University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 1 1950

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

A wire enclosed range shelter pulled along side the brooder house will provide the overflow space needed by chicks when they reach six weeks of age.

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Farmers caused nearly half of the 1,182 forest fires in Minnesota last year. Burn carefully.

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Loosen the crust on flooded or wet, cold fields with a disk or spring tooth harrow as quickly as possible to speed drying for seedbed preparation.

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Mark those areas for shelterbelts where snow blocked your roads and farmyards last winter, suggests Parker Anderson, extension forester.

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Small grain harvested for hay in the early dough stage has as high a feeding value per acre as when harvested as grain. Cut it, or pasture it off if the legume companion crop is endangered by drought.

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Drain wet feed lots. Animals forced to tramp in mud develop foot diseases, so says Dr. W. L. Boyd, veterinary head.

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Egg prices are expected to strengthen after the flush production period is passed this spring and early summer.

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Manure contains plant food, nitrogen, phosphate and potash. Don't waste it.

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A good clean-up campaign is the first essential to getting rid of rats, says H. L. Parten, U. Farm extension entomologist.

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Fence off stagnant pools and boggy spots. They are disease hotbeds for livestock.

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

Homemaking Shorts

Vitamin D, one of the rarer vitamins, is present in some fish, such as salmon and mackerel.

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Overcooking makes fish dry and unpalatable, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * * * *

There are now 56 county home agents in Minnesota. They are trained home economists.

* * * * * * *

Services of home agents in Minnesota counties are made available through the cooperative action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county agricultural extension service.

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In 1949 the extension home program was responsible for improved practices in 65,000 Minnesota homes.

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Purpose of the 4-H food preparation project is to give club members a well-rounded basic knowledge of selecting, preparing and serving food.

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Don't set your tomato plants out too early, advise extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota. Wait until Memorial Day in southern Minnesota and early June in the north.

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Use a mulch around pansy plants for a long period of bloom. Pansies do best in a cool, moist soil and a mulch helps provide these conditions.

* * * * * * *

Add one teaspoon of water to each egg white to increase the volume for angel food cakes and pie meringues.

* * * * * * *

Thirty-denier nylon stockings are recommended for business and general wear, 15-denier for dress-up occasions.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2, 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

IF YOU'RE BUYING
AUTOMATIC WASHER
HERE ARE TIPS

Automatic washing machines are near the top of the list of equipment _____ homemakers want to know more about. Improvements in washers are welcome news to every homemaker because the family washing takes a good deal of energy, says Home Agent _____ _____.

However, homemakers who are considering automatic washers should first check their water pressure and water supply. Adequate, even water pressure is essential for some types of washers in order to get an adequate fill. Successful results with an automatic washer also depend on a quantity of running hot and cold water which is reasonably soft. The amount of water required for the washing and rinsing cycle varies with different machines.

The homemaker who finds that the automatic washer fits her needs as well as her pocket book should compare the different features of various machines before purchasing, advises Mrs. Ruth Fuller, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. Here are some questions Mrs. Fuller suggests checking:

. Can the washing operation be stopped at any point in the cycle to add or remove pieces of clothing from the load?

. Can the amount of water be controlled according to the size load?

. Does the washer require bolting to the floor? If so, find out if the floor construction is right and if the bolting job means added cost.

. Are there features which allow you to save the suds or the last rinse for washing or soaking the next load? These features usually add extra cost and the homemaker will have to decide if they are worth the price.

Before deciding on a particular model, see demonstrations on several machines, Mrs. Fuller advises.

Be sure to buy from a thoroughly reliable dealer who will guarantee good and reliable service by a trained serviceman. Be sure, also, that the machine is made by a well-known manufacturer. -jbn-

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News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2 1950

To all counties

IT PAYS TO MAKE
A GOOD SEEDBED

Skimping on seedbed preparation is not the way to "beat" the late spring, County Agent _____ told local farmers this week.

At best, haphazard seedbed preparation saves only a few days, he said. On the other hand, a good seedbed makes for better seeding and grain stands and better moisture holding capacity of the soil.

To guide _____ county farmers who may be changing their cropping system because of the late spring, M. L. Armour, University Farm extension agronomist, passed these recommendations along to _____.

Temperature and soil conditions are more important than dates on the calendar. Armour doesn't recommend any drastic changes in small grain plantings at this time.

For example, recommended varieties of oats are disease-resistant and early maturing. Most small grains do well in cool moist season.

If cool weather stretches into summer, soybeans can be substituted for corn. Low temperature during the early growing season will affect corn yield.

In the south central part of the state, farmers can expect a fair crop of hay from beans planted as late as July 1. Early varieties will usually make a grain crop if planted by June 1 in southern and central Minnesota.

The slow spring may reduce the hay crop, Armour said. The first crop is not getting an early start and may mature late. Growing conditions would then be too warm and dry for the second crop to make good yields.

Sub-soil moisture reserves are below normal in the southern one-third of Minnesota. Unless moisture conditions improve, it might be a good idea to plan for some emergency pasture. Armour suggested sudan grass, which does fairly well in dr seasons, as emergency pasture for southern and central Minnesota.

Millet and rape are both good pasture crops for hogs, sheep, and young stock i the northern counties.

Oats or barley sown at 3½ to 4 bushels per acre can also provide some early pasture.

Soil tillage conditions are a bright spot this year. Soil that has been worke is making a good moisture-holding seedbed, _____ says. -os-

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May 2 1950

To all counties

CORN PLANTING RATE
IMPORTANT THIS YEAR

_____ county farmers whose fields are short of sub-soil moisture may be wise to reduce their corn planting rate by one kernel per hill this year.

"Farmers who definitely feel moisture reserves are low can stretch available water supplies and possibly aid yield by cutting planting rates," A. C. Caldwell, University Farm soilsman, told County Agent _____ this week.

They should also make use of fertilizers, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, to give corn a fast start this cold, late spring.

But the correct fertilizer amounts, as determined by soil tests, must be used. If too much nitrogen, for example, is applied, it will over-stimulate vegetative growth. That will dangerously deplete the moisture supply.

A good rule of thumb, suggested by Extension soilsman Harold E. Jones, is not more than 100 pounds of high analysis fertilizer, or 150 pounds of lower analysis per acre. Put it an inch or two to the side of the row and at about kernal depth.

University experiments, reported by Caldwell, show three corn plants per hill will give the best returns,under normal conditions, on sandy soils. Four plants are recommended for medium-textured soils, and five for heavy-textured ones with slow drainage and a higher water supplying power.

Plant one more kernal than you want stalks per hill.

