180 days.

Willis Eken, 18, Twin Valley, produced the heaviest average weight per pig in 180 days. His purebred Duroc Jerseys averaged 263.5 pounds per pig. Weight of his litter of eight pigs was 2,108 pounds.

Raising 19 Shropshire-Hampshire lambs to a total weight of 1,808 pounds at the end of 135 days was the record set by Phyllis Hanson of Freeborn county, who won championship in the ten-ewe project. Average weight per lamb was 180 pounds. Her ewes averaged 10 pounds of wool apiece.

Runner-up in the ten-ewe contest was Orlin Holm, 15, Clearbrook, whose 17 Shropshire-Hampshire lambs weighed 1,514 pounds at the end of 135 days.

Cash awards to the winners are provided by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

A-7684-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 26, 1950

Immediate Release

#### CHISAGO COUNTY HAS BEST 4-H SAFETY PROGRAM

Outstanding 4-H safety program in Minnesota last year was conducted in Chisago county. Selection of the Chisago county for the honor was made by the state 4-H club office at the University of Minnesota.

As recognition, the county extension office in North Branch will receive from General Motors a copper plaque designating the honor.

All 4-H club members in the county were enrolled safety this past year. The major safety activity emphasized on a county-wide basis was scotchliting and brake checking of all bicycles and teaching bicycle safety rules. Over 500 bicycles were equipped with scotchlite tape to make night driving safer. Chairman of the county-wide bicycle safety campaign was Norma Gustafson, junior leader, who won a national 4-H scholarship for her work in safety.

All 430 4-H members in the county made a safety survey of their own farms and homes and later reported on how the hazards had been corrected. Clubs held meetings on safe water supply and milk pasteurization and every member participated in a special first-aid quiz given by the county public health nurse.

As a farm safety and conservation measure, 4-H members in the county, under the sponsorship of the North Branch Sportsmans club, collected more than 1,000 pledges from farmers not to burn meadows and fencerows.

Mrs. Esther Schmidt is 4-H agent in Chisago county. George Larson is county agricultural agent.

A-7685-JBN



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 30, 1950

RELEASE: TUESDAY 12:30 P.M.

#### MANAGING SOILS THE SECOND 100 YEARS — FARM AND HOME WEEK

Great strides in scientific agriculture must be taken during the next 50 to 100 years if increasing world populations are to be fed without the soil being "mined," a national soil scientist revealed at the opening of Farm and Home Week at University Farm Tuesday (Jan. 31).

The job can be done "as long as farmers are free to progress in using better methods to make abundant food at a fair cost and profit," Dr. George D. Scarseth, American Farm Research Association director, told Minnesota farmers and homemakers at the opening session of their four-day short course.

Scarseth sees great new soil-building improvements ahead for agriculture "as long as the traditional American incentive of a fair profit for honest effort is not replaced by some system of orders or statism."

3 On the other hand, "if farmers lose as much individual freedom as many laborers have lost, food will be scarce" for the 106 million additional people expected by Scarseth in the United States within the next century.

Scarseth predicted nine advancements for soil management in the years ahead, provided the incentives "for putting out hard, honest work" were furnished all Americans.

"I predict irrigation will take one big risk out of farming for more gain," he told the noon assembly audience.

"I predict increased amounts of nitrogen will be used to get the growing season started earlier.

"I predict a close relationship will be found between the contents of soils for available major as well as trace mineral elements and the health and welfare of man and animals.

"I predict we will find methods to grow certain highly valuable crops without the use of rotations.

(MORE)

Add 1 - Scarseth

"I predict growers will crowd the use of yield and quality factors until the unconquerable bottle-necks of light and temperatures remain the only limiting factors.

"I predict the plant breeder will bring out new characteristics in plants to fit new needs.

"I predict farmers will give more attention to producing high protein forages and pastures.

"I also predict more protein forages will be made into silages to approach closer the need for June quality dairy feeding in January.

"I predict programs for equality and fairness will be based more on encouragement of practices that produce on fewer acres for greater profit.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the first of the 160 discussions scheduled for the 4-day week, George McPhee, extension engineer, listed an above ground insulated pump house and an underground discharge as the two methods recommended by the University of Minnesota for keeping farm water systems from freezing in winter.

Those two installations will protect the types of water pressure systems required to meet Minnesota sanitation regulations for farms producing grade A milk for sale, McPhee said.

\* \* \* \* \*

RELEASE: 5:00 P.M.

There is definite evidence that reading disability and juvenile delinquency are related, according to Dr. James Brown, associate professor of rhetoric at the University of Minnesota.

Speaking at the opening session for homemakers, he stressed the importance of providing interesting and instructive reading material for children. Most homes do not have enough good reading material for children, he said. Hobbies and particular interests of family members should be considered in selecting books and magazines.

The family library should also include books that are suitable for reading aloud, Dr. Brown believes. As suitable for that purpose he listed such books as Gulliver's Travels, Wind in the Willows, Alice in Wonderland, Pilgrim's Progress, Big Family and Life with Father.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Wednesday Farm and Home Week program will get started at 8 a.m. with a breakfast talk by J. O. Christianson, short course director.

A-7686-RR-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 30, 1950

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY 1:00 P.M.

#### HIGH COSTS AHEAD FOR FARM SUPPORT PROGRAMS -- FARM AND HOME WEEK

Full use of productive resources and fair distribution of returns should be the guides for developing coming farm programs, O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota farm economist, told a Farm and Home Week audience at University Farm Wednesday (Feb. 1).

"The highest level of living available will be obtained only if we use productive resources effectively and distribute the results in the fairest possible manner," he told Minnesota farmers and homemakers at the second general assembly of the 4-day short course.

Jesness sees obstacles ahead for a long range high price support program.

"We will do well to weigh some very important costs, if the government is to guarantee farmers given prices regardless of the market available," he told the group.

These costs include not only the drain on the public treasury, but the need for production controls as well. Stronger controls will be needed if high price supports are to prevail, he pointed out.

A second, "very serious" cost of high price supports "is the conflict between high price supports and our policy of developing international cooperation and trade," he said.

Jesness does not think all farm problems are solved by price programs, whether they be high supports or income payments.

"The worst conditions of rural poverty and low income are not solved by price manipulation. We should not justify price support programs simply because they benefit those farmers best able to look after themselves," he said.

"Nor should we overlook the other ways of improving rural living. Maintaining good health and a high level of productive activity in other parts of the economy is

(MORE)

essential to agricultural welfare.

"Government is not something separate and apart from the people in regard to a long-range farm program, he said.

"We only delude ourselves if we think financial needs of the government can all be provided by taxation of only the very rich when we have a federal budget well over forty billions of dollars. The general run of people must provide most of this budget because, after all, this is where most of the income and resources lie," he said.

\* \* \* \* \*

Good seeding practices can cut the amount of grass or legume seed needed for planting by as much as one-third to one-half, Agronomist A. R. Schmid told Farm and Home Week visitors Wednesday morning.

High seed costs, coupled with the need for shifting more agricultural land into soil-building legumes and grasses makes it important that Minnesota farmers take advantage of all practices proven to improve seed stands, Schmid said.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thursday talks on the St. Paul Campus will cover poultry and soil conservation, in addition to the discussions on livestock, crops, gardening, homemaking and beekeeping.

A-7687-RR

#### GUIDES GIVEN FOR EQUIPMENT BUYING — FARM AND HOME WEEK

High price is not always an indication of high-grade performance in home equipment, homemakers attending Farm and Home Week at University Farm learned this morning.

"It is generally more economical to buy a good product at a moderate price than a super-quality product selling for two or three times as much," Dr. Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, declared. High cost may be due to addition of gadgets, he said.

Dr. Hustrulid gave these guides for consumers to follow in buying large pieces of household equipment:

- Buy equipment made by a reliable manufacturer and buy from a dependable dealer with a good record for service.
- Check the construction, finish and safety features.
- Find out how easy the equipment is to operate and maintain.
- Consider initial cost plus cost of installation and operation.
- Consider size. Many people buy water heaters, refrigerators and home freezers that are too small.

\* \* \* \* \*

Skillful use of curtaining can change the proportion of windows that are too high and narrow, too wide or short, according to Gertrude Esteros, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota.

"Special techniques should always be used in curtaining problem windows, though occasionally it is better not to curtain them at all," Miss Esteros told women at the homemaking session.

For too high, narrow windows, she said, the fabric can be brought out over part of the wall, leaving the total width of glass exposed. To cut length, the curtain can be brought only to the apron. Valance boards will also add width.

\* \* \* \* \*

The homemakers' program Wednesday afternoon will be given over to discussions on home improvement, family housing and home lighting.

#### DUTCH PLANT BREEDER AT U FARM

A. J. Th. Hendriksen, Netherlands plant breeder, will visit the University of Minnesota agricultural experiment station Feb. 1-2, Harold Macy, associate director, reported today.

Hendriksen, head of plant breeding, D. J. Van de Have company, Kapelle-Biezelinge, Netherlands, is in the United States to study corn and sugar beet breeding work.

\* \* \* \* \*

A-7689-RR

#### FARM ADVISORY COUNCIL MET

The University of Minnesota agricultural advisory council met on the St. Paul campus Monday, associate station director Harold Macy reported today.

The state-wide council, formed last fall to aid in guiding certain agricultural research and instruction, will next meet in May.

\* \* \* \* \*

A-7690-RR

#### SCHOOL OF AG. TRACK MEET SATURDAY

The 58th Midwinter Homecoming of the University of Minnesota school of agriculture will be held Saturday (Feb. 4) on the St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today.

The event, open to former students and parents, will start at 11:35 a.m. with an assembly in Coffey Hall auditorium. E. L. Haislet, University alumni director, is guest speaker.

An indoor track and field meet will be held during the afternoon. A dance will be held in the evening, following student vs. alumni basketball games.

Student council members in charge of the dance include: Robert Anderson, Windom; Ralph Breuer, Lake City; Jean Dose, Lake City; Arlene Drehmel, Lake City; Dale Erdahl, Blue Earth; Charles Hansen, Rockville; Russell Jones, Lake Crystal; David Josephson, Minneota; Marilyn Paulson, Newport; Norman Ruble, Albert Lea; Leland Turner, Windom; Lois Ukkelberg, Clitherall.

Those on the supplementary dance committee are Norman Engelbrecht, St. James; Cynthia Hughes, Le Sueur; Harlan Ingvalson, Spring Grove; Lowell Tollefson, Preston; Harold Jetson, Spring Grove.

A-7691-RR

#### SHEEP BEING DEVELOPED

Several new lines of sheep, developed by University livestock specialist for Minnesota conditions, were previewed for Minnesota farm managers during their meeting in St. Paul Tuesday (Jan. 31).

John N. Cummings, associate professor of animal genetics described the inbred sheep lines in a talk on research improvements in sheep breeding. He said results so far are "promising" but emphasized that the new animals are not ready for general release to farmers.

Most advanced is the "Minnesota 100" started in 1942 from Cheviot, Leicester and Rambouillet crosses. It should be ready in about five years, Cummings said.

"Hogs can hold their place as the largest single source of farm income in the state if farmers raise trimmer, smoother-quality pigs and sell them at 200-240 pounds," H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, told the farm managers Tuesday morning.

Farmers' goal should be meatier, firmer fleshed hogs, bred for extra length to insure longer loins and more bacon. Marketing at lighter weights will give carcasses more lean meat, which consumers want, and less lard, which is now the problem child of the swine industry, Zavoral said.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 31, 1950

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY 4:00 P.M.

#### MORE HOME IMPROVEMENT NEEDED — Farm and Home Week

Further improvements are needed to make farm houses more efficient, comfortable and suitable for farm living, women were told this afternoon at a special session for homemakers held as part of the University's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Dorothy Simmons, state leader in the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, said that progress toward improving living conditions is expected to continue in spite of the drop in farm income. She cited as reasons the large number of new users of electricity, the downward trend of retail prices of consumer goods, available savings and credit, the Housing Act of 1949 and the need and desire for better living conditions.

A new certified lamp that throws 60 per cent of its light on the reading or sewing task and 40 per cent for much-needed background lighting was shown homemakers by Lucretia Roberts, home lighting consultant, Northern States Power company, Minneapolis. Formerly lamps with diffusing bowls have produced only 40 per cent of the light down on the reading or sewing task.

"Contrast and glare are the worst enemies of good lighting," Miss Roberts declared in commenting on the poor lighting conditions under which too many children study.

The contrast present when a child is reading the white pages of a book on a dark, highly polished desk causes contraction of the eye muscles with resultant eye strain. She advised using a light-topped desk for studying or covering a dark desk with a milky white blotter.

In order to provide as even an amount of light on the study desk as possible without glare from the bulb, the light should be diffused through a glass bowl.

"The child who lies on the floor reading on his stomach may get a bad case of eyestrain and nervous irritability," Miss Roberts warned. "A book should be held a 30-degree angle, never placed flat on a surface."



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 31 1950

To all counties

(Filler for your column)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* COLUMN COMMENTS \*  
\* from your \*  
\* County Agent \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

This isn't the time to take soil samples. It's a good idea to send any samples you may have taken last fall to the Testing Lab at U Farm now, but don't try to chop out new ones. Paul Burson, lab head, says you can't get good representative samples from frozen ground. Wait until you can plow, then take them.

If you already know your soil needs, get your fertilizer bought and delivered now. The potash strike is severely limiting mixing. New supplies will be short come spring.

\*\*\*\*\*

Information on the new rural telephone loan program is now available in the \_\_\_\_\_ county extension office. Applications for rural telephone loans are also available. The loans go to persons, firms or corporations who can provide rural phone service -- not to individuals for personal installation.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Minnesota Wool Growers Association holds its annual meeting in Fergus Falls on Saturday, Feb. 18. That's the Saturday before the Winter Shows open at Crookston. H. G. Zavoral and W. E. Morris, U Farm extension animal husbandmen, are on the Wool Growers program.

\*\*\*\*\*

Prof. E. F. Ferrin, new head of the animal husbandry division at U Farm, was named a director of the St. Paul Union Stockyards company last week.

\*\*\*\*\*

A 100- or 150-watt bulb will provide enough heat to keep new pigs warm and comfortable. Fit the bulb socket into a reflector so the warmth is reflected downward into a triangular pen. Fix a stout guard rail high enough to let the pigs in but keep out the sow. Fasten the electric cord out of reach of the sow.

A similar arrangement can be used to advantage for new lambs, say U Farm extension specialists W. E. Morris and H. G. Zavoral.

-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.

HOMEMAKING AND HORTICULTURE DISCUSSED — Farm and Home Week

The importance of fathers in the emotional growth of both boys and girls was stressed today by Dr. Esther McGinnis, director of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit. Dr. McGinnis, authority on child development and parent education, spoke on "Shared Homemaking" to the noon assembly of farmers and homemakers attending the University's Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

The father brings his practical, realistic experience from the world outside the home to bear on the problems and conflicts within the family, she pointed out.

"Both boys and girls need their father as a person to love and as a pattern to follow," she said. "Through his appreciation, interest and cooperation, the children—especially boys — derive their ability to participate happily in their own marriages later."

\* \* \* \* \*

Relationship of diet to tooth decay, high blood pressure and obesity was explained by Dr. Jane Leichsenring, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, to homemakers at this morning's Farm and Home Week program.

"If we expect to make any great progress in eliminating tooth decay, we must cut down sugar intake from all sources — including pastries, soft drinks and candies," the nutritionist declared. There is increasing evidence that the amount of sugar people eat is a major cause of tooth decay. Americans are eating ten times as much sugar as they were 100 years ago.

The rice diet advocated recently for high blood pressure is unbalanced and for that reason people cannot stay on it long, she said. It produces its effect probably because of its low salt content.

She recommended cutting calories for reducing weight, but doing it with a balanced diet, not with a "faddy" diet.

Thorough application of fertilizer<sup>\* \* \* \* \*</sup> on the lawn in early spring was recommended by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, to discourage crab grass and other lawn weeds and stimulate bluegrass. Setting the lawn mower high in hot weather so the lawn grass will be tall enough to shade the crab grass was also suggested to prevent it from germinating. Dr. Snyder spoke at the morning session on lawn care and flower gardening.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
January 31, 1950

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY 1:45 P.M.

#### KNOW WHERE FARM PROFITS FROM -- Farm and Home Week

Farmers must produce efficiently if they are to show a fair return in the years ahead, Economist S. A. Engene told a Farm and Home Week audience at University Farm Wednesday afternoon (Feb. 1).