_____ seys to use the above planting rates as a guide. If moisture reserves are low on your farm, reduce the rate by one kernal per hill. Most _____ county farmers tend to underplant, he pointed out.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2, 1950

To all counties

SOYBEANS GOOD
LATE CROP

NOTE TO AGENT: Soybeans are not a common corn-borer host. You may want to add a paragraph to this effect if the borer is a problem in your county.

Soybeans might profitably replace corn on some _____ county farms this year, County Agent _____ said today.

Beans don't suffer as much as corn from late planting if temperature and soil conditions stall field work past normal dates.

Best time to plant soybeans is usually May 10 to 25, but J. W. Lambert, University Farm agronomist, says earliest varieties usually make good yields planted as late as June 10 in southern Minnesota.

Drilling beans in corn-width rows is the common planting method in Minnesota and produces satisfactory crops. However, Lambert says yields can be stepped up if equipment is available to drill the beans in rows 20 to 28 inches apart.

Seed size and germination rate determine the amount of seed to plant per acre. Generally 40 to 60 pounds per acre is about right.

Inoculating and treating the seed are other steps farmers can take to help soybeans produce well. Inoculation is a "must" on land not previously planted to beans to help the plants draw nitrogen from the air.

Treatment with Arasan or Spergon helps protect seedlings against disease. Seed can be treated any time before planting. Directions on Arasan or Spergon containers are about right for satisfactory treatment.

If seed is to be both treated and inoculated, treat first and inoculate just before planting.

-os-

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2, 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

4-H CLUB SUNDAY
WILL BE OBSERVED
BY LOCAL GROUPS

Rural Life Sunday will be observed by 4-H boys and girls in _____ county on May 14, according to Club Agent _____ _____.

Club members will attend the church of their own choice, assisting in the services by providing special music, furnishing flowers or acting as ushers, _____ said.

(Add any details about special observances in local churches. If the county leaders' council is planning a special county-wide service for 4-H Sunday, announce time, place and other details.)

Throughout the nation, Rural Life Sunday, or 4-H Club Sunday, is observed each year by church organizations to emphasize the meaning of Christianity in rural life.

When 4-H members assemble to worship God on Rural Life Sunday, they join with those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God on the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life, _____ says.

"Observance of Rural Life Sunday gives 4-H members an opportunity to take part in a service that develops the Heart H," Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said, in commenting on the significance of the day to 4-H clubs. "It gives 4-H members an opportunity to think together about home, community and world events in spiritual terms and to re-affirm their belief in the 4-H theme, 'Better living for a better world.'"

In a special message, M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, urged 4-H club members, leaders and parents to observe 4-H Sunday in a fitting manner. He also called upon them to rededicate themselves to the principles which are a part of our cultural heritage - the principles of love, tolerance, truth, justic, freedom, loyalty. -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.

F.V.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2 1950

TO: County Agricultural Agents

This letter covers two things I wish to call to your attention. First, the ewe purchase program: Robert Rupp, of Publicity, has prepared the enclosed news item for your modification and use, as you see fit in your county papers. At the county agent conferences, where we discussed this program, it was agreed that this news article be sent to you for use as you see fit. You will remember the plan worked out was to send out this article, have the orders come to you, and you in turn would inform the fieldman of the Central Livestock Association of such interest.

The second thing I want to call your attention to is the series of sheep shearing schools which we will hold in the state. These have been arranged in cooperation with the Sunbeam Cooperation in Chicago, and the State Department of Vocational Education. The schools will be held in connection with the GI instructors, at Mankato, May 29th, Fulda, May 31st, New Ulm, June 1st, Rushford, June 2nd, Plainview, June 3rd, Foley, June 5th, Glenwood, June 6th, Sebeka, June 7th, Newfolden, June 8th and Greenbush, June 9th.

We desire to have as many 4-H and FF boys take part in these schools as possible, with the idea that through them we can select a few boys to participate in a state contest on Monday of the Junior Livestock Show, the winner of this contest to participate in the National Contest at Chicago in December. The event is sponsored by The Farmer. I hope that you can make an effort to have young shearers participate at these events.

W. E. Morris
Extension Animal Husbandman

WEM:RE
Enc.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2 1950

To all counties

CAR POOL ORDERS
FOR BREEDING EWES

NOTE TO AGENT: Orders for the yearling ewes must be in soon. We suggest you use this story as source material for your radio program as well as newspaper releases.

A plan to help _____ county farmers get breeding ewes for this coming year was explained by County Agent _____ today.

The plan calls for pooling of orders for Montana yearling and aged ewes.

Local orders will be lumped together and forwarded to Montana, where entire bands of sheep will be purchased in carload lots. Animals bought will be brought to a central location in the county. There, farmers can pick up their individual consignments.

_____ lists three advantages in the plan. It makes buying breeding stock convenient for busy farmers. Purchasing by bands cuts the cost of the ewes. And, pooling orders reduces transportation costs.

Both yearling and full mouthed ewes can be bought. The yearlings are black-faced animals. They will be available in July. The aged ewes are white-faced, and can be gotten after lambs are weaned in mid-October.

All animals will be carefully sorted for soundness of mouth and udder.

Farmers wanting yearling black-faced ewes are asked to turn in orders to _____ by mid-May. Orders for full mouthed white-faced ewes should be in by mid-August.

W. E. Morris, U Farm extension animal husbandman who is helping sponsor the program, feels this is a good year to increase or start a farm sheep flock. Sheep numbers are now the lowest on record.

The lamb and wool outlook is very good for the farmer who has the feed and facilities to handle a sheep flock, he told _____.

-rr-

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

Special to ROCK COUNTY PAPERS

Rock county soils, though high in natural fertility, are losing their favorable structure as the result of continuous cropping.

That is the conclusion reached in a report of a detailed survey of soils made by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U.S.D.A. according to P. R. McMiller, University professor of soils.

A one-inch-to-the-mile map, included in the report, makes it possible for a farmer to locate his own lands and determine the particular kind of soil he has. He can then check the report further for a description of the characteristics of his soil types, together with information on yields, productivity, and recommended management practices.

Congressman H. Carl Andersen has stated that copies may be obtained by writing to his office in Washington.

In comparison with soils in other areas in the United States, those of Rock County are high in natural fertility, particularly organic matter, nitrogen, and lime, the report states.

The survey shows, however, that the granular structure of the surface soils has begun to break down in many continuously cultivated fields. The soil now tends to bake or harden upon drying and is less able to absorb water quickly. Active sheet, gully, and wind erosion are evident.

In spite of new, higher-yielding, disease-resistant varieties of crops and improved tillage practices, yields remained the same up to the introduction of hybrid corn.

There is no doubt, however, that the productivity of most of the soils can be increased by good soil management. For example, Flandreau silt loam and Moody silt loam, both considered good corn yielding soils, can produce an average of about 10 per cent more corn per acre under improved management practices.

The report classifies the various soil types, giving data on position, composition, soil profile, chemical reaction, slope and drainage, and other factors basic to planning and carrying out proper land use programs. Recommendations for management of each group include choice and sequence of crops and crop varities, application of fertilizers, tillage methods, types of machinery used, and weed and erosion control.

When the farmer knows the chief characteristics of his soil types, as slope, fertility, drainage system, state of erosion, as well as the workability and conservability of the soils, he can decide what methods are most important.

"A survey of this kind giving accurate scientific facts on the nature of a soil and how the soil can be used best is the foundation for all land-use programs," McMiller said. "With these data, the farmer now can have the basic information he needs to improve his farm economic position."

This is the 23rd county in Minnesota for which the Division of Soil Survey has published a soils report. Two others are in process of publication.

The Rock County report may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., at $1.75 per copy.

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

Immediate Release

LOCAL LEADERS TO BE HONORED

This week (April 30-May 6) nearly 9,000 rural women in the state will be honored at special events held in Minnesota counties in observance of National Home Demonstration Week, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program for the University of Minnesota, said today.

The 9,000 women who will receive recognition at Achievement Day programs, teas and in radio broadcasts are those who have served as unpaid, volunteer leaders in helping home agents carry out Minnesota's extension home program. They are important links in a nationwide home economics program which is probably the most far-reaching voluntary educational movement for women.

In paying tribute to the local leaders for their contribution to home and community development, Miss Simmons declared: "Only through the assistance of home and community chairmen and volunteer leaders is it possible to bring the latest homemaking information to so many women in all parts of the state. National Home Demonstration Week is a special salute to you leaders and a recognition of your unselfish service."

Home and community chairmen represent their townships in working with the home agent to plan, organize and carry out home demonstration work or, as it is known in Minnesota, the extension home program. Local leaders act as teachers in their groups, bringing them up-to-date information and recommended practices on different phases of homemaking. They are trained by the home agent at special sessions before they present their lessons to community groups.

An educational program in homemaking open to all rural women, the extension home program is now carried to Minnesota homes by 56 home agents who are trained home economists. Services of the home agents are made available through the cooperative action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county agricultural extension service.

A-7826-JBN

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

Immediate Release

USE CERTIFIED POTATO SEED FOR HOME GARDEN

Buying certified potato seed for the home garden will pay dividends, according to an extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Many home gardeners are tempted to plant table stock potatoes, O. C. Turnquist said today. One objection to using table stock potatoes is that many of them carry virus diseases which are not evident until the plants grow in the field. Certified seed costs more, but it also produces better quality potatoes and a bigger yield because it is free of disease.

Potatoes can be planted as soon as the garden can be worked. Turnquist suggests Red Warba and Waseca as good early varieties for Minnesota. Both are red potatoes which will mature in about 10 to 12 weeks from planting time. Irish Cobbler and Chisago, both white potatoes, are recommended main crop varieties. They will mature between August 15 and September 1.

Waseca and Chisago have special appeal to the housewife because of their uniformity, smoothness and shallow-set eyes. Both varieties were developed at the University of Minnesota.

A new late variety is Kennebec, resistant to late blight and scab. The tubers will become large and rough, Turnquist says, unless seed is planted 9 to 12 inches apart.

Be sure there is at least one eye in each seed piece, Turnquist warns. Seed pieces should be cut so they are about the size of a hen's egg.

A-7827-JBN

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

Immediate Release

BIGGEST FFA CONVENTION COMING

One thousand young farmers from 159 Minnesota vocational agriculture departments will descend on University Farm Sunday (May 7) to open their twenty-first state Future Farmers of America convention.

The three-day convention and vocational agriculture short course starting Sunday may be the largest ever held in Minnesota, according to State Advisor G. R. Cochran.

Eight public speaking contestants, eight parliamentary procedure teams and over 400 judging teams will compete for state honors.

A new state star farmer, eight district farmers and "some 30 other" winners, plus the judging champions, will be picked, Executive Secretary W. J. Kortesmaki estimates.

A banquet is scheduled for Monday evening. New state officers will be elected Tuesday. Livestock and crop judging, under the direction of H. W. Kitts, U. Farm education department, will start Monday morning.

Competing in the public speaking contest Sunday evening will be Alvin Vakoch, Ada, District I; John Sabin, Perham, District II; Earl Koeberl, Hector, III; John McGowan, Worthington, IV; Allen Ribby, Owatonna, V; Roger Trester, Rushford, VI; James Phillips, Brainerd, VII; and Nick Begich, Eveleth, VIII.

Districts, with their advisors, entered in the parliamentary procedure contest include District I - Lee Sandager, Climax; II - J. B. Raine, Staples; III - Michael Cullen, Willmar; IV - H. P. Franz, Luverne; V - Layton Hoysler, Faribault; VI - L. M. Arneson, Austin; VII - E. A. Gray, Brainerd; VIII - S. J. Ojakangas, Hibbing.

Laverne Schugel, New Ulm, state president, is general chairman of all committees.

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Theodore Drackley, Jr. 16-year-old FFA member from Tracy, will be trying to match his father's record of 18 years ago when he attends the state Future Farmers convention at University Farm next week.

Young Drackley has been nominated for the state farmer degree. His father, Theodore, Sr., was awarded the degree and named to the state executive committee at the 1932 convention.

A-7828-RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 2 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 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

If your pasture has heaved or winter-killed, an emergency seeding of oats and clover will give you early pasture. U Farm extension agronomist Ralph Crim says to seed 1½ bushels of oats, 5 pounds of sweet clover and 2 pounds of alsike per acre.

* * * * * * *

The average charge for custom corn planting in Minnesota is $1 per acre. Custom plowing averages $2 to $2.50 per acre. Disking is $1 per acre. So is drilling grain.

A complete list of custom rates for the state, by area, is available in the _____ County Extension Office at _____ (town).

* * * * * * *

Don't hold off fertilizing soil to be spring-seeded to legumes just because you can't get potash.

Potash can be broadcast on after the legume is up and growing. It isn't like phosphate, which must be worked into the soil before seeding. U Farm soilsman E. R. Duncan says potash can be applied as late as this fall on fields where soil tests show it is needed.