One way to check their efficiency during the period ahead is through careful, accurate use of farm records.

Engene recommended that farmers use their income tax estimates as a start for their record-keeping, then supplement that with an inventory of liabilities, outside investments, and crop and livestock production records.

\* \* \* \* \*

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY 2:45 P.M.

A warning was voiced today against using a too-heavy insecticide dosage when spraying livestock for pest control.

Approved mixtures must be carefully followed when using insecticides, particularly on livestock. Entomologist L. K. Cutkomp cautioned state farmers during one of the Farm and Home Week discussions currently in progress at University Farm.

He recommended methoxychlor for control of flies on dairy cows. Lindane, a new product, can be used in dairy barns and other buildings. It and chlordane are effective against mange mites of cattle, hogs and sheep.

D. R. Johnson, assistant state entomologist, reported lindane would kill flies within 10 minutes after they were exposed.

Neither of the entomologists recommended DDT for use on or near milk cows. They pointed out that DDT residues tend to accumulate in butterfat and fatty tissues.

A new method of applying fertilizer was explained by Soils Specialist J. M. MacGregor during the Farm and Home Week session on agronomy.

He pointed to putting fertilizer on with water as a coming method for applying extra plant food to fast-growing crops as they are being fertilized.

All fertilizing nutrients available in solid form can be made available in some form through irrigation water, he said.

A-7695-RR

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 31 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

IODIZED SALT  
A PREVENTIVE  
AGAINST GOITER

"Read the label on your salt package," advises Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many shoppers, she points out, do not notice whether their table salt contains iodine and often do not appreciate the health protection which iodized salt offers. Only about half the salt now selling for table use in Minnesota is iodized. It costs no more than other salt and contributes no foreign flavor or color.

Everyone needs a small quantity of iodine for proper functioning of the thyroid gland, according to extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Too little iodine causes this gland to enlarge and the condition known as "simple goiter" results.

Iodine is especially important for growth and development of children. Since Minnesota soil is low in iodine, families in this state can easily make good this shortage by using iodized salt, the University nutritionists say.

About 25 years ago the nation was alerted to the prevalence of common goiter, especially in the Northeast and regions around the Great Lakes where the soil is extremely low in iodine. In some sections, more than half the teen-age girls had enlarged thyroid glands because of this lack.

Substitution of iodized for plain salt practically eliminated the symptoms of simple goiter. In Michigan, for example, goiter went down from about 40 per cent in 1924 to 8 per cent in 1935, largely through the use of iodized salt.

Extension nutritionists believe that mothers need to be reminded of the importance of iodized salt in protecting their families' health.

-jbn-

---

Operative 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.

COUNTY AGENT HAS  
FARM OUTLOOK BOOK

University Farm agricultural economists see a year of lower income ahead for Minnesota farmers.

Writing in "1950 Farm Business Planning," a pamphlet put out by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, crop and livestock specialists see prices and cash receipts falling as they did last year. A drop of 10 per cent is foreseen.

A copy of the publication, Extension Pamphlet 169, can be gotten free at County Agent \_\_\_\_\_'s office.

Farmers' costs will probably go down this year, but not as much as prices, according to the pamphlet. The problem is one of cutting costs while maintaining volume and quality of production.

Weakened demand for farm products and changing consumer spending habits make good management a "must" for 1950.

The general situation, summarized from the pamphlet, calls for less crop and more livestock production to reduce heavy feed surpluses.

Large government expenditures through the first half of the year are also a part of the farm business outlook.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ recommends "1950 Farm Business Planning" as an aid to adjusting to the expected squeeze.

Ask for it by name or number.

-OS-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
January 31, 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

NOW IS TIME TO  
FREEZE ANGEL FOOD,  
SAYS HOME AGENT

If you have room in your home freezer, one of the most practical ways of storing eggs - now that they are plentiful and cheap - is in the form of angel food or sponge cake, Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ tells \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers. When unexpected company comes, the cake will be mighty handy to have on hand.

Use your favorite recipe and cool the cake thoroughly before wrapping for freezing.

Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions for wrapping the cake for freezing: Cut 2 pieces of heavy pasteboard the size and shape of the cake, one for the bottom and one for the top. Cut a strip of cardboard from a suitcase, long enough to go around the sides of the cake and as high as the cake, so it will fit like a collar. Staple this piece of cardboard together or secure it with scotch tape. Set the cake on one of the pieces of pasteboard, put the collar around the cake, and place the other piece of cardboard over the cake. Wrap in moisture-vapor-proof locker wrapping paper, label and store in the home freezer.

Thawing will take about two hours, Miss Rowe says. It is best to let the cake thaw in the wrapping, to prevent formation of moisture on the outside of the cake.

-jbn-

CUT IN OUTPUT  
OF FERTILIZER

Ordering fertilizer now may help \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers get the kind their soil needs.

A strike in potash mines has cut production of this fertilizer ingredient to a fraction. The supply on hand will go "first come, first served."

Unless output is stepped up soon, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ says some farmers may have difficulty getting fertilizer with the amount of potash their soil needs.

Taking delivery of fertilizer now may have the added advantage of preventing a transportation glut later on, according to C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at University Farm.

He recommended the following storage practices to keep fertilizer in good shape until needed.

1. Store in a dry building not used for livestock.
2. Stack bags on a platform off the floor to provide better air circulation.
3. Put only 5 or 6 bags in each stack and leave some space between stacks.
4. Re-sack broken bags.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said he will soon have a handy folder designed to help farmers fit fertilizer to their farm. It is Extension Folder 145, "Fertilizer Grades and Ratios for Minnesota," revised for this year. Free copies will be on hand in his office early in February.

-OS-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minn.  
~~March~~ 1950  
*January*

To all counties

Use when timely

The annual 4-H Leaders' Institute will be held again this year for local adult and junior leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_ clubs in \_\_\_\_\_ county, on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.  
no. day date

in \_\_\_\_\_, County (Club) Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has announced. The meeting will be held in the \_\_\_\_\_ beginning at \_\_\_\_\_ and continuing until \_\_\_\_\_.  
town building hour hour

\_\_\_\_\_, state 4-H club agent, and \_\_\_\_\_, district 4-H club supervisor, from the University of Minnesota, will be principal speakers.

The institutes are being held in every county to give assistance to the 10,000 adult and junior 4-H club leaders in the state. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will give pointers on how to improve club meetings and will give helps on recreation and preparing exhibits.

Leaders will participate in group discussions on agricultural and home economics projects and will take part in judging of exhibits. Special emphasis will be placed at the sessions, on the importance of effective junior leadership.

Local 4-H club leaders who have been invited to attend the institutes are:  
(list names and addresses)

-jbn-

Note to Agent: The papers in your county should have cuts of the State 4-H agents and supervisors who are appearing at the institute. If not, we will supply the number of mats you request.

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  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 1, 1950

RELEASE: THURSDAY, 1:45 P.M.

#### BEEES BEST AS POLLEN SPREADERS -- Farm and Home Week

Bees are more valuable for pollinating farm crops than as honey producers-- even though Minnesota led the nation in honey production last year, Farm and Home Week visitors were told at University Farm today (Feb. 2).

H. H. Haydak, University entomologist, placed their value as pollinators at 25 times that of honey production.

"They are responsible for at least 75 per cent of all returns from the agricultural crops requiring insect pollination," he estimated the farmers and home-makers attending the beekeeping sessions.

Bees are abundant in the spring, when needed for pollination. They can be transported easily, and are "flower steady" -- visiting only one kind of flower on a trip

\* \* \* \* \*

Better hybrid chickens are "anticipated" for the future, a University poultryman told farmers at the Thursday poultry meeting.

R. N. Shoffner, breeding specialist, called hybrids production a relatively infant industry, but one which has already produced birds with more uniformity in size, maturity and egg production than average purebred lines.

\* \* \* \* \*

Minnesota corn yields can be stepped up by planting the right number of kernels and adding the proper fertilizer, University experiments released today revealed.

Tests have shown a stand of 20,000 corn plants per acre to produce over 140 bushels on heavy-textured soil. Two hundred pounds of fertilizer were used to give that yield.

A. C. Caldwell, soils specialist, recommended to Farm and Home Week visitors that a stand of three stalks per hill (11,000 plants per acre) and 100 pounds of fertilizer be used for sandy soil. Four stalks per hill were recommended for medium-textured soil, with 200 pounds of fertilizer added.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 1, 1950

RELEASE FRIDAY, 8:45 A.M.

#### MAN IS BEES' ENEMY

Man is the honeybee's greatest enemy, a University of Minnesota entomologist told University Farm visitors during the last day of the 43th annual Farm and Home Week.

Man often uses insect poisons on his crops indiscriminately, thus killing his benefactor, the honeybee. He sprays trees while in bloom, killing bees with the poisoned nectar and pollen and depopulating colonies, M. H. Haydak told the group.

Haydak feels beekeepers should inform neighboring orchardists of the Minnesota law which prohibits, under penalty, the spraying of fruit trees with insecticides during the blooming period.

Other enemies of bees listed by Haydak, include the wax moth larvae which destroy combs by devouring them; mice that damage stored combs and colonies wintered outside; and skunks that sometimes disturb colonies and eat bees.

\* \* \* \* \*

Final sessions of the 4-day week will cover farm fencing, small grain varieties and other farm and home subjects.

A full afternoon of discussion on ways of stopping the European corn borer this coming growing season is slated for Friday afternoon. Over-wintering infestations, biological control and some of the new insecticides that are hoped to keep the borer from repeating his \$40 million damage of 1949 was taken up.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will hold its annual meeting Friday afternoon.

A-7697-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 1, 1950

RELEASE: THURSDAY 3:00 P.M.

#### EMOTIONAL GROWTH A TASK OF ADOLESCENCE — Farm and Home Week

Growing up emotionally is just as important for children as attaining physical maturity, an authority on child development and parent education told a Farm and Home Week audience of homemakers today at University Farm.

Speaking on "The Tasks of Adolescence," Dr. Esther McGinnis, director of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, declared, "The ability to go away from home without homesickness, to stand on one's own feet and accept the consequences of one's own behavior and decisions without leaning on parents or expecting favors is an important area of growing up. It is also a test of the maturity of parents."

Dr. McGinnis pointed out that one of the major jobs of parents, teachers, school and the community is to help teen-agers understand the normality and importance of what they are trying to do and to help them complete these tasks satisfactorily. Children need to complete the tasks of one stage of development if they are to proceed smoothly to the next stage, she said.

\* \* \* \* \*

Perennials are the answer to the busy person's requirements for flowers that need little special care and produce blooms for a number of years, according to Richard Stadtherr, research assistant in horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

At a session on garden ornamentals, Stadtherr said that perennials will last indefinitely, if given proper care. Though personal preference governs to a large extent which perennials to choose, hardiness is an important consideration in Minnesota. Soil type and drainage are other factors to keep in mind.

\* \* \* \* \*

Friday morning's Farm and Home Week program will include sessions on tree fruits, dairy marketing, farm fencing, agronomy, beekeeping and livestock. Homemakers' discussions will emphasize reliable nutrition information and problems in home laundering.

A-7698-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 1, 1950

RELEASE: FRIDAY, 10:30 A.M.

#### BLOSSOM-THINNING SPRAYS SAVE LABOR -- Farm and Home Week

An important labor saver may be in the offing for apple growers in the form of chemical blossom-thinning sprays.

Tests of the caustic sprays for blossom thinning, reported this morning to Farm and Home Week visitors at University Farm, show that they are helpful in getting reduction of too heavy fruit set to the benefit of color, size and market price.

With a modern high-powered sprayer, one tree can be sprayed in a minute, compared to an hour required for hand-thinning, according to W. G. Brierley, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota. Spraying costs less than 10 cents a tree compared to 75 cents a tree for hand-thinning.

Though tests of the blossom-thinning sprays have not been completed, Dr. Brierley recommended that growers try them out under their own conditions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Alice Biester, professor of home economics, urged homemakers this morning to get their nutrition information from reliable sources. She listed among authentic sources of nutrition information bulletins issued by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, American Home Economics association, American Medical association and American Dietetics association.

\* \* \* \* \*

Final Farm and Home Week sessions for homemakers this afternoon will be devoted to a discussion on vegetable cookery by Isabel Noble, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, and a demonstration on meat cooking by Helen Shepard, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago.

The closing horticulture program will emphasize weed and pest control in small fruit plantings and new strawberry varieties.

A-7699-JBN

#### FURNITURE SCHOLARSHIPS TO THREE STUDENTS

Three seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota have been awarded the new National Association of Furniture Manufacturers' scholarships of \$250 each.

Scholarship winners are Harry D. Klaassen, Windom; Richard H. Nelson, Lafayette; and Walter B. Wallin, Greenbush, Dean Henry Schmitz announced today. All three students are majoring in forestry.

The scholarships are given to qualified students registered in the wood technology forestry curriculum who are interested in a career in the furniture industry. The fund for the scholarship was established this year.

\* \* \* \* \*

A-7700-JBN

#### FARMERS LIKE ELECTRICITY CLINICS

Interest in a series of farm electric wiring and welding clinics, being sponsored by the state agricultural extension service, is running higher than expected, G. E. McPhee, University Farm engineer, reported today.

Attendance at the demonstrations, which started in January, has been far above that anticipated, he said. Meetings have lasted beyond the time scheduled in many localities.

The clinics cover electric wiring, voltage requirements, motors, and protective devices. Each meeting includes an electric welding demonstration.

This week the clinic will be in Fillmore county on Feb. 2, and in Houston county on Feb. 4.

On Feb. 10 it will be in Washington and will move from there to Pine county on Feb. 14. Two clinics will be held in Nicollet county, Feb. 20-21, one in Goodhue county Feb. 22, and one in Dakota county Feb. 23.

The series will continue into April.

A-7701-OS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 1, 1950

## UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

### Agricultural Shorts

Now's the time to start getting machinery in repair for the coming season.

Replace worn and broken parts. It may save an accident later on.

\*\*\*\*\*

Clean crop seed now and have it tested for germination. If you know how much of your seed will sprout, you will know what seeding rates to use.

\*\*\*\*\*

The next Dairy Herd Improvement Association short course will be held at University Farm on March 20 - 25. Write the Short Course office, U Farm, St. Paul 1, for more information.

\*\*\*\*\*

Nodak 301, a yellow dent corn variety, has been added to the recommended list for Minnesota this year. Your County Agent has names and descriptions of other approved crops.

\*\*\*\*\*

Order chicks early. Get them from a reliable dealer. "Bargain" buys don't usually pay off. Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, thinks this next year may be a good one for the poultryman with a good laying flock.

\*\*\*\*\*

Use a brooder in a clean, warm stall to save new-born pigs. Those "extra" ones saved can make the difference between big and small profits.

\*\*\*\*\*

A farm account book is available through the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1. This is a year you've got to farm efficiently, if you are to make it pay.

\*\*\*\*\*

-11-

Homemaking Shorts

Americans are eating ten times as much sugar as they did 100 years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

University of Minnesota nutritionists recommend eating at least four eggs a week - better still, an egg a day.

\* \* \* \* \*

Eggs left for four days in a warm room lose as much freshness as eggs kept in a refrigerator for several weeks.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thorough baking is essential to a crisp pie crust. If the pie is baked in glass, it is easy to see if the bottom crust is done.

\* \* \* \* \*

Turn angel food cake upside down as soon as it comes from the oven and let it cool in the pan.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cut biscuits in squares with a sharp knife instead of cutting with a round cutter. You save time and avoid waste of dough.

\* \* \* \* \*

To save time, mix dry ingredients for muffins, coffee cake and pastry ahead of time, place in any convenient covered container and store until ready for use. Then mix with liquid and bake.

\* \* \* \* \*

When washing corduroy garments, take from the rinse water to the line without wringing out the water. Hang so the water drains down with the nap.

\* \* \* \* \*

Air wool garments from time to time, advise extension clothing specialists. Wool lasts longer if there are rest periods between wearings.

\* \* \* \* \*

Avoid excessive pressing of wool. Let wrinkles in wool garments hang out rather than be pressed out.

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 2, 1950

Immediate Release

#### SWINE HONOR ROLL -- Farm and Home Week

Fourteen Minnesota farmers were named to the 1949 swine honor roll Thursday (Feb. 2) by the Minnesota Swine Producers' Association meeting, held in conjunction with Farm and Home week at University Farm.