* * * * * * *

The closer pasture was grazed last fall, the greater the need for giving it a good start this spring. Ralph Wayne, U Farm extension dairyman, says to feed cows indoors a few days longer to give grass a chance to reestablish good growth. Wait until it's "shoe top high" before turning in.

* * * * * * *

Letting cattle grow up with legume pasture will reduce bloat danger, says Dr. J. N. Campbell, U Farm veterinarian. Start them on clover as soon as it has made sufficient growth. Feed straw or dry hay before turning on. Wait until the dew is off if you only put them on occasionally. Otherwise, leave them in the field day and night. Have salt and water easily accessible.

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Immediate Release

AG ROYAL DAY SET

Ag Royal Day, traditional spring fair on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, will be held May 13. This will mark the 35th annual event.

Showmanship contests with horses, swine, cattle and sheep will lead off the day's activities. A crops contest will be held. Champions will be selected from each division and a grand champion showman chosen. A chapion co-ed showman will also be picked.

Other features will include the selection of the Ag Royal queen from contestants representing Ag women's organizations, a parade, and an evening dance.

The event is sponsored by the Ag Club Commission, representing student organizations on the St. Paul campus.

A-7829-RR

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

Immediate Release
Mat Enclosed

OSBORNE MEDAL TO U FARM SCIENTIST

Dr. Wm. F. Geddes, internationally recognized biochemist, has been named recipient of the Thomas Burr Osborne Medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

Geddes, University of Minnesota agricultural biochemistry division chief, was named for his "distinguished contributions in cereal chemistry." He will receive the medal at the association meeting in Chicago on May 18.

A coveted honor, the medal has been conferred only seven times previously in the entire history of the Association. Five of the eight medals have gone to Minnesotans.

Voted one of the top ten agricultural and food chemists in the United States in 1947, Geddes has been prominent in both teaching and research in the field of cereal chemistry and technology for over 20 years. He received his Ph.D. at Minnesota in 1929.

He holds the Coronation Medal, King George VI, and is listed in American Men of Science, both the Canadian and American Who's Who, World Biography and similar publications.

A Canadian by birth, Geddes made trips overseas as technical advisor to the Canadian Wheat Board, Dominion Government in 1936 and 1938. He joined the University staff in 1938 and was named head of agricultural biochemistry in 1944. Joint author of nearly 200 scientific and technical publications, he is a member of 11 scientific societies and fraternities.

The Thomas Burr Osborne medal, founded in 1926, was first conferred on Osborne, a distinguished biochemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1928. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University department of agriculture, received the medal in 1932.

The annual convention of the American Association of Cereal Chemists will be held in the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, on May 15-19.

A past president of the Association, Geddes is now editor of "Cereal Chemistry," the official publication.

A-7830-RR

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

Immediate Release

BARLEY MAY ANSWER LATE SPRING PROBLEM

Seeding more barley was recommended by a University agronomist today as a possible solution to the planting problem of Minnesota farms stymied by cold, wet spring weather.

Ralph Crim, University Farm extension agronomist, quoted an old rule of thumb, "a poor corn year may be a good barley year," in suggesting that farmers adjust seeding plans toward more barley in the month-late spring.

"Barley thrives on a somewhat cool, moist season," Crim said.

This is a natural barley production area. It doesn't take long to prepare a seedbed and get barley planted once fields are dry enough to work. He considered it a "fair risk," even at this late date.

Once a prominent western Minnesota crop, barley has fallen off sharply in this state. "Production since 1945 has not nearly caught up to the large acreage of 1939-40, and is out of balance with other crops -- despite the good price of quality malting barley."

A recent book, "American Barley Production," by John C. Weaver, University geography professor, shows Minnesota led the six north central states in barley acreage and production in 1939. Barley then shifted westward as Minnesota farmers switched more acres to corn, soybeans and other crops.

Crim recommends barley be seeded on fall or spring plowed corn ground. Seedbed preparation should be as complete "as time and facilities permit." Be sure corn stalks are thoroughly covered to reduce barley scab.

Four-year University Farm field tests show a phosphate base fertilizer best for barley. Phosphate fertilizers, applied at 50 pounds available plant food per acre, increased barley yields as much as 7 bushels over check plots in the tests.

The fertilizer should be broadcast before seeding.

A-7831-RR

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

Immediate Release

COLD WEATHER PROBLEMS ADDED TO BEEKEEPER'S SHORT COURSE

Special management problems caused by the late spring will be covered during the eighth annual Beekeeper's short course set for May 10-12 at University Farm.

Unseasonable weather has delayed spring work in the bee yard and may affect normal development of the colony, according to M. H. Haydak, university entomologist in charge of the course program.

He said the discussion of cool weather problems is an added feature of the program originally set up to cover package bees, colony management, diseases, costs, and honey production.

E. J. Dyce, New York State College will talk Friday on "Trends in honey houses, equipment, and management." R. L. Parker, Kansas State College, will discuss bee behavior, apiary management and background training for beekeeping, Monday.

Several state apiculturists will also give key talks at the short course, which is designed for both beginners and experienced beekeepers.

A training school for state apiary inspectors will be held in conjunction with the short course.

A-7832-OS

University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 4, 1950

Immediate Release

EIGHT FILE FOR FFA PRESIDENT

Eight candidates have filed for the state Future Farmersof America presidency, W. J. Kortesmaki, executive secretary, said today. One will be elected during the state convention, which opens at University Farm Sunday.

Names of the candidates are Earl Koeberl, Hector, Donald Gustafson, Proctor, Peter Fransen, Willmar, John McCallum, Ortonville, John Swearingen and Marvin Nelson, Brainerd, Dale Lukes, Austin, and Dallas Hicks, Bemidji.

Eight new district vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, reporter and two executive committeemen will also be picked from a field of 20 applicants during the three-day convention and vocational agriculture short course.

Dale Hand, Northfield, last year's state star farmer, is one of three running for treasurer. Nelson, presidential candidate from Brainerd, was 1949 star dairy farmer.

State Advisor G. R. Cochran expects some 1,000 future farmers to attend, making this the largest convention in the 21-year history of the state event.

Fifteen new chapters will be attending for the first time, swelling representation to 159 chapters for the state.

FFA members will start checking in at the 4-H club building on the State Fair grounds at 10 Sunday morning. At noon, they will begin an almost continual round of delegate meetings, contests, judging and identification competition, tours, an election and a banquet at which Governor Luther W. Youngdahl will be key speaker.

A new state star farmer, eight district star farmers, a star dairy farmer, three national foundation award winners and 124 state farmers will be named at the Monday evening banquet in Coffman Memorial Union.