Recognized for outstanding hog production were: Roy Bakehouse, Owatonna (Steele county); Lloyd Cipra, Glenville, (Freeborn); Manville W. Elmer, Wells, (Faribault); E. G. Ham, St. Charles, (Winona); the Hamann brothers, Garretson, So. Dakota, (Rock); Murray Jessen, representing the Jessen Brothers, St. Charles, (Winona); Eli Kitchenmaster, Steen, (Rock); Henry Lippman, Gibbon, (Nicollet); V. E. Merrill, Pipestone, (Pipestone); Enoch Peterson, Alden, (Freeborn); Wm. H. Stevermer, Easton, (Faribault); and Dave Williams, Waltham, (Mower).

The awards are based on long time records for efficient hog production attained by following good sanitation, feeding, and management practices, according to E. F. Ferrin, University of Minnesota animal husbandry chief and secretary of the swine producers association.

Other producers who made good records, were given honorable mention. They include: Elmer Bendixen, Redwood county; L. W. Bryson & Son, Freeborn; A. D. Kennedy, Rock, E. A. McCready, Dodge, and George Schroeder, Nobles.

\* \* \* \* \*

Attendance for the 4-day Farm and Home Week is expected to climb "to somewhere near" the 2,500 mark before Friday noon. That will be above last year's total, J. O. Christianson, short course director, said today.

Total figures by Thursday evening were over 2,000. The total for the week year ago was 2,096.



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 2, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*  
For Release  
FRIDAY, FEB. 3  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### FARMER WINS AGRICULTURE AWARD

Development of a new strain of red clover has earned an outstanding agriculture award for a Minnesota farmer, it was revealed today.

Edward C. Wegener, Bertha, Minn., farmer, was given a plaque for "meritorious achievement in modern agriculture and community service" at a dinner in the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, Thursday evening.

The award, the second such honor to be made, was by the Seldon-Watts Seed Company of St. Paul. Presentation was by T. H. Fenske, University Farm associate experiment director.

Wegener was selected for the honor by the Better Crops Award committee of the Minnesota and Northwest Crop Improvement associations.

A longtime farmer in East Otter Tail county, Wegener developed a strain of medium red clover which has passed Minnesota experiment station tests and is now recommended for growing in this state.

The strain, named "Wegener medium red clover", is adapted to Minnesota conditions, is a good forage and seed yielder, and makes a good second cutting. Seed is now being increased by selected growers in 13 counties.

Wegener, now in what he terms "semi-retirement," began developing his strain some 41 years ago by "always looking for clean medium red type." After years of carefully cleaning and selecting seed produced in both good years and bad, he found his clover was yielding better than that of neighbors and took it to the Minnesota experiment station for testing

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 2, 1950

RELEASE: FRIDAY, 1:30 P.M.

#### U GETS PORTRAITS OF LIVESTOCK MEN -- Farm and Home Week

Two distinguished livestock men were honored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association in a special ceremony held in conjunction with Farm and Home Week at University Farm Friday afternoon (Feb. 3).

Portraits of W. T. Foley, associate editor of the Farmer magazine, St. Paul, and J. S. Montgomery, former University Farm staff member, were presented the University of Minnesota in recognition of aid given the livestock industry of the state by the two men.

Dean C. H. Bailey, director of agriculture, accepted the portraits for the University. They will be hung in the Animal Husbandry division Hall of Fame at University Farm.

Foley has taken an active part in activities of the livestock breeders' association for some 30 years. He has been influential in legislative action helpful to the Minnesota livestock industry for many years.

He was instrumental in the development of the University School of Veterinary Medicine and in helping obtain appropriations for Peters Hall, now being built at University Farm. He helped set up the state Swine Honor Roll and has taken an active part in the Minnesota Poultry Improvement board.

Montgomery first joined the University staff as a part-time "lecturer in animal husbandry" in 1911. He taught several horse courses and coached the livestock judging team in 1916 and '17. He left in 1918, returning two years later as livestock extension specialist for a time.

One of the leading judges of horses and beef cattle, Montgomery served in many livestock organizations, including the position of secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.

In 1933 he became secretary of the Production Credit Corporation of the Seventh District Farm Credit Administration, in which work he continued until his death on Sept. 15, 1948.

A-7704-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 2, 1950

RELEASE: FRIDAY, 9:45 a.m.

#### NEED DAIRY INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENTS -- Farm and Home Week

Adjustments need to be made in Minnesota's dairy industry if dairy farmers are to maintain their income, a dairy economist told Farm and Home Week visitors at University Farm Friday morning.

Long term adjustments need to be made in the price program for dairy products if the future of the industry is to be assured, Economist E. Fred Keller told farmers and homemakers at one of the closing-day sessions.

He pointed to an overall U. S. increase in milk production, a shift to more manufactured products, higher processing and marketing costs and a declining market as the main hazards confronting the dairyman today.

Keller listed two plans of action for improving the situation.

One was for more intensive merchandising of surplus dairy products. He named dry skim milk as one of the lowest priced foods on the market and one which should be used more liberally in cooking and baking. An educational program to get Mrs. Housewife to make greater use of this inexpensive milk product, was recommended.

The second line of attack should be toward increased efficiency in dairy plants and on farms. Operations must be streamlined and every possible corner cut to step up efficiency and lower production costs.

"With lower costs, producers may get better returns for their products and consumers may buy dairy products at lower prices," he concluded.

\* \* \* \* \*

RELEASE: FRIDAY, 2:45 p.m.

During the afternoon Entomologist L. K. Cutkomp recommended leaf-feeding or "shot hole" injury as an additional check for proper timing of spray application against corn borers. When 50 or more plants show shot-hole injury, treatment should be started at once, he told farmers.

A-7705-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 2, 1950

RELEASE: FRIDAY, 3:30 P.M.

NEW WAYS TO COOK MEAT, VEGETABLES RECOMMENDED --- Farm and Home Week

Millions of dollars worth of meat have been sizzled away in the nation's kitchens every year because they were cooked in too hot an oven, homemakers were told at closing sessions of Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus.

Helen Shepard, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, said that when pairs of roasts of identical size and weight were cooked, one at a low heat and the other at a high temperature, there was from 10 to 20 per cent shrinkage when the high temperature was used.

Miss Shepard, who gave a demonstration on meat cookery, also called attention to the fact that research shows that seared roasts lose more of their juices than those not seared.

Homemakers also learned that the pressure saucepan is probably the best way to preserve flavor, color and nutritive value of green, mild-flavored vegetables like green beans and peas.

Isabel Noble, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota, said that a higher proportion of soluble nutrients like vitamin C will generally be retained when vegetables are cooked by one of the steaming methods than in enough boiling water to cover the vegetable. Steaming methods include cooking in the pressure cooker, in a small amount of water in a tightly covered pan or actual steaming.

\* \* \* \* \*

A testing program which seeks to find the better varieties of strawberries was described to Farm and Home Week visitors by B. J. Dunn, research associate in horticulture, Mayo Forestry and Horticultural Institute, Rochester. Objective of the tests, carried on in cooperation with the University division of horticulture, is to find good home berries and profitable commercial berries.

Among older June-bearing strawberries, Dunn recommended Premier, Dunlap and Beaver. Of the newer varieties, he suggested Sparkle, Midland, Scarlet Beauty and Arrowhead for trial. Burgundy has been found the best for freezing.

Commercial growers were urged to test a few plants of several varieties they are interested in with their regular varieties and then select those that do best.

A-7706-JBN

TIMELY TIPS

Winter usually means more dirty eggs. Raking over floor litter and adding new nest material more frequently will help keep eggs clean.—H. J. Sloan.

\*\*\*\*\*

Maple sugar making time isn't far off. The earliest runs of sap are the sweetest, so get your tapping equipment cleaned and ready for use.—Marvin E. Smith.

\*\*\*\*\*

Start pansies and snapdragons now in a large flower pot or small flat. Screen the soil first, and add sand and organic matter. Cover the pot or flat with window glass to hold in moisture until seeds germinate.—L. C. Snyder.

\*\*\*\*\*

Three 250-watt, R-40 pig brooder heat lamps on a No. 14 cable circuit make a load. If the service has only 2-wire, 115 volt, change it to 3-wire, 230 volt, to provide more capacity for brooders.—G. E. McPhée.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fields where brome grass has died out can be made to produce excellent seed crops by top dressing with 100-150 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate about the time the brome begins spring growth. Order the fertilizer now.—H. E. Jones.

\*\*\*\*\*

Check Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops," for grain varieties recommended for seeding in Minnesota. See your County Agent for a folder.—Ward Marshall

\*\*\*\*\*

Seed a few extra acres of medium red clover or alfalfa — enough so the second crop can be left for seed. That way you can build up seed stocks.—M. L. Armour.

\*\*\*\*\*

The seasonal low for prices of better-grade cattle will probably occur in late

spring. The seasonal peak for lower grades also occurs about that time. So, feed accordingly.—George Wisdom.

\*\*\*\*\*

Check dairy feed supplies. If good alfalfa roughage is limited, now may be the time to use more high protein feed with the grain. Keep cows on a high production plane as you near spring pasture time.—Razer Leighton.

\*\*\*\*\*

Sever the navel cord of lambs and dip the stub in tincture of iodine to avoid infection.—W. E. Morris.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 7, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*  
For Release:  
WEDNESDAY P.M., FEBRUARY 8  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### UNIVERSITY AIDS MEXICAN AGRICULTURE

A "hands across the border" agricultural development policy, in which the University of Minnesota plays an important role, is proving of twofold farm benefit, a University Farm plant scientist revealed today.

Midwest and Mexican farmers are benefiting from a Latin America project which has joined Newthatch wheat, a University-developed rust-resistant variety, with high-yielding Mexican ones.

United States farmers are gaining from the wheat crossing project through elimination of a source of stem rust of wheat -- scourge of all wheat farmers. People south of the border are increasing their food supply.

The development project was started by the Rockefeller Foundation, which in 1943 expanded its public health activities to include an agricultural improvement program to increase food supplies for Latin American countries.

For leadership of this project the University gave four of its agricultural-trained graduates. It also furnished a leading plant scientist, Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, University plant pathology division head, as chairman of the Rockefeller agricultural advisory committee. Three other alumni have active parts in other Central American countries.

Dr. Stakman, who leaves for Mexico on Feb. 9, describes the work being done in Mexico "of inestimable value to all United States farmers."

Rust spores can be carried "as far as the wind blows," he points out. Breeding of resistant-variety wheat in Latin America has eliminated one important source of this infection.

Dr. Stakman, who has long studied wheat rust in Mexico, helped lay the

(MORE)

groundwork for the program in 1942 at the invitation of the foundation.

A year later the agricultural improvement program went into effect. Dr. J. G. Harrar, a student of Dr. Stakman's, became director of agriculture for the Rockefeller Foundation. His was the job of pioneering the improvement work in basic Latin America food crops, including wheat, corn and beans.

He was joined by Dr. Norman Borlaug, Joe Rupert and Dr. Eliof Miller, all Minnesota-trained scientists. Borlaug took over the wheat improvement work, crossing United States wheats with Mexican varieties, with Rupert acting as his collaborator. Miller engaged in soils research.

Other graduates cooperating in the project include Rollo Lorenz, director of the experiment station in Guatamala, Lee Hines, director in Quito, Ecuador, and Wilbur Harlan, his assistant. Still other alumni are working in Colombia.

Borlaug and Harrar started from scratch, so to speak, in developing their Mexican rust-resistant wheat varieties. By taking advantage of two growing seasons a year, they have progressed far, according to Dr. Stakman. They now have more lines of wheat under test than at any other point in America.

While some of the most prominent lines, from a disease resistant standpoint, came from Minnesota, the researchers are working on varieties developed from many experiment stations in this country.

Dr. Stakman, a world authority on rust epidemiology, first studied the disease in Mexico in 1917. Since then he has made many trips south, serving both as advisor to the Rockefeller agricultural program, since its establishment, and furthering his study toward more complete rust control.

The University's active part in the international undertaking is of great satisfaction to Dr. Stakman. "By taking part in a research program a long way off, we are actually helping our farmers here at home," he points out.

"Through cooperation in the Rockefeller development program, the University is contributing toward progress in speeding agricultural improvement of under-developed countries," Dr. Stakman feels.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 6 1950

To all counties

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from        your                    \*  
\*                    County            Agent                    \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Keep barnyard lots drained so that coming warm weather won't turn them into quagmires. Cattle can get foot rot if they stand in barnyard mud for long periods. Use plenty of straw in open sheds and call a veterinarian for animals that start limping.

\* \* \* \* \*

Brood sows should be put into pens where they are to farrow in time for them to get used to their quarters. H. G. Zavoral, U Farm swineman, says to scrub the pens with boiling water, and to wash the sows' udder, legs and sides before putting them in. Have a few shovelfuls of clean soil ready to put in front of new pigs to prevent anemia.

\* \* \* \* \*

Moving time isn't far off. If you're going on a new place, make one of your first jobs that of safety. Check stove pipes for holes and make sure there's no rubbish up against the chimney in the attic before you start a roaring fire. Be sure wiring is adequate before plugging in all your electric equipment -- you may have more items than the family moving out.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't hold the flame in one spot too long when using a blow torch to thaw water pipes. Steam may build up pressure and the pipe may burst if both ends are still frozen, says Glenn Prickett, state extension safety specialist.

\* \* \* \* \*

This may be a good year to stay in the poultry business. Many farmers quit after a severe price break, such as we are going through right now. Then next fall hens are scarce and eggs high priced. Profits shoot up and the man with a good laying flock makes money. Cora Cooke, U Farm extension poultry specialist, recommends ordering the same number of baby chicks. Get them early.

-rr-

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 7, 1950

\*\*\*\*\*  
For Release:  
7:00 P.M. THURSDAY, FEB. 9  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### TOP AG. JUDGE NAMED AT U FARM

Ray W. Hansen, senior in agriculture from Payne, Minn., was named top agricultural judge of the University of Minnesota Ag campus winter judging contest at a dinner in Minneapolis Thursday evening (Feb. 9).

Hansen, 24, won the grand championship honors by placing high in seven divisions of farm crops, products and livestock judging.

A former 4-H and FFA member and navy veteran, Hansen was named at the eleventh annual All-Ag Stag banquet, held in Coffman Memorial Union. He is a member of the Junior Dairy Science Club, nationally organized professional club.

He was awarded a gold watch by four former University judges, the Sonstegaard brothers from Paynesville.

Individual winners named during the dinner included Quentin H. Nelson, agriculture senior from Lynwood, Calif., who won the dairy products judging championship, and John P. Friedericks, sophomore from Breckenridge, high individual in dairy cattle judging.

In general livestock, top honors went to Arnold Sandager, freshman from Northfield. Edward H. Clausen, senior from Minneapolis, was high in meat judging. Donald E. Disselkamp, freshman from Morris, was top crops judge.

Kenneth D. Crane, junior from Mitchell, S.D., was named champion poultry judge and Florian I. Lauer, sophomore from Richmond, won in horticulture.

The winter judging contest is sponsored each year by the Ag Club Commission. The commission, made up of representatives from each of the professional agriculture clubs on the St. Paul campus, also sponsors Ag Royal day, annual spring event.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 7, 1950

Immediate Release

#### ANGEL FOOD FREEZES WELL

If every American eats a dozen eggs more in 1950 than in 1949, there should be no egg surplus, according to marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A good way to work in an extra dozen or two now, when eggs are plentiful and cheap, is in angel food or sponge cake, suggests Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. These cakes will also freeze satisfactorily and will keep well in the freezer for several months, she says.

Miss Rowe gives this procedure to follow in wrapping the cake for freezing: Cut two pieces of heavy pasteboard the size and shape of the cake, one for the bottom and one for the top. Cut a strip of cardboard the height of the cake and long enough to go around the sides, so it will fit like a collar. Staple this piece of cardboard together or secure it with scotch tape.

Set the cake on one of the pieces of pasteboard, put the collar around the cake and place the other piece of pasteboard on top. Wrap in moisture-vapor-proof locker wrapping paper, label and store in the home freezer.

The cake should be cooled thoroughly before wrapping.

Thawing will take about two hours, according to Miss Rowe. She advises thawing the cake in the wrapping to prevent formation of moisture on the outside of the cake.

A-7709-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 7, 1950

Immediate Release

#### AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES ANNOUNCED

Announcement of two coming agricultural short courses was made today by J. O. Christianson, University of Minnesota farm short course director.

The fourth annual Fair Management short course for county fair board members will be held March 20-22. Representatives from some 50 Minnesota fair associations are expected to attend the meeting, to be held in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis.

The twenty-ninth annual horticulture short course is scheduled for March 22-23. It will be held on the St. Paul campus and will attract gardeners and vegetable growers from all parts of the state.

Some 40 advance registrations have been received to date for the Cannery and Fieldmen's short course, scheduled to get underway next week. It will be held Feb. 16-17 in the Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, as announced earlier.

The courses are a part of those sponsored each year by the University department of agriculture in cooperation with state and county groups

A-7710-RR

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 7 1950

To all counties

---

NOTE TO AGENT: Fill in a paragraph on the sources and kinds of trees available to farmers in your area from the summary being sent you this week by Extension Forester Marvin Smith.

---

FARM TREE BELT  
CUTS FUEL COST

A well-planned shelterbelt can cut wind speed in the farmyard by 20 miles per hour, \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers learned this week.

University of Minnesota tests show how a farmstead grove reduces howling winter blasts to mere whispers, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Two recording instruments were used in a test reported by Parker Anderson, University Farm extension forester.

One was placed 100 feet outside the shelterbelt. It recorded a wind velocity of 24 miles per hour. Another instrument, placed 100 feet inside the grove next to the house, recorded a wind speed of only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour.

A "winter overcoat" of trees for the farmstead doesn't cost much when measured by benefits from it.

Seedlings for a 400 foot shelter belt would cost about \$12. to \$14. at present state nursery prices. Money saved on fuel bills would soon pay for upkeep and cultivation costs, Anderson said.

He listed protection of orchard crops, more comfort for livestock in feedlots, and increased land value as other advantages of a well located shelterbelt.

Private nurseries offer the best selection of seedlings for spring delivery, according to Extension Forester Marvin Smith. State supplies of desirable trees will all be needed to fill orders already placed.

(FILL IN LOCAL SOURCES AND KINDS OF TREES AVAILABLE HERE.)

-os-rr-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 7 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

SCRAPPLE IS GOOD  
BREAKFAST DISH

\_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers who have no Pennsylvania Dutch in their background may still enjoy some of the heritage of the Pennsylvania Dutch kitchen where a favorite dish is scrapple.

Scrapple is a combination of yellow cornmeal and cooked pork, rather highly seasoned with sage. In midwestern terminology that spells sausage. An excellent scrapple is made with sausage as a base, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Rowe gives these directions for making the scrapple: Heat 1 quart of water. Add 1 pound bulk pork sausage and cook at simmering temperature for about 20 minutes. Then add very slowly 1 cup yellow corn meal, sifting it with the fingers.

If the sausage is lightly seasoned, add a teaspoonful of crumbled dry sage. A half to one teaspoonful of salt is usually required also, but these additional seasonings depend on the seasoning already in it.

Stir constantly to prevent lumps. Reduce the heat, cover and cook below boiling for 45 minutes to an hour. Then remove from the heat and pour into a rectangular bread pan or into smooth-rimmed #2 $\frac{1}{2}$  tin cans. Let cool overnight.

In the morning turn out onto a cutting board, slice in quarter-inch slices and fry slowly in its own fat, allowing about 45 minutes for the frying. An advantage of this method is that the fat is not poured off but remains suspended in the mixture and furnishes fat for frying. Be sure to give your scrapple a crisp brown crust.

Freezing scrapple is a good way to keep it on hand. Allow the frozen scrapple to defrost over night, since the frost leaves the solid pack very slowly. Then slice and fry for a leisurely breakfast.

-jbn-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 7 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

YELLOW LEAVES ON  
PLANTS MAY MEAN  
TOO MUCH WATER

How often to water house plants is one of the questions many \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers are asking.

No time schedule can be followed in watering plants, according to R. E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota. The majority of successful growers check their plants daily and water when necessary.

Usually the plant needs water when the surface of the soil appears dry. A person who becomes familiar with different kinds of house plants can tell when water will be needed by noticing, for example, the color of the foliage or the wilting of the leaves. Lack of water can result in dwarfing, foliage spotting and eventual loss of the plant.

When watering, soak the soil thoroughly, then allow the soil to dry before watering again, Widmer advises. Use lukewarm water and avoid splashing the foliage of plants like the African violet. Be careful also when watering such plants as the cyclamen not to get water in the crown where it may cause decay.

Watering from below is a good practice but is not necessary. It is never advisable to keep the pot standing in water for prolonged periods, however.

Overwatering results in a rotting of the roots and is often noticeable in the foliage by a change in the color from green to yellow.

Many house plants will also benefit from a regular spraying with clean, soft water at least once a week, Widmer says.

-jbn-

---

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 7, 1950

To all counties

EFFICIENCY KEY  
TO DAIRY PROFIT

EDITOR'S NOTE: There is less money ahead for farmers if prices drop faster than expenses, as is predicted by many agricultural economists.

To keep \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers best informed for efficient production, the \_\_\_\_\_ (name of paper) this week begins a series of outlook articles prepared by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ in cooperation with University Farm authorities.

Reducing costs without lowering quality or volume of production will be the dairyman's big problem this year.

The post-war profit honeymoon for farmers is over. The good dairyman today is the man who can stay on the market with more pounds of good butterfat and milk, produced at lower cost per pound.

To lower feed costs, H. R. Searles, University Farm extension dairyman, recommends building the dairy ration around good legume hay. Feeding plenty of good hay will cut the cost of protein concentrates. Farm grains can be used to balance the ration.

Use corn silage to supplement the hay, if you have it. Consider grass silage as a means of saving more hay crop nutrients. Plan now for a good all-season pasture.

If no legume hay is available for the rest of this late winter feeding period, the grain ration will need about one-fourth soybean or linseed oil meal.

Give cows free access to iodized salt, bone meal, and plenty of water. A cow needs 100 to 200 pounds of water per day, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized.

High quality dairy products will be needed to meet stiffening competition this year, Searles said. Be sure the milk house and barn meet recommended standards. Keep milk clean, cool it quickly and protect it all the way to market.

(more)



Add 1 - dairy outlook

Keep records on all cows so you can cull out the loafers. Your D.H.I.A. offers a good guidance, here.

Looking ahead to the longer pull, Searles recommends breeding cows to proved sires to build a high-producing, profitable herd for the future. He says to watch any investment in dairy housing or equipment. Consider cow comfort, cost, labor saving, and ease of sanitation in any planning.

Watch herd health. Practice good management and disease prevention so that calves and young stock can develop into well-grown, disease-free producers.

--OS--TT--

NOTE TO AGENT: Three more stories, on agronomy, animal husbandry and machinery, will follow in that order during the next three weeks. A story on poultry, and one on land prices can follow, if you feel the material is being well received by editors and readers.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 9, 1950

Special: MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The University's largest "alumni chapter" is a group of progressive farmers and homemakers who each year attend Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul Campus.

When 29-year-old R. A. Likens, Scandia farmer, stepped up to the registration table at University Farm he became the 100,000 such person to register for Farm and Home Week during its 48 years of existence.

Actually Farm and Home Week is more than 48 years old. It had to be discontinued during the war. During other years it was presented in day-long broadcasts over Station KUOM because of gas rationing and housing shortages.

Among the 2,500 registrants, Jan. 31 - Feb. 3, were hundreds of alumni of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine and the School of Agriculture. At the same time alumni played important parts in the program itself.

Dr. Esther McGinnis, former student and faculty member, was featured speaker at one of the noon assemblies during the week. Today she is director of the Merrill-Palmer School for Homemakers in Detroit.

Well over 100 staff members and outside speakers took part in the program that covered everything from beekeeping to the parlor-type dairy barn and from choosing the right material for dresses to adding vitamins in chicken feed.

Staff members revealed to this select audience that the University's Department of Agriculture had developed --

\* A new ration for poultry that will save the poultryman \$10 on every ton of feed he uses.

(more)

Add 1

\* Several new varieties of grain and corn that promise better, more economical production.

\* New strawberry varieties suited to Minnesota conditions.

\* Methods to increase corn yields.

Farm and Home Week is one of the 40 short courses sponsored each year by the Agricultural Short Courses Office. Attendance at these courses covering every phase of agriculture, reaches the 10,000 mark.

#### NEW CROPS APPROVED FOR STATE FARMERS

Nine new farm crop varieties have been added to the list of grains recommended for production in Minnesota, H. K. Hayes, University of Minnesota agronomy division chief, reported today.

The nine were approved by University Farm plant breeders and pathologists in a joint meeting with branch experiment station superintendents and agronomists.

Three varieties were taken off the recommended list.

All those added have passed satisfactory performance tests in competition with standard varieties, Hayes said. They have been tested in experimental plots for at least three years, and found to produce well under Minnesota conditions.

Following are the new varieties now available to farmers:

**CORN:** Nodak 301 - a yellow dent variety composed of two Minnesota and two North Dakota inbreds. Adapted for the northern maturity zone.

**FLAX:** B5128 - a brown seeded, high-yielding variety late in maturity, immune to Minnesota races of rust. Seed available from the North Dakota Seed Department.

**OATS:** Ajax - an early, white oat of good yielding ability and height. Susceptible to some rusts: Good yielder. Uncertified seed available in the state.

**WHEAT:** Stewart - good yielding, bearded durum. Recommended for west-central and northwestern Minnesota. Seed available from North Dakota Seed Department.

Shelby oats and Monroe soybeans are the new varieties available for planting in 1951. Those recommended varieties which will be available in the spring of 1952 include a new flax, another soybean and a new wheat variety.

The varieties taken off the list were Minhybrid 702 and 801 corn, and Marmin wheat. County Agricultural Agents have more details on each of the new additions. Names and descriptions of all other crop varieties recommended for Minnesota are in Extension Folder 22, which is available from agents.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 9, 1950

Immediate Release

#### EXTENSION DIRECTOR REPORTS FROM PARIS

The agricultural extension service is doing a good job in Europe but is inadequate to meet all needs, Paul E. Miller, Minnesota extension director, reported from Paris, France, today.

Miller is in Europe as a member of an international agricultural survey team picked by the Economic Cooperation Administration to study farming conditions in Marshall Plan countries.

Three U. S. Agricultural Extension Service authorities are working as teams with European agriculturalists to make recommendations for further development of extension work in aid countries.

Miller, who left Washington, D. C., on January 15, has just completed the first two-weeks tour of agricultural work being carried on in Italy.

He praised the intensive farming and the excellent extension job being done there but reported the service "entirely inadequate to measure up to the needs of the country."

Miller's next assignment will be in Ireland. He will go there after the report on the Italian mission is completed in Paris, he said.

A-7712-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 9, 1950

Immediate Release

#### REVISED FERTILIZER FOLDER READY

A newly revised Agricultural Extension Service folder, "Fertilizer Grades and Ratios for Minnesota," is now available at County Agent offices throughout the state.

The bulletin, designed to help farmers fit fertilizer needs to their farms, covers recommendations of University specialists.

A strike in potash mines has cut fertilizer production and will result in a "first come, first served," distribution for this year, according to C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division.

Copies of the folder, number 145, can be gotten free from County Agents or by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-7713-OS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 9, 1950

Immediate Release

#### EATING EXTRA EGG A DAY URGED

To keep up with the bumper production job hens are doing this year, Americans will have to eat an extra egg today and for weeks to come, according to Max Hinds, extension marketing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

More than 56 billion eggs came from farm flocks last year. Current production is running 10 to 12 per cent greater than at this time last year, and the total 1950 output is expected to be 2 to 3 per cent above that in 1949. Better breeding and feeding may even raise last year's average of 165 eggs per hen.

Last year Americans ate about 374 eggs each, Hinds reported. Because of lower egg prices, it seems likely that consumption of eggs per person may increase to 385-390.

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota are urging an increase in consumption of eggs because they are nutritionally desirable. At today's low prices, they are a bargain package of food value, the nutritionists say.

Eggs are excellent body builders, according to the nutritionists. The protein in both yolk and white equals that of meat, milk and fish in meeting the needs of the body for growth and repair of tissues. Eggs are also an outstanding source of iron and are rich in calcium, phosphorus and in at least five of the vitamins.

A-7714-JBN

University of Minnesota  
University Farm News  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 9, 1950

Immediate Release

#### DISTRICT RADIO SPEAKING CONTESTS SET

Sixteen district contests have now been scheduled in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Every county in the state except one will be represented in district competition, Harkness said. Last year nearly 1,000 4-H'ers prepared radio talks which were given at local, county and district speaking events.

County champions are now being selected to compete in the district contests. All of them will broadcast their speeches over local radio stations. Speeches are written by the contestants themselves on the subject, "Peace of Mind - How Can I Attain It?"

District events have been set for February 17-February 25, as follows: KBZY, Grand Rapids, February 17; WEBC, Duluth, and KROC, Rochester, February 18; KATE, Albert Lea, and KILO, Crookston, February 22; KVOX, Moorhead, and KWOA, Worthington, February 23; KDGE, Fergus Falls, and KWAD, Wadena, February 24.

KMHL, Marshall, KDHL, Faribault, KYSM, Mankato, KFAM, St. Cloud, KWLM, Willmar, and WPBC, Minneapolis, February 25; KUOM, University Farm, St. Paul, February 27.

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is sponsoring the radio speaking event, now in its eighth year, in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. The council is providing more than \$1300 in prizes for county, district and state champions.

A-7715-JBN



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

Immediate Release

#### JR. VEGETABLE GROWERS TO MEET

The Minnesota chapter of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association will hold the first of three training meetings at University Farm Saturday (Feb. 18).

Some 60 to 100 junior gardeners from all parts of the state are expected to attend, according to Dick Angus, Farmington, national association committee member.

O. C. Turnquist, state extension horticulturist, will discuss identification, judging and marketing of garden produce. Other meetings on the same subject are scheduled for March and April.

Now in its eighth year, the Minnesota chapter expects to boost its membership to 200 this year. The national group, organized for 15 years, has a total of 5,000 members. Forty-six states are affiliated.

The association, organized to study production and marketing, identification, and judging of garden produce, is open to all boys and girls between 12 and 21 years old. Both home and commercial gardeners may become members, according to State Advisor Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county 4-H club agent.

A-7716-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

Immediate Release

#### STATE WOOL GROWERS TO MEET

Minnesota Cooperative Wool Growers will hold their annual meeting on Feb. 18 at Fergus Falls, Minn., W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota agricultural extension livestock specialist, announced today.

The annual meeting is jointly sponsored by the wool growers association, a commercial club, and the state Extension Service.

Speakers include Louis J. Hablas and Jerry Sotola, Armour and company; Carl Nadasdy, Minnesota Cooperative Wool Growers Association; and Dr. H. J. Larson, veterinarian from Fergus Falls.

Morris and West Otter Tail County Agent Carl Gustafson will demonstrate management practices, including parasite control and care of newborn lambs.

The meeting, open to all, will start at 9:30 Saturday morning. It will continue all day.

Morris feels sheep offer one of the most favorable production opportunities for livestock farmers today. He points out that both wool and mutton supplies are short, while demand is good and likely to continue so for some time.

Other coming sheep meetings in which the Extension Service is cooperating include the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston Feb. 20-24, a Lamb Clinic at Austin on Feb. 25, and a Lamb Feeders' Day at the Morris Experiment Station on Feb. 28.

A-7717-RR

University News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

To all counties

WATCH COSTS AND  
LOANS ON CROPS

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second article on farm planning for 1950. It is prepared by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, with the aid of University Farm authorities, to help \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers produce efficiently.

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers have two main points to keep in mind in planning crops for 1950.

The first is to take advantage of government loan programs. The second is to get highest possible yields at lowest possible cost.

This will be a year of lower prices and smaller cash receipts for farmers. Production costs must be kept down and expenses pared to the bone. Efficiency must be the watchword—but not at the sacrifice of lower yields.

To hold yields up and costs down, pay careful attention to selection of varieties, good seedbed preparation, early planting, careful choice of crops to fit growing conditions, and proper harvest and storing.

Right now, pick the varieties approved for growing in this area. Get the seed tested and cleaned, if it isn't already. Then this spring, follow the seeding rates determined from the germination tests.

Now, too, go over your crop rotation system. Adjust it so as to insure the best yields from future crops and to best control weeds.

For the government end of the picture, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ recommends that farmers plan operations to take advantage of loan programs for surplus feeds.

Plan to seed grasses and legumes in fields where grain crop acreage has been cut. Step up livestock numbers, if facilities permit. Seed stocks are low, especially in clover and alfalfa, so plan to leave one crop for seed. Consider hay crop silage as a possible profitable replacement of corn silage for beef and dairy herds.