A-7833-RR

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

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For Release:
MONDAY, MAY 8, 7 P.M.
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FFA STAR FARMERS NAMED

Douglas Kern, a 17-year-old future farmer from Olivia, was named Minnesota State Star Farmer for 1950 at a dinner held in Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota, this evening (May 8).

Kern, who completes 4 years of vocational agriculture this spring, won the top state honor from the "largest membership of FFA members in the 21 year history of the state organization," according to G. R. Cochran, state advisor, and W. J. Kortesmaki, executive secretary. There are 6,889 members currently enrolled in the state association.

Eight district star farmers, a state star dairy farmer and three national foundation award winners were also named during the annual banquet at which Governor Luther W. Youngdahl was key speaker.

District farmers chosen were Walter Sand, 17, Blackduck; Leon Johnson, 16, Poplar; Lyle Eggersgluess, 17, Glencoe; Leon Fritche, 17, New Ulm; James Dusek, 17, Owatonna; Mason Mace, Jr., 18, Austin; Ronald Oredson, 16, Hinckley; Marvin Makela, 16, Makinen.

Douglas Anderson, 17, Staples high school senior, was named Star Dairy Farmer for 1950. A state and district vice president and Staples FFA chapter president, he is an applicant for the American Farmer degree.

Dale S. Nelson, 17, Willmar, received the national FFA farm mechanics foundation award. A soil and water management award went to Leon Fritsche. Fredrick Carlson, 17, Cloquet, received the foundation award for farm and home electrification.

Honorary state farmer degrees were awarded to Governor Youngdahl, Alfred D. Stedman, St. Paul Pioneer Press farm editor, Dr. Harry Kitts, University agricultur-

(MORE)

al education assistant professor, and Anthony Schugel, father of present state president Laverne Schugel, New Ulm.

Kern was chosen for his outstanding leadership and supervised farming program. He will receive an award of $100 in recognition of his accomplishments.

The eight district winners will be give $25 each. Anderson and the three other foundation winners will receive $100 each. The awards were from the national FFA foundation.

Foundation award winners will compete for regional honors prior to the national FFA convention in October.

In partnership with his father, Lawrence, Kern has earned $1,690.89 from his farming during the past four years. He owns 35 feeder pigs and 2 purebred Duroc gilts (hogs) and produces corn, soybeans, barley and oats on the family 280 acre farm. His total assets equal $3,240.32.

Kern is president of the Olivia FFA chapter and of District III. Officer and member in 4-H club work for 6 years, he has served as chairman and leader of many major FFA committees. His advisor is Odell T. Barduson.

Star Dairy Farmer Anderson owns a herd of 11 Holstein cattle valued at $1,775. His four-year farming program also includes ten sows with litters, oats and 40 acres of renovated pasture seeded to grass, alfalfa and sweet clover. He is a member of the Holstein-Fresian Association of America. His advisor is J. V. Raine.

Certificates and state farmer keys were given 124 state farmers during the dinner.

NOTE TO EDITOR: On the attached sheet are short biographies of the eight district star farmers and foundation award winners for your information and possible use.

1950 DISTRICT STAR FARMERS

DISTRICT I -- Walter Sand, 17, Blackduck, completing 4th year of vo-ag. Owns 160 acres of land. Total net worth $9346.00. Chapter and district FFA reporter, member of livestock judging, president of 4-H.

DISTRICT II -- Leon Johnson, 16, Poplar, Staples Chapter. Studied 3 years vo-ag. Has net worth of $3173 from supv. livestock enterprises. In a 1/3 partnership with dad on 27 dairy cows. Chapter treas., member of dairy judging team, 4-H officer, member of degree team of Grange, member of Farm Bureau, active in high school sports.

DISTRICT III -- Lyle Eggersgluess, 17, Glencoe, completed 4 years of vo-ag. Supv. farming enterprises are baby beef, dairy, swine and poultry. Owns 6 dairy cattle, 10 hogs. One-fourth partnership with dad on 50 hogs. Total assets $3676.40. Chapter reporter, received many awards in livestock shows, pres. of 4-H.

DISTRICT IV -- Leon Fritsche, 17, New Ulm, completing 4th year vo-ag. Owns 19 hogs, 4 dairy cattle, has 1/2 interest with dad on fertilizer spreader and weed sprayer. Total net worth $1608.50. Chapter sec. and reporter. Member of state band, 4-H officer. State winner of National Foundation award in soil and water management contest.

DISTRICT V -- James Dusek, 17, Owatonna, taking 4th year of vo-ag. Owns 6 dairy cows, 25 hogs, 25 chickens, 4 geese, 125 roosters. Total investment in farming and savings $3761.01. Member of chapter committees, treas. of 12th grade class, member of church lodge and keeps farm accounts.

DISTRICT VI -- Mason Mace, Jr., 18, Austin, completing 4th year of vo-ag. Rents 160 acres of land from dad on 50-50 basis. Owns 4 dairy cattle. In partnership with dad on 16 hogs, Net worth $4122.50. Intensive swine improvement, chapter treas., active exhibitor at fairs.

DISTRICT VII -- Ronald Oredson, 16, Hinckley, taking 3rd year vo-ag. Rents 20 acres of land on cash basis. Owns 12 dairy cows and 1 sheep. Net worth $2091.05. Chapter reporter, member of Artificial Breeders Ass'n., member of crop judging team, 4-H officer.

DISTRICT VIII -- Marvin Makela, 16, Makinen, Cotton Chapter. Completing 3rd year of vo-ag. Rents one acre of land for vegetables. In partnership with dad on 4 dairy cows. Net worth $905. Tested soil on 10 acres. Chapter pres. for 2 years and v. pres. for one.

1950 MINNESOTA NATIONAL FFA FOUNDATION AWARDS

FARM MECHANICS -- Dale S. Nelson, 17, Willmar, Senior at the Willmar High School and vice president of the Willmar Chapter. Converted a 10' x 18' woodshed into a double-walled, heated farm shop. Has built work benches, parts cabinets and a storage chest into the shop. Also a hog loading chute, cattle feeding bunk and assisted in 2 corn cribs.

SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT -- Leon Fritsche, 17, New Ulm, has completed four years agriculture, New Ulm High School. In addition to soil conservation, improvement practices include grass waterways, contouring, cover crops, commercial fertilizers, pasture gully control, terracing, tiling, introducing legume crops and wild life conservation.

FARM AND HOME ELECTRIFICATION -- Fredrick Carlson, 17, Cloquet, wired a barn, installed deep freeze, electric fence, electric water pump, electric grinder and fluorescent lights. Repaired electrical equipment in home.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 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 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"A poor corn year may be a good barley year." That old farmer's adage may be a good one to follow this year.