(MORE)

---

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.

Add 1 - Crop production

Select fields as free of weed seed as possible for hay and forage crops. Plan to use commercial fertilizers, where needed, and spray to control injurious insects and weeds at the proper time.

University Farm experiments have shown good preparation and proper planting can cut seeding rates by as much as one-half.

Here are the practices, proven in the tests, recommended by \_\_\_\_\_ for improving legume and grass stands:

1. Prepare a good, firm seedbed. If you plow this spring, be sure and go over the ground with a cultipacker. Use a cultipacker when broadcasting seed, regardless of when you plowed. A poorly-prepared, loose seedbed lets the top layer of soil dry out quickly.

2. Seed small legumes and grasses (alfalfa, clover, alsike and timothy) from one-fourth to one-half inch deep. Put larger legumes (brome grass, sudan and millet) down one inch.

3. Seed a companion crop that offers the least competition for moisture or nutrients, and at 1/2 to 2/3 the normal rates. Flax is good if harvested for seed. Next best companion crops are early, short-strawed small grains.

4. For most reliable results, seed early in the spring. Summer seeding of alfalfa can be successful if done before August 1.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

HIGH PRICE NOT  
BEST GUIDE TO  
GOOD EQUIPMENT

High price does not always mean high-grade performance when it comes to purchasing home equipment.

Generally it is more economical to buy a good product at a moderate price than a super-quality product selling for two or three times as much. That is the advice Andrew Hustrulid, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, is giving to consumers who plan to buy home equipment, whether it is a refrigerator, washing machine, home freezer or vacuum cleaner.

High cost, Dr. Hustrulid explains, may be due to addition of gadgets which may or may not be desirable.

With more and more county homes becoming electrified, rural as well as town families will be interested in knowing how to get the best buys in electrical equipment. Dr. Hustrulid gives these guides for consumers to follow in buying large pieces of household equipment:

- Buy equipment made by a reliable manufacturer.
- Buy from a dependable dealer with a good record for giving service on equipment.
- Be sure the equipment has safety features. Electrical cords and the equipment itself should carry the label of approval of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
- Check construction and finish.
- Find out how easy the equipment is to operate and maintain.
- Consider total cost, that is, initial cost plus cost of installation and operation.
- Consider size. Many people buy water heaters, refrigerators and home freezers that are too small.

Once the piece of equipment is purchased, read the instruction book carefully to learn how to <sup>operate and</sup> maintain the appliance properly.

-jbn-

---

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

CONSIDER ROOM  
IN CHOOSING  
NEW CURTAINS

So you're investing in new curtains this year!

Then select them with care, urges Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_, for good window treatments can add real distinction to the furnishings of a room.

"How will these curtains look at home?" is the first question every homemaker should ask when she is shopping. The most startling design may make the biggest impression. The test, however, lies in the way a striking design or color will look with the other furnishings in the room, says Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Successful shopping requires that homemakers first take inventory of the room. Here are some of the points to consider when selecting curtains:

- . Size and shape of the room. Large rooms can use striking draperies with large, bold designs. For a small room, simple draw curtains, straight-hanging draperies or sheer floor-length curtains are best.
- . Size, shape and number of windows. Too wide, too narrow and other problem windows may need special treatment.
- . Exposure. The direction the windows face will help determine what colors to use. A room with windows facing north, for example, might seem cheerless unless warm colors are used.
- . Color of walls, wood trim and rugs. Draperies should blend or contrast pleasingly with other colors in the room.
- . Kind of furniture. Select a fabric which harmonizes with the furniture and upholstery.

The sales clerk can usually offer helpful advice when given accurate information about the room and its furnishings.

-jbn-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

To all counties

SHEEP SCARCE,  
SO SAVE LAMBS

An extra good job of caring for bred ewes and newborn lambs the next few weeks will pay dividends for \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers this year, according to W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman.

Morris says sheep now offer one of the best opportunities of all livestock. Wool production is seriously low and mutton supplies are short.

Demand for both is good and is expected to stay high--which means local producers should make every effort to save all lambs possible this spring, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ feels.

The key to producing good, lively lambs, and to keeping them healthy is good management.

Here are the recommendations of Morris and \_\_\_\_\_ for best management of ewes and lambs:

1. Increase the grain ration of ewes. They should eat  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds of grain a day during the last month before lambing. It will help them produce stronger lambs and more milk.

2. Guard against chilling of newborn lambs. Dry them off with a burlap sack. Fix a lamb brooder in the lambing pens, patterned after a pig brooder. Close off a section of the room with canvas. Heat the room, if necessary.

3. Sever the lamb's navel cord and dip the stub into tincture of iodine to prevent possible infection.

4. Use a creep feeder for lambs. Feed them grain and good alfalfa as soon as they will eat--when they are about 10 days old.

-rr-

#### POTATO SURVEY SHOWS NO NEMATODE

Recently completed surveys of Minnesota potato fields failed to show infestations of the golden nematode into this state, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, reported today.

Analysis of 2,747 soil samples representing 38,000 acres of potato fields revealed no spread of the parasite into this state from the small area in Long Island, New York, where it has been confined since first introduced from Europe.

The golden nematode is a soil-inhabiting parasite which severely cuts potato yield through its attack on plant roots. Difficult to detect, it could cause possible elimination of potatoes as a commercial crop in Minnesota, if given the opportunity to become established, Aamodt said.

The survey, conducted by the state Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota entomology department in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, took in 29 counties.

Microscopic examination of all soil samples showed absolutely no specimens of the golden nematode, Aamodt emphasized.

The surveys have been conducted since 1944 to guard against possible escape of the parasite.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

To all counties  
(Filler for your column)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from your                    \*  
\*                    County     Agent                    \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Sheep should be kept off pasture from now until the grazing season starts -- about mid-May. If left to run, they will contaminate the pasture with worm eggs, says W. E. Morris, U Farm extension animal husbandman. Then too, as the ground thaws, the sheep cut the sod and grass doesn't get a chance to start.

\*\*\*\*

No sign of the golden nematode of potatoes has yet been turned up in Minnesota potato fields. A recent survey of 2,747 soil samples from 38,000 acres of potato fields failed to reveal any entry of the parasite into this state, according to State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt.

\*\*\*\*

March 4-12 is National 4-H Club Week. It's a "check-up" week, a "get-set" week, and an "open-house" week when all club members get together to exchange ideas for coming projects and inform parents and neighbors of new developments. Theme for club work this year is "Better Living for a Better World."

(NOTE TO AGENT: PLAN A STORY FOR NEXT WEEK, TELLING READERS HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE IN HOW MANY CLUBS IN YOUR COUNTY. INCLUDE ANY SPECIAL ACTIVITIES YOU HAVE FOR THE WEEK.)

\*\*\*\*

Hog lice can be controlled this time of year by dusting hogs and straw bedding with a 10 per cent DDT powder. That information, together with a lot more on controlling livestock pests, can be found in a handy folder available in the County Extension office. Ask for it by number -- Extension Folder 147 -- or title -- "Livestock Pest Control." It's free.

-rr-

#### MORE JUNIOR CLASSES AT WINTER SHOWS

An increase is expected in 4-H entries at the Red River Valley Winter Shows, set to open at Crookston Monday (Feb. 20), Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H supervisor and Show board of governors member, said today.

More competition is expected in both demonstrations and futurity livestock entries. Two new futurity classes, sheep and swine, have been added, together with advanced classes in beef and dairy.

A total of 88 animals are already entered in the futurity contest by 4-H members, Future Farmers of America and Northwest School students, according to latest reports.

Over 500 animals have been entered in the show by adult exhibitors. Interest is also running high in the crops division.

C. H. Bailey, University of Minnesota dean and director of agriculture, will head the delegation of over 12 experiment station and extension service members to assist with the Shows Feb. 20-24. County agents from many parts of the state will also take part.

Dr. William McGovern, Northwestern university, Chicago, will headline the Northwest School speaking program. He will speak on "Japan and China -- Today and Tomorrow" on Tuesday evening (Feb. 21).

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

SPECIAL

(Caption for mat -- Russell Thompson, Rushmore, president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation, and Catherine Duevel, vice-president, present a National 4-H Club calendar to Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, as part of the preparation for National 4-H Club Week, March 4-12. The calendar hangs in nearly every Minnesota club home.)

The real agricultural resources of Minnesota are in the minds, hands, and hearts of our young people, Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, declared today in observance of National 4-H Club Week, March 4-12.

The week has as its theme, "Better living for a better world." Many 4-H clubs are planning special events to celebrate the week.

"The University, through its local representatives--county extension workers-- is honored in having a part in these events," Dr. Morrill said.

"We feel that the 4-H program is just as much a part of the learning and teaching program of the University as what goes on in the classrooms and the laboratories right on our campuses," he said.

National 4-H club week is a good time to join a 4-H club. Most of the projects are beginning for 1950 and most of the activities are still ahead. For information on joining, see your local club leader or drop a card to your county agent.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

Special to the MINNESOTAN

In a relatively few years, "antibiotic" has become practically a household word in the United States.

In the public mind, antibiotics are usually associated with the fight against human ailments. Recently considerable publicity has also been given to their role in stimulating growth and well being of livestock and poultry.

Perhaps less dramatic but just as important is the potential benefit of antibiotics on crop plant growth.

University of Minnesota plant pathologists are seeking ways in which these substances may be of additional benefit to both man and livestock by studying their role in the war of microorganisms in the soil. Microorganisms are plants (algae, fungi, bacteria) and animals (protozoa and eel worms) too small to be seen with the unaided eye.

Microorganisms, like other plants and animals, are constantly fighting for survival and supremacy. J. J. Christensen, professor of plant pathology, explains that without this warfare the microorganisms in the soil which cause plant disease—virulent soil-borne pathogens—would multiply so fast that the land would become "sick" and unsuitable for crops.

In human terms, what the University of Minnesota plant pathologists are striving to do is to find new ways of helping our microscopic "friends" fight our microscopic "enemies" in the soil. Any advantage that can be gained for the "friends" will promote the growth of plants that both human beings and livestock need.

Dr. Christensen points out that certain bacteria and fungi frequently hinder the development of others. This process is called "antibiosis". A few of the antibiotic substances, such as penicillin and streptomycin, have been extracted and identified. They are among the antibiotics widely used to promote human and animal well being.

Applying large amounts of specific antibiotic organisms or their extracts will also control certain plant diseases, it has been found. Dr. Christensen points out that applying antibiotic organisms to the soil at planting time, for example, prevents certain types of seedling blight of wheat and barley.

Recently M. B. Moore and M. T. Tveit, University of Minnesota plant pathologists, demonstrated that applying antibiotic organisms to the soil at planting time completely controlled *Helminthosporium*, a root-rotting blight, on Tama and Vicland oats. Similar tests with other root-rotting organisms have also been fairly successful, Dr. Christensen reports.

Although applications of the organisms to the soil may not be feasible on a large scale, it might be practical to use them in treating seedbeds, greenhouse soil and soil for crops with a high acreage value, according to Dr. Christensen. There is also a possibility that antibiotic substances may be used as seed disinfectants, he said.

Another promising field would be growing certain green manure crops to be plowed under at an appropriate time. These will supply the food for the antibiotic organism and give it the vigor <sup>(of)</sup> eliminate the destructive pathogens.

Antibiotic substances vary greatly in chemical properties. Some dissolve in water, and others do not. Some are destroyed by heating; others are not. Some are sensitive to alkalies, while others are not. Some organisms secrete only one type of antibiotic substances, others two or three.

The ability of different organisms to survive in the soil and the conditions under which they survive vary greatly. Some soil-borne organisms causing plant diseases can survive in the soil for only a short time. Others may live in the soil for years even without the host (the plant attacked by a pathogen).

The short-lived group includes organisms that cause seedling blights of cereals and grasses. The long-lived group includes those that cause flax wilt, muskmelon wilt and cabbage yellow.

The never-ending struggle of the microorganisms in the soil is "biological warfare" that promises to help farmers produce better crops. But, lest their be undue optimism, Dr. Christensen warns that much remains to be learned about the nature and formation of antibiotic substances and how they act. He points out that more extensive study of the methods of increasing the development of antibiotic substances in the soil is needed.

Research in antibiotics is being carried on at the agricultural experiment station at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount research center and at University Farm.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 14, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*  
For Release: --  
THURSDAY NOON, FEB. 16  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### HIGH SUPPORTS INTERFERE WITH FOREIGN POLICY

Agreement with foreign policy should be a basic consideration of any farm program, O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota farm economist, said in Minneapolis Thursday (Feb. 16).

Speaking at the third annual canners' and fieldmen's short course, Jesness said costs of any program should be carefully weighed. He cited a program of artificially high price supports as costly to the public treasury. Such programs are costly also in terms of production and market controls and in use of resources, he told the group.

High price supports interfere with export selling, "because we are not going to hold resources in idleness to raise prices at home and then allow products from other countries to enter our markets to share in the resulting prices," he said.

Of the need for price or income protection, Jesness said it is commonly overlooked that one-fourth of the nation's farmers do not produce for market and are not benefited by price supports.

"The worst conditions of rural poverty and low income are found on farms which produce only for home consumption," he pointed out. "The plight of these people would not be used to justify aid programs for commercial farmers or those best able to look after themselves."

The course, sponsored by the department of agricultural short courses, University of Minnesota, will continue through Friday (Feb. 17) at the Radisson Hotel.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 16, 1950

\* \* \* \* \*  
For Release:  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20  
\* \* \* \* \*

#### 4-H'ERS ON TWIN-CITY GRAIN TOUR

Five Minnesota 4-H club boys today (Feb. 20) begin a four-day, expense-paid tour of Twin City grain markets and utilization plants.

Harold Sutherland, Hallock, Donald Roggenbuck, Odessa, Herman Skyberg, Jr., Fisher, Clayton Johnson, Wheaton, and Floyd Johnson, Hazel Run; will view Minneapolis and St. Paul marketing facilities with 4-H delegates from North and South Dakota and Montana.

The trip winners will learn how grain is graded. They will study how it is sold and how it is processed into food. How production and marketing of grain fits into a balanced agriculture will be explained to them.

Picked for the tour on their excellent grain project records and for general outstanding club work, the boys are given the trip by Atwood-Larson, Minneapolis grain commission merchants, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader.

Sutherland, 17, an eight year club member, raised flax from certified seed. An outstanding Kittson county club member, he and his brother also carry a livestock project.

Roggenbuck, 17, raised both corn and oats last year. A club president and junior leader, he first started his crop project in 1941 with potatoes.

Skyberg, 20, was winner of the state 4-H potato championship at the State Fair last year. A club member for four years, he produced 350 bushels of Satapa variety potatoes on one acre.

Clayton Johnson, 17, has been farming with his brother. He has taken an active part in both local and county-wide club activities. A seven year member, he grew corn and barley for his grain project.

Floyd Johnson, 19, produced 1,100 bushels of corn. In club work nine years, he rents 20 acres of land from his father.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 16, 1950

#### HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

(These shorts are intended as fillers for your radio programs or your newspaper columns. Adapt them to fit your needs.)

#### FOOD

##### Baked Alaska

If you're looking for a new dessert for springtime parties, try Baked Alaska. To make it, place a slice of sponge cake about half an inch thick on a cutting board and top with a brick of ice cream. Let the cake extend beyond the ice cream on all sides. Then spread a thick layer of meringue over all so that the ice cream is entirely covered to the thickness of about half an inch. Bake in a very hot oven 450° F. or until the meringue begins to brown. Serve at once from a platter or chop plate, cutting the dessert at the table.

For the meringue, use 6 tablespoonsfuls of sugar to 3 egg whites,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cream of tartar. Add the sugar a little at a time and beat until very light and thick. The meringue acts as an insulator to prevent the ice cream from melting.

\* \* \* \* \*

##### Egg White Valuable Food

No one needs to be told that an egg represents a lot of good food value...that the protein of egg equals that of meat, milk and fish in meeting the needs of the body. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, tells us that, in certain functions, the protein of egg white is also outstanding. It is well known that antibodies which give us immunity to certain diseases are of protein nature, and when our protein supplies are greatly depleted, these immunities are lost or greatly reduced. The protein of egg white is one of the most effective in helping keep these antibodies in the blood stream.

\* \* \* \* \*

---

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.

## HOME MANAGEMENT

### Good Lighting Important for Study

Many children study under such poor lighting conditions that they develop eye strain and nervous fatigue. Home lighting experts say that contrast and glare are the worst enemies of good lighting. Watch for them when your children are studying and try to eliminate them.

For example, the contrast present when a child is reading the white pages of a book on a dark, highly polished desk causes contraction of the muscles with resultant eyestrain. Using a light-topped desk for studying, or covering a dark desk with a milky white blotter will eliminate the contrast. In order to provide as even an amount of light on the study desk as possible without glare from the bulb, it's best to use a lamp which diffuses the light through a glass bowl.

\* \* \* \* \*

### More Pleasant Ironing

Most homemakers classify ironing as the most disliked and tiring of their household tasks. University of Minnesota home management specialists say it will be less tiring if it's done in a pleasant room with good light and ventilation. Since companionship and diversion make the job easier, don't isolate yourself from the family. If possible, iron in a room where there's an interesting view. A radio will also help to make the job more pleasant.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Save Miles When Ironing

Is this a familiar picture? A homemaker sets up her ironing board in the kitchen. When she has finished ironing a shirt, she walks to the dining room and hangs it on the back of a chair. Then she irons a flat piece, walks to the bedroom and puts it on the bed. By the time she has finished her ironing, she may have walked a mile, and she has wasted electricity besides.

University of Minnesota home management specialists suggest you prevent that waste of time and energy by having three pieces of equipment near your ironing board: a table where you can place folded articles that don't need further drying; a small rack for folded articles that are still damp; and a rod or line for garments you want to put on hangers.

## HOME DECORATION

### Make Small Room Larger

With spring coming on, you may be giving some thought to perking up the rooms in the house...giving them a lift from winter drabness. If yours is the problem of a small room that seems cramped, you can make it look larger by painting your window frames the same soft color as the walls. For the windows, use simple draw curtains, straight-hanging draperies or sheer floor-length curtains. Tie backs, valances, swags or large-patterned draperies overshadow a small room. On the other hand, draw curtains and draperies that match or blend closely with the wall color give a unified effect that makes the room seem larger. Remember, too, that light colors give a spacious feeling when used in small rooms.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Child's Room Should Have Individuality

Every child likes to have his own room. Since he is possessive by nature, treat his room so that he can feel it's really his own. Don't use it for general household storage. Consult him when planning colors to be used in decorating the room. And by all means let him select pictures he really enjoys.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Skimpy Curtains Spoil Effect

Planning to make new draperies or curtains this spring? Then be sure to buy plenty of material and use fabrics generously. You can easily spoil the effect of lovely color and material with skimpy curtains. If your budget is limited, you'll get a much better effect with yards and yards of an inexpensive material such as muslin than with one expensive width split lengthwise.

If you don't know how to measure for draperies, you'll find directions in the new bulletin by Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. It's called "When You Select or Make Your Curtains." Stop in at the county extension office for a copy.

## CLOTHING

### Dresses for Little Miss

Very soon many of you mothers will be studying pattern books trying to find out what kind of dresses to make for Little Sister for her spring and summer wardrobe. Or you'll be rummaging through racks of dresses at the store.

For little girls from two to six, clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have some recommendations when it comes to styling. They suggest roomy sleeves without cuffs or bands, dresses without waistlines and belts, and collarless necklines - low enough in front to be comfortable. Short sleeves are good for all year round, and for summer sleeveless dresses with wings or ruffles are comfortable. A dress that is styled so a child can take it off and put it on herself will help develop her independence.

\* \* \* \* \*

### No More Iron Shine

You'll have no more trouble with iron shine on your rayon gabardine dresses if you remember to press them on the wrong side. For bulky sections like collars, pockets and cuffs, be sure to use a pressing cloth. That will prevent those hard, shiny ridges that often result from improper pressing. Make sure, too, that your iron is not too hot...and that your ironing board is well padded. And when it comes to washing rayons, see that they're very well rinsed. Soap left in the fabric can cause shine, as well as grease spots and stains when pressed.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Give Your Clothes a Lift

Accessories can give a real lift to an old suit or make an inexpensive dress look twice its value. Here are some pointers on choosing accessories wisely: First of all, select good accessories, in fabrics that will look just as well after they've been washed or cleaned. Coordinate your accessories so they go together and tie in with several costumes in your wardrobe. A disconnected item is never a good buy. For example, don't buy a bright green pair of gloves unless you're sure they will highlight one or several of your costumes. It's a good rule to remember, too, that more than three accessories in the same color will detract from your costume as a whole. In other words, if you have hat, bag and scarf of a contrasting color, choose gloves to match your costume.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 16, 1950

Immediate Release

#### SWEDISH VETERINARIAN TO U FARM

Dr. I. Alstrom, a Swedish veterinarian, will confer with University of Minnesota veterinarians next week, Harold Macy, associate agricultural experiment station director, said today.

A member of the veterinary college at Stockholm, Dr. Alstrom will study nutritional and disease work of swine, poultry and horses at University Farm on Feb. 20-24. He will also observe the organization of the new University veterinary school, now in operation.

Dr. Alstrom is a member of the Swedish Veterinary Society and is in charge of internal medicine and pharmacology at the Stockholm college. He will confer with Dr. W. L. Boyd, director of the School of Veterinary Medicine at University Farm.

A-7722-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 16, 1950

Immediate Release

#### JAPAN TO REPRINT MINNESOTA TURKEY BULLETIN

The Japanese want to talk turkey -- at least they want to read about it.

Special permission has been granted the Toyohasha Turkey Breeding Society of Toyohashi City, Japan, to reprint a University of Minnesota agricultural extension bulletin, "Talking Turkey."

Permission was given Fumio Iwaya, president of the Japanese turkey group, by the bulletin author, W. A. Billings, University extension veterinarian and widely-known turkey specialist.

The reprint will be a Japanese translation of the bulletin, which has been reprinted four times by the state Extension Service since it was first printed in 1930.

Over 75,000 copies of the 32-page booklet have been distributed to farmers and turkey raisers throughout Minnesota and north-central states.

The bulletin covers breeding, brooding, diseases and sanitation -- problems which are troubling the Japanese at present. About eight million turkeys are raised there each year, according to Billings.

A-7723-RR

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 16, 1950

Immediate Release

#### OLD-FASHIONED DANCING PARTY FEBRUARY 21

The School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold its twenty-ninth annual old-fashioned dancing party at 9 p.m., Tuesday, February 21, in the gymnasium on the St. Paul campus.

Guests will be faculty, students and alumni of the School of Agriculture, as well as state and University officials.

The student council and a special dance committee of the School of Agriculture are planning the event, assisted by Jane Roberts, instructor.

The old-fashioned dancing party is a traditional event of the School of Agriculture, held each year in observance of Washington's birthday, according to J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

A-7724-JBN

\* \* \* \* \*

#### SOPHOMORE RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP

Rodney C. Hanson, Winthrop, sophomore in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a Sears-Roebuck scholarship of \$200, Dean Henry Schmitz announced today.

Last year Hanson received a Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarship of \$100. He is a member of the Plant Industry club, Lutheran Student association and college YMCA.

A-7725-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 16, 1950

Immediate Release

#### STATE 4-H QUEEN TO COMPETE FOR NATIONAL TITLE

A 17-year-old Faribault county girl who is Minnesota's 4-H pie queen will compete for national honors when she takes part in a cherry pie baking competition in Chicago February 21.

She is Marjorie Stevermer, Easton, who was picked as state pie baking champion over 52 other girls who represented their counties in the pie contest at the State Fair.

The national cherry pie baking contest will be held in the Morrison hotel, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. The winner will receive \$150 and a trip to Washington, D. C.

Minnesota's pie queen has a record of baking that would do credit to any adult. In addition to turning out flaky, tasty pies, she baked several hundred loaves of bread last year.

Gwendolyn Malum, state 4-H club agent, will accompany Marjorie to Chicago.

A-7726-JBN



TIMELY TIPS for March 4

A few extra cents for good chicks will pay dividends this year. With egg prices lower and little, if any, feed cost reduction in prospect, high quality chicks and efficient management will be the keys to profit.—H. J. Sloan

\*\*\*\*\*

Use a round, smooth metal spout with an even taper for tapping sugar maple trees. Such a spout is easy to insert and remove from the tree without damage to the wood tissue.—Marvin Smith.

\*\*\*\*\*

Plan to prune grape vines the first warm day this month. Leave about 50 strong buds per plant and reduce the top so new growth will be vigorous and productive.—L. C. Snyder.

\*\*\*\*\*

Had your electric wiring system inspected recently? Now's a good time, especially if you're plugging in electric chick, pig or lamb brooders.—Glenn Prickett.

\*\*\*\*\*

You can take soil samples as soon as you can plow. Be sure to get a soil test from the U Farm testing lab before applying fertilizers for small grain and legume seedings.—H. E. Jones.

\*\*\*\*\*

Turning grain over with a shovel will probably get rid of the musty odor being given off now in many grain bins. The smell may be due to moisture condensation during a sudden drop in temperature.—H. L. Parten.

\*\*\*\*\*

Good legume hay in brood sow rations will decrease mortality of farrowed pigs and aid during the critical gestation-lactation period. It can make up 30-35 per cent of the concentrate mixture.—Ray Anderson.

\*\*\*\*\*

Six extension folders are now available to farmers. They include information on fertilizer grades, crop varietal trials, corn hybrid maturity ratings, the Agricultural Act of 1949, family living, and grasses and legumes. They're free from County Agents.—Harold Swanson.

\*\*\*\*\*

Keep livestock off pastures as they begin to thaw out. The animals cut the sod with their hooves and severely damage sprouting grass.—W. E. Morris.

\*\*\*\*\*

It's about time for the second treatment against cattle grubs. If you treated in early February, apply a 1½ per cent strength rotenone powder again. Rut it into grub holes with a stiff brush.—H. J. Griffiths.

\*\*\*\*\*

Hunt for a dairy bull now. Fall calves are about six months old, you've got a better choice now and won't have to pay the price you will next fall.—Harold Searles.

\*\*\*\*\*

Get your tractor ready for heavy field work. Clean the air cleaner. Adjust the carburetor. Clean the radiator grill, adjust radiator shutters, tighten hose clamps and flush the cooling system. Completely lubricate with summer weight oil and grease.—George McPhee.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 17, 1950

Special to MINNESOTAN

One of the most unique soil testing services in the United States is growing out of its adolescence at University Farm.

Soil testing laboratories are not new to agricultural colleges across the nation. But the way in which the testing service at the University of Minnesota has been organized is unique.

Most testing labs are set up to provide, at a nominal fee, an analysis of a farmer's soil. The samples come directly to the lab from the farmer and the report goes directly back to him, or possibly through a county extension agent.

But Paul Burson, head of the Minnesota testing service, went a step farther.

In setting up his laboratory last summer, he brought fertilizer and seed dealers into the organization and made them an integral part of the service. Soil sample depots were established at fertilizer plants, seed stores and elevators. Dealers and managers became key men in the collecting and forwarding of samples to the University Farm testing lab. They were also given the opportunity of assisting County Agents, who are in complete charge of the program at the county level, in carrying information back to the farmers.

Minnesota is the only state to ask the fertilizer industry to participate in its soil testing service.

The program is paying off in five main ways.

It has the advantage of providing a new source of leadership to assist county agents in their soils work.

It provides an opportunity for farmers to pick up sample boxes and information blanks and to deliver their samples at a depot close to home.

County Agents have an opportunity to supply the latest information and recommendations to dealers who sell seed and fertilizer to farmers.

The dealers give busy agents assist in administrating the county programs, relieving them of a goodly share of the time-consuming details.

Most important of all, dealers have a definite part in seeing good service is provided. They have a stake in maintaining soil fertility on Minnesota farms and feel a keen responsibility for selling farmers the kind of fertilizer that will do them the most good.

The testing lab grew fast after its original establishment last July 1. Over 7,000 samples have been tested since then -- 4,900 in the last four months.

It was born of necessity. When Burson first joined the University of Minnesota as an extension soils specialist in 1942, he started analyzing a few samples. The first trickle of 500 samples a year grew to a steady stream of 8,000 by 1948. Burson found himself spending every spare minute, including Sundays, trying to keep up -- and doing it with the same facilities and equipment he had the first year.

The obvious thing happened -- the volume became too great for one man to handle. And it couldn't be discontinued because of the importance of the service being rendered. So legislative action was taken, appropriations made and the University of Minnesota soil testing service was born of necessity on July 1, 1949.

Burson was a good choice for head of the lab. He has a wide background of experience. A former county agent and extension soils specialist in Iowa, he was the first fulltime extension soils man Minnesota ever had when he arrived in January, 1942.

In 1944 he was named chairman of the extension soils section. A year later he was given an assistant, E. R. Duncan who worked with Prof. Burson in Iowa.

Burson was promoted to full professor last July 1, at the time he was made soils lab head. H. E. Jones was brought to Minnesota from Kansas as a co-worker with Duncan in the extension program.

The lab, located in an efficient basement room of the Soils Division building, now occupies the full time of Burson and two assistants. Four students are employed on a part-time basis.

Muriel Widmer is in direct charge of the lab. Betty Dolen acts as Prof. Burson's secretary, taking care of records and mailing test results. She also handles the fifty cent service charge paid by farmers to cover cost of analyzing each sample.

Mrs. Dolen and her part-time student assistant Frances Stein register the samples as they come in, give them a number, and turn them over to Mrs. Widmer.

Mrs. Widmer, a chemistry graduate from the New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick, supervises the crushing, mixing, drying and preparation of the samples for testing.

Then she, with the aid of Agriculture students Hector Olson, Vining, Victor Johnson, Blue Earth, Russell Boehlke, Buffalo Lake, and Jerry Adams, Evan tests the samples for acidity (Ph), potash, phosphate, texture and organic matter.

The samples, together with test results, go to Prof. Burson. He combines these results with information supplied by the farmer on past crops grown and future ones planned and then makes recommendations on kinds and amounts of fertilizer and soil management ~~practices~~ <sup>practices</sup> for each field.

One copy of this recommendation sheet goes directly to the farmer. Another goes to the County Agent, together with the farmer's original information sheet. Still another copy is kept by Burson for future reference and research.

That help with individual problems of individual farmers is only one of the three main goals set by Burson and Dr. C. O. Rost, soils division head, in establishing the testing service.

A second purpose is the use of the lab as a basis for development of broad and practical research programs on soils. It is practical because problem areas can quickly be found through the farmer-samples and then research machinery then put into motion<sup>to</sup>/find a solution. It is broad because the samples come from the entire state.

Last, and just as important, the lab forms the basis for more effective agricultural extension work.

Agents can use test results at soil clinics and farmer meetings. They can take concrete information to dealers. And best of all, they can shift from general to specific soil recommendations -- right down to the last 10 acres.

University News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

To all counties

TWO KEYS TO  
LIVESTOCK PROFITS

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third article on farm planning for 1950. It is prepared by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, with the aid of University Farm authorities, to help \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers produce efficiently.

Marketing at the right time and holding down death loss are the keys to profitable livestock production this year, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, told local farmers today.

Timely marketing may be more important this year than any time since the depression. Prices of many farm products are below parity for the first time since 1941. Finished animals sold before heaviest marketing periods stand the best chance of bringing prices above support levels.

According to agricultural economists, the general supply and demand situation favors expanded sheep production. Beef cattle numbers can be increased somewhat also. If you have to cut back, reducing hog numbers is probably the wisest move.

Economical production is the keynote for all livestock enterprises. Here's what University Farm Extension animal husbandmen advise.

Sheep

Start before lambing to save more lambs. As W. E. Morris puts it, "You can't sell the dead ones." For stronger lambs and better milking ewes, feed more grain to pregnant ewes during the last month before lambing. Grain can be stepped up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per animal per day with non-legume hay or 1 pound daily with good legume hay.

Treat the flock with phenothiazine for parasite control before cold weather ends. Don't treat pregnant ewes with phenothiazine during the last 30 days before lambing. After treatment, keep the flock off land earmarked for pasture.

(more)

---

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.

Add 1 - livestock production

Extra care at lambing time can reduce losses from chilling and navel infection. A little tincture of iodine on the stub of the navel cord will dry it up quickly and reduce danger of infection.

For faster gains, creep feed lambs born before pasture grass is green. Push early lambs to hit the market when supply of spring lambs is short.

#### Beef Cattle

Cattle ready for market from September to December will have a price advantage. Morris says to buy good feeders, but don't pay more than the animals are worth.

A balanced ration is always important. Aim for profits on weight-gains made rather than on margin of selling price over purchase price.