Ralph Crim, U Farm extension agronomist, recommends barley for those Minnesota farmers whose seeding plans have been altered by the late spring. Barley thrives in a somewhat cool, moist season. This is a natural barley production area. And it doesn't take long to prepare a seedbed.

* * * * * * *

Examine the feet of livestock that have been forced to stand in cold, muddy feedlots for some time. Wet barnyards can cause foot trouble.

* * * * * * *

Spreading manure can pep up spring pastures as much as anything you can do. Manure contains plant food, nitrogen, phosphate and potash. Besides supplying the plant food most pastures need, it controls grazing by keeping livestock off the area where it is applied for 3 or 4 weeks.

* * * * * * *

Remember where the snow blocked your road last winter? And where it piled up in the yard? Parker Anderson, U Farm extension forester, says those make good places to put in tree shelterbelts.

* * * * * * *

Bees confined to their hives because of cold weather are being greatly retarded, reports U Farm entomologist M. H. Haydak.

He recommends feeding a pollen substitute until natural pollen is available. The substitute, developed at U Farm, consists of four parts of soybean flour and one part dried brewer's yeast. Mix with a sugar solution to form a soft dough.

Place the dough on the top bars of the frames directly over the cluster of bees in the hive.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1950

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For Release:
WEDNESDAY P.M., MAY 10
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BEES NEED HELP THIS SPRING

Bees may need assistance if colonies are to develop properly this spring, M. H. Haydak, University Farm entomologist, told Minnesota beekeepers at the opening of their annual short course today.

"Bees cannot get out of their hives because of the cold weather. There is danger that development of colonies will be greatly retarded because of lack of pollen, the bees' bread, eggs and butter," he warned.

Haydak recommended feeding a pollen substitute developed at University Farm.

The substitute, made from four parts of soybean flour and one part dried brewer's yeast mixed with sugar solution, should be mixed to form a soft dough. This should be placed on the top bars of the frames directly over the cluster of bees in the hive.

Other U. Farm experiments have shown honey production can be increased 8 times through a constant selection and requeening process, he reported. A uniform surplus from all colonies can also be achieved.

The eighth annual course, which opened at U. Farm this morning (May 10), will continue through Friday.

E. J. Dyce, New York State College apiculturist, will speak on cost reduction and honey preparation, tomorrow. A training school for state apiary inspectors is being held in conjunction with the short course.

A-7835-RR

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

Special to FARM BUREAU NEWS

SCIENTISTS SEEK CONTROL MEASURES FOR CORN BORER

By
Harold B. Swanson

Two trillion insidious insects are poised today to strike Minnesota's number one crop — corn. The corn borer awaits only the opening of its hunting season, late June and early July, before descending en masse upon Minnesota's 5,000,000 acres of fertile corn land.

How good the borer's hunting will be depends, in large part, on things beyond the control of man. Rain makers notwithstanding we can do nothing but talk about the weather this summer and hope that Minnesota's long cold winter took a heavy toll on the borer.

Minnesota farmers, however, plan to do battle with corn borers this summer. Public and private groups have joined to aid the farmer in this fight. They have set up a warning service, "Operation Corn Borer" to help farmers properly time their spraying and dusting during crucial points in the battle.

This warning system was announced in the April issue of Minnesota Farm Bureau News. This article explained how the Farm Bureau, the State Entomologist's office, the University of Minnesota through its county extension agents, the U. S. Department

of Agriculture, and other private and public groups have set up this speedy warning system.

The system calls for 1,258 farmer-spotters, one in each township of our major corn-producing areas. These "minutemen" reporters count borer egg masses on their own farms and immediately report to both their local county agents and to the State Entomologist's (Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food) office at University Farm. Then practically every day throughout the danger period county extension agents and the state entomologist will tell farmers the stage of the battle. Here Minnesota newspapers and radio stations lend their valuable help by transmitting this information to farmers. Through their aid when the time to spray comes, farmers will know within a few hours.

SCIENCE STEPS IN

While this battle is going on, University of Minnesota scientists through painstaking research will continue to seek new or better methods of control. These scientists will be working quietly in the laboratory and in fields throughout the state.

The University's Agricultural Experiment station will not be alone in this behind-the-scenes battle by any means. Both the U. S. and State Department of Agriculture, other colleges and private companies have scientists working on the problem. This article, however, will deal only with the progress of experimental work by the University.

Corn Breeding

Eventually corn borer control may come through better hybrids that the borer cannot or will not damage. This may seem to be a "fanciful" dream, yet there is already evidence that certain strains of corn can stand up against borer attack.

Several years ago three University corn breeding experts went to work developing borer-proof corn. They were Drs. H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division, E. H. Rinke, and E. L. Pinnell.

Actually it takes a corn breeder 10 to 12 years to develop a new hybrid. Dr. Hayes first planned resistant hybrids back in 1943. He selected inbred lines of corn that had proven themselves in Minnesota and used them as one parent. As the other, he chose inbreds with some tolerance to the borer.

Each year the agronomists grow thousands of the progeny of these crosses. And each year these lines are subjected to rigid tests devised by another University scientist, entomologist Fred Holdaway.

Holdaway pulls no punches trying to "break down" these lines of corn. He and his co-workers "plant" over 100,000 egg masses on hundreds of different strains of corn. They actually placed six or more egg masses on each plant. When the eggs hatched each plant had over 100 hungry borers looking for food.

One hundred hungry borers can riddle leaves as though they were blasted from a 10-gauge shotgun. They can stop ear formation cold, and they can stunt plant growth by as much as three feet.

In other words, Dr. Holdaway's borers gave Drs. Hayes', Rinke's and Pinnell's corn plants the "works". Strangely enough some of the plants have withstood the attack. What's more, the agronomists have high hopes that by 1953 they can begin giving farmers hybrids that will help keep the borer in check.

Biological Control Measures

"Why not introduce the borers natural enemies and control him that way?" you may ask. Scientists of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, the State Entomologist's and the University are trying this attack, too.

The borers' natural enemies have been released by the thousands in Minnesota. To date, however, developments have not been rapid or promising enough for us to rely on it alone to control the borer.

Planting and Harvesting Dates

University entomologists H. C. Chiang, A. C. Hodson, and Fred Holdaway also hope they can discover a way to avoid heavy attacks even with trillions of borers on the loose. Last year, for example, they found that a planting of Golden Cross Bantam sweet corn on May 24 was infested with fewer first-brood moths than an earlier planting (May 10) and fewer second-brood borers than a later planting (June 7).

These studies, however, have been carried on for only one year so the researchers can make no definite conclusions about the best planting date. What might be a good planting time one year under certain weather conditions in one area might not work at all the next year or in another region on another farm. But the scientists do hope further study will give them more specific information on planting dates.

In a parallel experiment using Minhybrid 503 field corn the entomologists discovered that early picking will save more ears than later picking. Consequently they are recommending that field corn, hit by the borer, be picked as soon as it is safe for cribbing.

Insecticides

University scientists have realized, of course, that the corn borer is here this year and that farmers can't wait for them to develop new corn varieties, new planting systems and other new control measures.

L. K. Cutkomp, another entomologist, working with Holdaway and the State Department of Agriculture, has spent his time checking and double checking spraying and dusting methods. Actually he and his colleagues are searching for new insecticides and better methods of application.

The recommendations for spraying and dusting that our scientists have worked out are too long and too detailed for this article. Your local county agent knows these recommendations and can furnish you with a special bulletin on control. Ask him for Extension Bulletin 257 "Fighting the European Corn Borer in Minnesota" along with the 1950 supplement.

Soil and Cultural Practices

As we can see, there's more than one way to fight the borer. Dr. Holdaway, working with the University's Soils division, is also seeking a better understanding of what farm practices will stop the borer. Thus far the University's research in this field indicates that some common farm practices will reduce the abundance of over-wintering borers and at the same time will aid soil conservation and increase crop yields. One such practice is applying barnyard manure and phosphate to old corn fields in the fall before they are plowed. Fall plowing, of course, is another recommended practice.

WHAT ABOUT NOW?

I In review, then, the results of University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station's research indicates the following steps in controlling corn borer in field corn.

1. Plant hybrids that are well adapted in maturity and to local conditions and that have strong stalks. If tolerant varieties are available plant them. Minhybrid 408, suited to the Southern zone, is one such hybrid.

2. Look for egg masses on corn when it is 10 inches normal height or 18 inches extended height (to tip of longest leaf).

3. Spray first brood borers (those that appear in late June or early July) with 1½ actual pounds of DDT (in various amounts of water, depending on equipment) if you count 50 egg masses or more per 100 plants. Check with your county agents for more exact recommendations.

4. Pick field corn as soon as it is safe to crib.

5. Apply barnyard manure and phosphate to fields in the fall.

6. Plow crop remains and manure under in the fall.

And throughout the season watch your local papers and listen to your local radio stations for up-to-the minute advice from your county agent, the University of Minnesota, and the State Entomologist's office.

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

Special to MINNESOTA GOBBLES

You can't talk turkey in Minnesota without talking about W. A. "Doc" Billings. "Doc" officially carries the title of extension veterinarian at the University of Minnesota. Unofficially he's the state's turkey expert.

For a quarter of a century "Doc" has been working on turkeys with Minnesota farmers until today the state produces the finest turkey meat in the nation and threatens Texas' and California's laurels as the nation's top turkey producing state.

He knows the turkey industry from the poult to the dinner table. Farmers turn to him for advise on raising turkeys and housewives for tips on his special "super de-luxe" turkey dressing recipe.

A few years ago "Doc" gave his famous recipe over a local radio station. The announcer invited the radio audience to call or write for a mimeographed copy of the recipe. Eight telephone operators were swamped for four hours handling the calls. A few days later the broadcast was repeated on a nation-wide hook-up over 125 stations. After 35,000 calls for the redipe, announcers had to announce that no more recipes were available.

Add 1 - W. A. "Doc" Billings

"Doc's" outstanding contribution to the turkey industry, of course, was the promotion and popularization of the confinement plan of raising turkeys. This simple program brought Billings national fame and revolutionized the turkey industry.

Billings is a graduate of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, New York. He came to the University of Minnesota in 1918. After teaching in the Veterinary Division for a few years, he became extension veterinarian and turkey specialist in 1922.

One of Doc's first assignments in Minnesota was to handle the extension service's educational program to control "blackhead" in turkeys. By 1926 it was determined that blackhead infection in turkeys came from poultry and was picked up by young poults that fed near the hen house or poultry range.

Medical control of blackhead was ineffective. Fifty per mortality among young poults was common and 90 per cent loss not unknown.

"Doc" and his associates realized that a sanitation program similar to the "McLean County Swine Sanitation System" was the solution of the problem. With his rare knack of expression and with missionary zeal, Billings started out to convert farmers to his program. At first only a few housewives were persuaded to try the plan on a small scale. It worked and the revolution in turkey raising was on its way.

The "Minnesota plan" almost overnight revolutionized the turkey business. Turkey production expanded and soon became a specialized industry.

Dr. Billings did not, however, carry on a one-sided program. Through the years he has done outstanding work with tuberculosis and Bang's eradication programs. He has played important parts in educational programs to prevent and control sheep, poultry, swine and cattle diseases. He has been a leader in preventing mastitis in dairy cows and has done much educational work on encephalitis (sleeping sickness) in horses.

A well known lecturer, "Doc" has turned author on more than one occasion. He has been a long-time contributor to Minnesota Bobbles as well as to the Turkey World

and Produce Packer. He has written several outstanding bulletins for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service including his famous "Talking Turkey." He has become a friend of turkey growers throughout the nation with his "Turkey News Letter" which has readers in every one of the 48 states and in several foreign nations.

"Doc's" latest honor came last year when the U. S. Department of Agriculture presented him with the department's meritorious service award in recognition of services rendered to Minnesota farmers.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 8 1950

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Attached is a story for use in publicizing the coming sheep shearing schools, about which W. E. Morris wrote you on May 2nd.

Robert G. Rupp

Robert G. Rupp
Information Specialist

RGR:RE
Enc.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 8 1950

To all counties

4-H, FFA SHEEP
SHEARING SCHOOL
TO BE HELD ____

A sheep shearing school will be held for _____ county 4-H, FFA and G. I. farmers on _____ (date), County Agent _____ announced today.

It will be at _____ (town), starting at 9 a.m.

The field school, one of 10 currently in progress in the state, will be conducted by W. E. Morris, U Farm extension livestock specialist, and E. A. Warner, Sunbeam corporation. Co-sponsors are the state vocational education department and the local high school agriculture department. _____, local instructor, will assist.

Morris and Warner will show proper shearing technique, care and use of equipment, fleece tying and preparation of wool for market. Dangers of poor shearing, second cuts and improper handling, which each year cost sheep men millions of dollars in lowered value, will be discussed. The school is free.

_____ especially urges junior members to attend. They can receive practice for competition in a state 4-H sheep shearing contest being planned for the 1950 Junior Livestock Show this fall.