Cattle offer a good way of using increased roughage crops which may be in the picture because of acreage restrictions on grain. Amount of protein supplements can be cut one-half by feeding more roughage or pasturing longer. Some beef cattle raisers are shifting from dry-lot to pasture fattening. Grain can be limited as long as pasture is good. Finish cattle in dry-lot for the fall market.

#### Hogs

H. G. Zavoral recommends a strict swine sanitation program to cut losses from worms and filth diseases. Provide clean disinfected farrowing pens. Wash sows' udders with good soap suds before farrowing. Guard against chilling and crushing by the sow.

Move pigs to clean pasture not used by hogs the last two years if possible. Early pigs can make good use of pasture by May. Good pasture can replace part of the protein needed for fast gains.

Early pigs that make 200 pounds in six months will be ready for August and September marketing. Hogs ready then will have a price advantage. Plan to sell at 200-240 pounds to reduce heavy cuts and excess lard.

Fall litters should farrow by mid-September to get a good start before cold weather.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

STUDY COLORS  
IN ROOM BEFORE  
BUYING DRAPES

Deciding what color new draperies should be is more than a matter of picking a favorite shade. Before shopping, study the color of the room furnishings, floor covering, walls, upholstery, slip covers and the light exposure, advises Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_ (Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist). Well coordinated colors of all furnishings can make a room satisfying and restful.

Generally, it is a good idea to restrict colors in a room to three - a main color, a secondary one of pleasing contrast or blend and a third for accent. Contrasts of tints and shades of a main color in the furnishings, if carefully blended with an accent color, give a pleasing effect.

Pick your colors from furnishings which will be used longest in the room, \_\_\_\_\_ suggests. For the curtains, try out a shade which repeats a color in the rug or keynote an accent color from the upholstery or slip cover fabrics. If the walls are to be painted, it is wise to select paint after the curtain fabric has been chosen. Often it is difficult to match a drapery color to a wall, but quite easy to paint to a certain color in fabric.

Exposure should always be taken into account in deciding on color schemes. A room with windows facing north may seem cheerless unless warm colors are used. The north light can be tempered with shades of yellow and red in the curtains and these tints repeated on the wall. Tints of green and blue will absorb the warm light coming in the south windows. These same cool colors are appropriate for a room with western exposure. Since windows facing east have more cold than warm light, warm colors in the curtains will modify this light.

Artificial lighting also affects color of the draperies. The bright Daylight fluorescents, for example, drain many colors of their brilliance. They also add a bluish cast to greens. The familiar incandescent lighting or Warmtone fluorescents will bring out the warmth and richness of red and yellow colors.

-jbn-

---

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.

SOIL MANAGEMENT  
AIDS CORN YIELD

Good soil management is the surest way to higher corn yields, extensive corn fertilization tests by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service show.

Soils specialists have found consistently higher yields are best insured by fertilizing small grain and legumes in rotation before fields are planted to corn.

Proper rotation furnishes the vital moisture-holding organic matter needed by the soil. With it there, fast early corn growth, pushed by fertilizer applied with planter attachments, is not so likely to reduce soil moisture to dangerously low levels.

More than 280 demonstrations on corn fertilizations were supervised last year by E. R. Duncan and H. E. Jones, extension soils specialists. Farmers, county agents, veterans' instructors and vocational agriculture teachers cooperated in setting up the plots. All soil types in the state were tested with commercial fertilizers applied with planter attachments.

Here are the results, as summarized by Duncan:

1. Soil moisture, more than any other factor, limited the response of corn to fertilizer applied with planter attachments last year. The growing season had less than normal rainfall and reserve moisture supplies were short. Timely rains helped yields in some areas.
2. Fertilizers applied with planter attachments should supply 20 pounds of available phosphorous per acre for all normal soils in the state.
3. Both nitrogen and phosphate are needed on fields which haven't been in legumes for three years prior to corn.
4. Complete fertilizers, containing potash, gave best results on high-lime soils or on heavily cropped fields.
5. Moisture content of the grain at harvest time is not influenced by commercial fertilizer applied with planter attachments.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ has detailed information on fertilizers for soils in his area. He recommends that farmers combine these trial results with soil tests and past fertilizer performance on their own farms in figuring out the right kinds and amounts of corn fertilizer to put on this year.

-OS-

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

To all counties

HERE ARE SOME  
NEW VARIETIES  
FOR HOME GARDEN

Many of the recently developed vegetable varieties will find a place in home gardens this year. \_\_\_\_\_ county gardeners may want to plant some of them, along with older varieties, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Given below is a list of some of the new varieties recommended for trial by O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, as adapted to growing conditions in this state. Seed of all of these varieties is available this year.

Topcrop, and Rival snap beans. Topcrop, developed by USDA, was gold medal winner in all-American trials last year. Resistant to common bean mosaic, it has out-yielded all other popular varieties.

Cherokee wax bean, an early variety. It has straight, semi-round yellow pods.

Triumph and Peerless lima beans. Both are small podded, thick seeded, heavy yielding and heat resistant. Triumph, which appears to be the heavier yielder, is rated high for freezing.

Cherry Belle radish, developed in Holland. Features of this radish are earliness, exceptional resistance to pithiness, round smooth shape and cherry red color.

Uconn squash, a new all-American winner. A bush type squash with fruits resembling Acorn or Table Queen, it can be grown in a space 3 x 3 feet. It can be used early as a summer squash and later as a winter storage squash.

Burpee Hybrid or Faribo C Hybrid, heavy producing cucumbers. Early fruits are excellent for pickling, the larger fruits good for slicing.

Golden Rocket, Golden Midget and Early Golden 113 sweet corn. These are all early, yellow kernel varieties.

Faribo Hybrids E and SE, Burpeeana Early Hybrid, Fordhook Hybrid and Burpee Hybrid tomatoes are all worthy of trial. Sunray is a large-fruited disease-resistant yellow tomato.

Wando, Lincoln, Victory Freezer and Freezonian peas. All of them are recommended for freezing.

Farnorth, Minnesota Midget and Iroquois muskmelons. Iroquois is adapted mostly to southern Minnesota

Northland Hybrid and New Hampshire Midget watermelons. Both are early and excellent in quality.

-jbn-

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

To all counties  
(Filler for your column)

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* C O L U M N   C O M M E N T S \*  
\*                    from your                    \*  
\*                    County                    Agent                    \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Check your dairy feed supplies to be sure you won't run out before pasture is ready. H. R. Searles, University Farm extension dairyman, says turning cows on pasture early is hard on both the cows and the grass. The cows cut the soft sod while trying to get enough young grass to eat.

\* \* \* \* \*

H. L. Parten, U Farm extension entomologist, thinks it might be a good idea to stick your arm into stored grain to check for book lice. If the arm itches when you pull it out, lice are probably at work in the bin. Cooling the grain by turning it with a shovel will get rid of the lice. Turn as much grain as you can, and do it during a cold spell.

\* \* \* \* \*

More fatal traffic accidents occur in rural than in urban areas, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist. You can help prevent highway accidents by practicing these three "C" rules for safe driving. The three "Cs" of safe driving are: CONCENTRATION --- on the road, CONTROL --- of the car, and COURTESY --- to the other driver.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is a good time to buy legume and grass seed and to make plans for improving old pasture.

If you're considering more grass or legume acreage this spring, treating the seed with chemical disinfectant will insure a better stand --- as much as 10 to 100 per cent better than you might expect from untreated seed.

Treatment with "Arasan" protects against seed decay in the soil, seedling blights and root rots. These are the fungus diseases that reduce the stand of grasses and legumes.

-OS-

---

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  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

Immediate Release

#### HENNEPIN COUNTY 4-H AGENT NAMED

Appointment of Charles E. Benrud, Goodhue, as 4-H Club Agent for Hennepin county was announced Tuesday (Feb. 21) by Skuli Rutford, acting director, Minnesota agricultural extension service.

Benrud will begin March 1 assisting County Agent Harold Pederson in agricultural extension work throughout the county.

Since July, 1949, Benrud has worked as assistant county agent in Faribault county. He holds a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science degree from the University of Minnesota. His college experience included a trip to England with SPAN, an international student organization for amity among nations.

Benrud was in 4-H club work 14 years as a member and five years as an adult leader. He was a Rural Youth member for seven years.

He succeeds Robert R. Pinches, Minneapolis, recently named state Rural Youth Agent.

A-7727-OS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

Immediate Release

#### FINN TO STUDY MINN. FARMS

Heimo Ketola, International Farm Youth Exchange student from Finland, arrived in Minnesota Tuesday (Feb. 21) to study grain farming and handling methods.

Ketola will begin his study at a grain elevator at Ulen, Minn. He will spend the summer working on a farm near Ulen.

Arrangements for his stay in Minnesota were made by federal and state agricultural extension services in cooperation with W. J. Kortesmaki, executive secretary, Minnesota Future Farmers of America, and Leo Maatala, veteran's agriculture instructor, Ulen, high school.

A-7728-05

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

Immediate Release

#### RURAL YOUTH HOLDS SPRING CONFERENCE

Two district conferences for Rural Youth members have been scheduled early in March, Kathleen Flom and Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agents at the University of Minnesota, announced today. District meetings for the northern part of the state will be held later in March.

The first conference will be held in Faribault March 10 and 11 for 20 counties in southeastern Minnesota. The second district meeting has been scheduled at Marshall March 17 and 18 for 16 counties in southwestern Minnesota.

Programs for the events have been planned by district officers and other members.

Theme of the Faribault conference will be ; "Rural Youth plans today for the America of tomorrow." A panel of Rural Youth members will develop the theme through discussions on agricultural policies, international affairs, spiritual values, labor and government.

Building a democratic community will be the main topic for discussion at the Marshall meeting. Democracy in family living, in local government and in community organization will be considered.

At business meetings held in connection with the conferences, delegates will elect district officers and directors to the state Rural Youth Federation executive committee.

A-7729-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 21, 1950

Immediate Release

#### IODIZED SALT IS HEALTH PROTECTION

Look for the word "iodized" when buying salt at grocery stores, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota are advising consumers.

Many shoppers, they say, do not notice whether their table salt contains iodine and often do not appreciate the health protection which iodized salt offers.

Small but steady quantities of iodine are needed by the body for normal growth and development, healthy skin and hair, alert mentality and physical vigor as well as for preventing goiter, according to the extension nutritionists. The simplest, most practical and least expensive way to make sure that all people, especially growing children, have the iodine they need is through the use of iodized salt.

For this reason the U. S. Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the U. S. Health Service, as well as physicians, nutritionists and other groups concerned with national health, in the campaign for general use of iodized salt. Because only one part iodine in 10,000 parts salt is needed, iodized salt is no more expensive than salt without this nutrient.

Iodine is essential for a healthy thyroid gland which in turn affects the growth and general well-being of the body. Iodine hunger is the cause of much fatigue among adolescents. Physicians have found that giving iodine to mothers has reduced the number of miscarriages and aided mothers in having enough milk for their infants.

Iodine is naturally present in salt from the ocean and in many local salt deposits in the earth but is lost in refining. Returning iodine to salt is similar to enriching flour to make up for vitamins and minerals removed from the grain in milling.

Vegetables and fruits grown on iodine-rich soil, seafoods and some drinking water contain iodine. But since Minnesota soil is low in iodine, families in this state can easily make good this shortage by using iodized salt, the University nutritionists say.

A-7730-JBN



#### ITALIANS RAISE AMERICAN HYBRID CORN

Italian farmers are now raising American hybrid corn, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, reported today from Paris, France.

Miller and a group of agricultural experts from Western Europe have just completed a survey of extension services in Italy. The survey, sponsored by the Organization of European Economic Cooperation, will cover most of the Marshall Plan countries. It was undertaken with a view to recommending methods for providing European farmers with up-to-the-minute information, advice and instruction on farm techniques to increase food production.

In Paris, where he is preparing for another survey trip to Ireland, Miller gave some of his impressions of his Italian tour.

"The extension system is pitifully inadequate," he said, "and they know it." There is only one extension worker to every 4,000 farmers. They just don't have the resources to expand it although they know it would pay off.

"The Italians," he added, "have introduced American hybrid corn as one means of increasing production. Varieties developed in the North American corn belt have proved well adapted to northern Italy, and there is a great deal of interest in it there."

Italy's serious population problem is evident on the farms, Miller said. Every farmer by law has to hire one farm worker for each five and one-half acres. That's a lot of labor, but Italy has to find jobs for people and that's one way of doing it.

The Italians are still producing wheat by hand labor. That makes it expensive according to our yardsticks at home, Miller observed.

He said farmers' cooperatives for selling their products were strong, had splendid support from Italian farmers and were doing a fine job.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 23, 1950

Immediate Release

#### MINNESOTA 4-H'ER IN NATIONAL EVENT

Minnesota will play an important part in the opening observance of National 4-H Club Week.

A Minnesota 4-H club boy, Jack McDowell, Jr., Backus, has been selected to participate in a panel discussion at the National 4-H Breakfast in Washington, D.C., March 6, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The National 4-H Breakfast is kick-off event for National 4-H Club Week which will be observed throughout the country March 4-12. McDowell and other 4-H members of the panel will discuss 4-H achievement across the nation.

The 19-year-old Cass county boy will leave the Twin Cities for Chicago Saturday morning, March 4. From Chicago he will be accompanied to Washington by G. L. Noble, director of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Thomas Wilson, chairman of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work and Mrs. Wilson. Other 4-H club members will also be in the group.

McDowell was last year's state winner in the 4-H boys' achievement contest. As 1949 state champion meat animal demonstrator, he won a trip to Chicago in December to attend the National 4-H Club Congress. In his seven years of club work he has held all the offices in the Powers Light 4-H club, has received county and district awards in 4-H radio speaking contests and has won county showmanship prizes and grand championships on his dairy calves. When he was graduated from Backus High school last June, he was awarded a gold citizenship medal.

A-7732-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 23, 1950

Immediate Release

#### U. PLANT PATHOLOGIST TO JAPAN

J. J. Christensen, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, leaves Monday (Feb. 27) for a 90-day tour of duty with General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan.

Christensen, a specialist in diseases of cereal crops, will work with the agricultural division, natural resources section, U. S. Army headquarters in Tokyo.

He said he has been assigned to study disease and control problems and crop production and storage. After completing the study, he will make recommendations for a plant disease control program, including breeding of resistant crop varieties.

A-7733-OS

#### PROSPECTS FOR GOOD EATING

Minnesota families this year should eat well, if amount of food available is any indication, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Prospects are for slightly larger food supplies and some further drop in retail prices of food. Purchasing power will probably continue high.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, families in this country are expected to eat as much food this year as in 1949, or even more. Compared to prewar years, that's hearty eating, Miss Hobart said. Eating in 1949 was 11 per cent above prewar years.

Foods Americans are expected to eat more of include pork and pork products, turkey, eggs, potatoes, green and yellow vegetables and sugar. This will mean more calories in the average diet, as well as more Vitamin A and two B-vitamins, thiamine and niacin. More use of pork will boost the thiamine in the average diet, as well as total consumption of meat.

Increased use of sugar, however, may mean more tooth decay, Miss Hobart warned. Studies show that amount of sugar Americans are eating is a major cause of tooth decay.

Trends in food consumption in the last five years have been toward a drop in milk drinking, which means shorter supplies of essential calcium. Many of the higher-income groups as well as the low-income groups need more calcium in their diets, Miss Hobart said. In 1948 nearly 30 per cent of all city families used less than a pint of milk a day and about 60 per cent used less than five quarts a week. Recommended daily amount is at least a pint for the average adult and a quart per child.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 24, 1950

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

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MARCH  
By L. C. Snyder and  
O. C. Turnquist  
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits

1. A new everbearing strawberry, the Hagerstrom Everbearing, is being introduced this year. Based on limited observations, this berry should be well worth trying. Plants can be obtained from the originator, Marion Hagerstrom, Enfield, Minn.
2. March is the month for pruning fruit trees and berries. Probably there is no phase of horticulture that is as little understood by the general public as pruning. The following pointers should prove helpful:
  - a. Be sure that your pruning tools are sharp and in good working condition.
  - b. In removing large branches, undercut one foot from the trunk and then cut off, leaving a stub. Next remove this stub by cutting close to the trunk. This prevents the tearing of the bark.
  - c. Remove all dead or partially dead branches.
  - d. Cut out water sprouts and branches that cross and rub each other.
  - e. Remove weak, unproductive wood.
  - f. Space branches on young trees so no two come out at the same place on the trunk.
  - g. Prune grape vines early before the sap starts to flow. Leave only about 40 buds on vigorous branches.
  - h. Cut out old dead raspberry canes and thin out the new, bearing canes to about 4 per foot of row.
  - i. In pruning currants and gooseberries, cut out the oldest (four years or older) canes clear down to the ground. This will make room for the new productive canes.

3. Although no new varieties of fruits are being introduced by the Fruit Breeding Farm, several of last year's introductions should be recommended. The Oriole apple is an excellent summer apple that should prove hardy in most parts of the state. The Golden Spice pear is exceptionally hardy and of good quality although rather small in size. The Orient cherry is a self-fertile Nanking cherry of good quality. It may be lacking in quality in northern Minnesota. The two new plums, Redglow and South Dakota, should prove hardy in all sections.

#### Vegetables

1. Order your vegetable seeds early to be sure of getting the varieties you desire.
2. A new green snap bean variety has been recently introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. This variety is called Topcrop. It is a very heavy yielder, largely because of its resistance to common bean mosaic. It has a tendency to produce most of the crop during a short period, making it very desirable for freezing and canning. For fresh use, several succession plantings should be made to spread the harvest season over a longer period. If you enjoy beans from your garden, be sure to include this all-American winner in your seed order this spring. Most of the seedsmen have it.
3. The first half of March is the time to start these seeds in the house; head lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and egg plant. Do not sow tomato seeds until early April.
4. Locally grown plants are more desirable than those shipped in from the South. There is the danger of introducing diseases or insects from other areas when shipped in plants are bought. Another disadvantage is that you may not get the varieties desired unless you either grow your own plants or have the local greenhouse grow them for you.
5. If old seed is to be planted, be sure you test it for germination before planting. Buy new seed of onion, parsnip and parsley every year because seed of these vegetables is viable only one year.
6. Now is the time to repair the sash on cold frames and hotbeds. Also repair your flats and other equipment for starting seeds early.

Ornamentals

1. Prune summer flowering shrubs like the hydrangeas and the Anthony Waterer spirea now. Since these bloom on new wood, they can be pruned back rather severely. Spring-flowering shrubs like Vanhoutte spirea, honeysuckles and lilacs should be pruned as soon as they finish blooming.
2. Old hedges of chinese elm, Tatarian honeysuckle, or buckthorn that have become tall and leggy can be renewed by cutting them back to within a few inches of the ground.
3. In pruning shade trees, try to retain the original form of the tree. Cut off low branches that interfere with traffic and dead or partly dead branches. Make all cuts close to the trunk and paint all large cuts with orange shellac or an asphalt tree paint.
4. Start long-season flower seeds such as snapdragons, lobelias, asters, etc. this month.
5. Check your coldframe and make necessary repairs before it is needed next month.
6. Wait until freezing weather has passed before removing winter mulch.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 28, 1950

Immediate Release

#### ALL DISTRICT 4-H RADIO SPEAKERS PICKED

District winners have all been selected in the 4-H radio speaking contest, State Club Leader Leonard Harkness reported today at University Farm.

The last of the 17 winners was picked in on-the-air competition over KUOM, the University of Minnesota radio station, Monday.

The district champions won in competition with some 700 contestants representing over 80 Minnesota counties. They will compete for state honors at University Farm on March 11, with both a champion and reserve champion scheduled to be picked.

District champions include Justine Oliver, 17, Winnebago; Tom Winter, 17, Hallock; Kenneth Ranum, 18, Thief River Falls; Joan Peterson, 13, Duluth; Anita Erickson, 18, Goodhue; Rosemary Hassler, 17, Perham; Jeanne Wenzel, 17, Aitkin; Donald Gustafson, 16, St. Peter; Harold Klefsaas, 19, Madison.

Mary Kimm, 15, Wolverton; Cornelia Gernes, 15, Winona; Devon Hackett, 20, Rice; William Seabloom, 20, St. Paul; Karla Bahe, 18, Hastings; Douglas Grossman, 19, Staples; Marcella Gustafson, 18, Blomkest; Virginia Leen, 17, Jackson.

All district winners will receive expense-paid trips to the state contest. They have already won cash awards in their districts and will compete for a \$200 top and \$100 reserve champion award, provided by the Minnesota Jewish Council. Awards were also given county winners.

A-7735-RR



#### NEW VARIETIES ADAPTED TO MINNESOTA

Many of the recently developed vegetable varieties are adapted to growing in Minnesota and are worth trying out in the home garden, according to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Given below is a list of some of the new varieties recommended for home gardens in this state. Seed for all these vegetables is available this year.

Topcrop snap bean. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this snap bean was gold medal winner in all-American trials last year. It has outyielded most popular varieties, largely because of its resistance to common bean mosaic. Because it produces most of the crop during a short period, it is very desirable for freezing and canning. For fresh use, several succession plantings should be made, Turnquist says.

Triumph and Peerless lima beans. Both are small-podded, thick seeded, heavy yielding and heat resistant. Triumph, which appears to be the heavier yielder, is rated high for freezing.

Cherry Belle radish, developed in Holland. Features of this radish are earliness, exceptional resistance to pithiness, round smooth shape and cherry red color.

Uconn squash, a new all-American winner. A bush type squash with fruits resembling Acorn or Table Queen, it can be grown in a space 3 x 3 feet. It can be used early as a summer squash and later as a winter storage squash.

Burpee Hybrid or Faribo C Hybrid, heavy producing cucumbers. Early fruits are excellent for pickling, the larger fruits good for slicing.

Golden Rocket, Golden Midget and Early Golden 113 sweet corn. These are all early, yellow kernel varieties.

Faribo Hybrids E and SE, Burpeeana Early Hybrid, Fordhook Hybrid and Burpee Hybrid tomatoes are all worthy of trial. Sunray is a large-fruited disease-resistant yellow tomato.

Wando, Lincoln, Victory Freezer and Freezonian peas. All of them are recommended for freezing.

Farnorth, Minnesota Midget and Iroquois muskmelons. Iroquois is adapted mostly to southern Minnesota.

Northland Hybrid and New Hampshire Midget watermelons. Both are early and excellent in quality.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 28, 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

BEGINNER SHOULD  
SELECT FABRICS  
EASY TO SEW

Gay prints and interesting weaves on yard goods counters will spur many \_\_\_\_\_ county women and 4-H club girls to doing their own sewing this spring.

If you are a beginner at sewing, choose a fabric that is easy to sew, warns Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_. With a little experience on simple-to-sew materials, the beginner will soon be able to work successfully with a wide range of fabrics, she declares.

To tell if a fabric will be easy to sew, Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives these suggestions:

- Look for firm weaves. A material that feels firm, has little lengthwise stretch, and does not seem to fray out will be simpler to cut and stitch.
- Look for medium-weight fabrics. Sheer fabrics are hard for the amateur to cut and stitch because they pull and slide. Heavy fabrics are difficult to work with because of their bulk. Medium-weight fabrics like most cottons, spun rayons, shantung and broadcloths are best for inexperienced sewers.
- Look for noticeable texture or surface interest. If your stitching is likely to be crooked, choose a fabric with surface interest to make stitches less noticeable. Fabrics with definite texture are easier to work on because they do not slip in cutting or stitching. Smooth, glossy materials like satins are poor choices for the beginner.
- Be careful about design. Avoid large prints, plaids, stripes and checks that have to be matched in cutting. All-over prints for spring and summer wear, however, are easy to sew and make it possible to choose a simple pattern because the print has design interest.
- Look for fabrics without nap. Pile fabrics require experience in cutting, since the nap must run in the same direction on all pieces. Plain surface fabrics are best for first sewing attempts.

-jbn-

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 28 1950

To all counties  
FOR: HOME AGENTS

LENTEN FOODS  
IN GOOD SUPPLY,  
HOME AGENT SAYS

Most of the foods which hold top popularity for Lenten meals are going to be in such excellent supply this month that March meal budgets in \_\_\_\_\_ county homes should get a break, reports Home Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Food buyers can count, above all, on continuing heavy supplies of eggs, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The period of seasonally heavy fresh fish supplies is beginning, and there are large holdings of frozen fish on which to draw.

Cheese, a main dish favorite food for Lent, is plentiful, as are other dairy products, and will continue so because flush spring milk production is approaching.

Good buys in fresh vegetables include the old standby, the Irish potato, carrots from a crop which is 12 per cent larger than a year ago, cabbage, beets and lettuce. For weeks cabbage has been a thrifty food buy. Large supplies of this vegetable will be shipped in from Florida and Texas during March. This year's winter beet crop is almost half again as large as last year's and lettuce will continue abundant.

In processed vegetables, look to dried beans, canned corn and canned lima beans for commodities in plentiful supply. Stocks of canned corn are the largest in history and prices of lima beans have declined.

At meat counters, pork and pork products, broilers, fryers and hens will be in plentiful supply.

Along with these foods, homemakers should find apples available at reasonable prices. Canned peaches, raisins and dried prunes should be other thrifty buys.

-jbn-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 28 1950

To southern counties

TIME TO ENTER  
BARROW SHOW

\_\_\_\_\_ county 4-H, FFA and vocational agriculture students have only until the end of this week (March 11) to submit entries for the 1950 Minnesota State Spring Barrow Show at Albert Lea, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today.

Junior division exhibitors are requested to have entries in five days before the Spring Show starts. Dates for the event are March 16 - 18.

\_\_\_\_\_ has entry and record blanks. Local vocational agriculture instructors also have a supply.

Entries are to be sent to either J. B. Nelson, secretary-treasurer, or Cliff Cairns, show manager, at Albert Lea.

Interest by junior exhibitors has been running high and many early inquiries have been received by Show Manager Cliff Cairns. \_\_\_\_\_ estimates that some \_\_\_\_\_ local 4-H and FFA members will enter the event.  
(number)

Junior exhibitors may enter a pen of three animals farrowed between Aug. 15 and Oct. 15 last year. They may also enter an individual animal, which can come from the pen or be a fourth barrow. The hogs must be in their pens at Albert Lea by 6:00 p.m. Thursday, March 16, according to District 4-H Supervisor Osgood Magnuson.

In selecting barrows for the contest, \_\_\_\_\_ recommends picking animals with high uniformity and finish. Entries will be scored 60 points on type, conformation and finish, 15 points on rate of gain, 15 points on feed record and 10 points on story.

-rr-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 28 1950

To all counties

TO SELECT BEST  
FARMER-SPORTSMAN

A hunt is on for \_\_\_\_\_ county's outstanding farmer-sportsman.

A committee of local farm and sportsmen leaders is searching for the farmer from this county who has made the greatest contribution to conservation through proper land use, soil management and sportsman relationships.

Farmers selected will compete for district honors. One farmer from each of four districts will be picked for a Farmer-Sportsman award at a recognition program April 16 in Minneapolis, to be held in conjunction with the Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat show.

The four winning farmers and their wives will also receive an all-expense paid trip to Minneapolis.

Three additional awards will be made in each district and winners will be sent certificates of merit.

County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ will act as coordinator for nominations from this county. He will forward the nominees picked by himself, county commissioners, game wardens, sportsmen clubs to state judges by March 31.

\_\_\_\_\_ also asks for additional nominations from groups, farmers and townspeople from throughout the county.

He would like to know of deserving farmers who had done a good job of carrying out wildlife conservation practices, land use and soil management and have been active in promoting better farmer-hunter relations in the community.

Submit nominations, with a list of activities carried on, to \_\_\_\_\_ not later than March 25.

-rr-

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
February 28, 1950

To all counties

**KEEP MACHINERY  
COST LOW IN '50**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the fourth article on farm planning for 1950. It is prepared by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, with the aid of University Farm authorities, to help \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers produce efficiently.

This might be the year to put off buying that new tractor.

Good machinery is important to efficient farming, but the downward trend in farm income calls for keeping cash and credit reserves high until costs are more nearly in line with income.

In this period of adjustment, says George A. Pond, University farm management specialist, it is a good idea to have some ready cash to take the slack out of an emergency.

Taking good care of the machinery you now have may save large cash outlays later.

To keep machinery in good repair, Extension engineer George E. McPhee recommends checking for worn parts now and ordering replacements to get the machines in shape while you have the time.

McPhee suggests checking machines in the order in which they will be used in the field. Start with tractors, plows, discs, grain drills and corn planters.

For tractors that have been used this winter, a check of the entire ignition system may increase operating efficiency. Alternate freezing and thawing sometimes damages wiring insulation.

All lubricants in the tractor should be changed with the season. Drain anti-freeze solutions, flush radiator and install proper thermostats for warm weather operation. Use soft water in cooling system in summer to reduce liming of circulation channels.

(more)

---

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.

Add 1 - Machinery Economy

Cleaning the carburetor and air cleaner means more power per gallon of fuel. Adjusting the carburetor for different power loads is another aid to operating economy.

Daily servicing during heavy tractor work periods is the best safeguard for longer life and lower repair bills.

Wheel bearings and axles are trouble spots on other farm implements. Cost of a new axle can sometimes be saved by building up worn spots on the axle with steel weld-metal, then smoothing the weld down by grinding.

Check seeding mechanisms on planters and grain drills to see that they are in shape to control seeding rates.

Of course, if some equipment is too far gone, repairs will not be economical, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said, but a checkup now can save a costly delay later.

#### BARBERRY ERADICATION PROGRESSES

Over 4,000 square miles of Minnesota land were cleared of harmful barberry bushes in the fight to eliminate stem rust of small grain last year, T. L. Aamodt, state plant industry bureau chief, reported today at University Farm.

This brought to 55,000 square miles the amount of state land cleared by the end of 1949.

"Sixty-eight per cent of the area of Minnesota is free of rust-spreading barberries, an increase of 12 per cent over last year," he said.

Some 25,000 square miles are yet to be inspected and cleared, with the heaviest remaining infestation in the southeastern part of the state. Small uninspected areas remain in nearly all counties, however, he said.

Aamodt praised the work done by county extension agents and state and federal barberry eradication crews in combating the host plant of the rust spores.

"Eradication of over a million rust-spreading barberries from nearly 9,000 Minnesota properties has been a major contribution toward the control of stem rust of small grains in the state," he said.

He urged property owners to assist in the search for susceptible barberries and to report them to county agents or to University Farm. Seventy-six Minnesota counties offer bounties ranging from two to ten dollars per property for such reports.

Harmful barberry is a woody shrub with bunches of bright red berries and saw-toothed edged leaves. The outer bark is grey with a bright yellow undercovering.



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 28, 1950

Immediate Release

#### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE COMMENCEMENT ACTIVITIES

The School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota will hold its sixty-first annual commencement and alumni activities March 12-March 16 on the St. Paul campus, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, has announced.

Opening event for the week will be the alumni reunion scheduled for Sunday afternoon (March 12) from 1 to 6 p.m. Honored classes will be those of 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1925, 1930 and 1940.

The Rev. E. S. Hjortland, pastor of Central Lutheran church, Minneapolis, will deliver the commencement sermon Sunday evening in the auditorium of Coffey Hall

Alumni activities will be continued Monday (March 14), with a business meeting of the School of Agriculture Alumni association at 1:30 p.m., and a banquet and ball set for the evening. The banquet will be held in the School of Agriculture Dining Hall, the ball in the gymnasium on the St. Paul campus.

At special assemblies on Tuesday and Wednesday (March 14 and 15) students will receive awards for scholarship and participation in activities.

Graduation exercises Thursday evening (March 16) at 8 p.m. in Coffey Hall auditorium will highlight the week's activities. Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, president of Hamline university, St. Paul, will give the commencement address. Dr. Christianson will present the diplomas to 67 graduating students.

A-7738-JBN

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
February 28, 1950

Immediate Release

#### TWO FROM U FARM ON FARM FORUM

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist and a homemaking authority will appear on the 1950 Farm Forum when it convenes in Minneapolis Thursday (Mar. 2).

Dr. O. B. Jesness, agricultural economics division chief, will act as leader of a panel discussion on "A National Farm Program" on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Jesness feels the panel offers the opportunity "to focus attention on some of the basic issues and problems of farm programs."

Miss Dorothy Simmons, Minnesota state home extension leader, will speak on the Friday, March 3, morning program. She will discuss the consumption of farm food products from the standpoint of both urban and farm consumers.

"Many Minnesota farm families spend three thousand dollars or more a year on living costs, which entitles them to some consideration for consumer interests," she feels.

Dr. Jesness, Lowry Nelson, University Farm sociologist, and Harold Pederson, Hennepin county extension agent, are members of the Farm Forum committee.

A-7739-RR