The winner of the Junior Livestock contest will compete in a national 4-H sheep shearing contest at the 1950 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in October.

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NOTE TO AGENT: Locations and dates of schools are as follows: Mankato - May 29; Fulda - May 31; New Ulm - June 1; Rushford - June 2; Plainview - June 3; Foley - June 5; Glenwood - June 6; Sebeka - June 7; Newfolden - June 8; Greenbush - June 9.

You may want to include a paragraph on dates and locations of other schools at the bottom of this release.

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

SPECIAL

For Release in MAY

Canadian

OSBORNE MEDAL TO U FARM SCIENTIST

Dr. Wm. F. Geddes, internationally recognized biochemist, has been named recipient of the Thomas Burr Osborne Medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

Geddes, University of Minnesota agricultural biochemistry division chief, was named for his "distinguished contributions in cereal chemistry." He will receive the medal during the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago on May 18.

A coveted honor, the medal has been conferred only seven times previously in the entire history of the Association.

Voted one of the top ten agricultural and food chemists in the United States in 1947, Geddes has been prominent in both teaching and research in the field of cereal chemistry and technology for over 20 years.

Honors won include the Coronation Medal, King George VI. He is listed in American Men of Science, both the Canadian and American Who's Who, World Biography and similar publications.

A Canadian by birth, Geddes made trips overseas as technical advisor to the Canadian Wheat Board, Dominion Government in 1936 and 1938. He joined the University staff in 1938 and was named head of agricultural biochemistry in 1944. Joint author of nearly 200 scientific and technical publications, he is a member of 11 scientific societies and fraternities.

The Thomas Burr Osborne medal was founded in 1926. It was first conferred on Osborne, a distinguished biochemist long connected with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1928. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University department of agriculture, received the medal in 1932. Two other Minnesotans have also been named recipients.

The annual convention of the American Association of Cereal Chemists will be held in the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, on May 15-19. The medal will be conferred during the annual banquet Thursday evening.

A past president of the Association, Geddes is now editor of "Cereal Chemistry," the official publication.

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--R. G. Rupp
Publications Office
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.

University Farm Items
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 1950

SPECIAL

A study to help Minnesota's 1,300 farmer cooperatives compare and analyze their businesses will be made by the University of Minnesota Division of Agricultural Economics this summer. The survey will start about June 19 and will be completed about September 15.

The survey, under the direction of E. Fred Koller, professor of Agricultural Economics and Travis Manning, research fellow, will determine the extent of business activities in farmer cooperatives in 1950. Most Minnesota cooperatives are familiar with other studies conducted by the University in recent years.

In asking cooperatives to cooperate in the study, Koller pointed out several types of material and data the study will cover. These include:

1. An evaluation of cooperatives at the mid-century point.
2. Changes in cooperative business in the state.
3. Extent of membership and patronage.
4. Operating costs and prices paid to farmers.
5. Dollar and physical volume of business.
6. Methods of financing cooperatives.

In general this information will help answer the question, "How well are Minnesota cooperatives serving the state?"

To complete the study University enumerators will visit all cooperatives in the state for a few hours. All information given to these persons will be absolutely confidential and positively will not be available for tax purposes or other investigations, Koller declares.

After completing the survey, the University will publish its findings for cooperatives and others interested in the finding. Proposed publications include a general statistical handbook of Minnesota cooperatives and several smaller descriptive interpretive bulletins.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1950

To all counties

ROTATE MANURE
ON PASTURES

Adapting a regular rotation program for applying manure to pasture land was recommended for _____ county farmers today by County Agent _____.

The plan is a simple one. Just spread the manure on only one part of the available pasture at a time.

For example, if 80 acres are ordinarily used for grazing, start by manuring about 20 acres. Wait six weeks and cover another twenty-acre strip. Follow this schedule until the entire acreage has been covered.

Such a plan helps two ways, says _____. First, it keeps the stock from grazing that part of the field which has been manured and gives the grass a chance to get a better start.

Second, manure restores valuable organic material and plant food to the soil.

An example of just how valuable manure is was brought to _____'s attention last week. Dr. W.[redacted]. Billings, U Farm extension veterinarian, reported seeing a two pound bag of sheep manure on sale in a variety store for about 35 cents. Cow manure was slightly less.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENT

4-H YARDS MADE
MORE ATTRACTIVE
THRU 4-H PROGRAM

More than a hundred thousand 4-H homes will have more beautiful grounds this summer because a city woman took up gardening as a hobby 20 years ago, according to 4-H Club Agent _____ _____.

Interest in growing flowers and plants began when she moved to a home in the country and saw the native beauty of many rural homes neglected. She wanted to do something about it through farm boys and girls so they, too, could experience the joys of restoring nature's handiwork and add a bit of their own.

This resourceful woman, who has since become a well-known gardener, is Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen of Chicago. She reached rural young folks with the help of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, of which she is a member. The Committee and the Extension Service cooperated and a plan was worked out. The result was the National 4-H Home Grounds Beautification program now being conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service in Minnesota and 45 other states.

Introduced 13 years ago on a nation-wide scale, participation has grown from a few thousand 4-H club members to nearly 150,000 annually. Activities range from planting a small flower bed to a landscaping program extending over a period of years.

_____ county young people who are interested in enrolling for this year's Home Grounds Beautification program should contact Club Agent ____ _____.

For outstanding accomplishments in the program, awards are offered to county, state and national winners. There are medals, watches and trips to the National 4-H Club Congress for eight top-ranking 4-H'ers. Last year Zola Belle Holmes, Bemidji, won both state and national awards.

A number of former 4-H'ers are now engaged in their own nursery business or in specialized fields of horticulture because of knowledge gained in the program.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1950

To all counties

WORM CONTROL
AIDS LAMB GAINS

Treating ewes for internal parasites can help lambs escape a mid-summer growth slump or possibly death, County Agent _____ told farmers in this area today.

Lambs pick up internal parasites from infested pastures, he said, but treating the ewes before the flock goes on pasture protects clean ground from infestation.

_____ passed along these suggestions from University Farm Extension animal husbandman W. E. Morris for effective parasite control.

1. Use 4 ounces of phenothiazine drench for each adult sheep. To make the drench, mix 1 pound of drench grade phenothiazine powder with 4 pints of water.

2. Keep a phenothiazine-salt mixture before the flock throughout the pasture season. The mixture is made of 1 pound of phenothiazine with 9 pounds of salt. No other salt should be supplied.

3. If lambs show signs of worm infestation in mid-summer, treat them with 2 ounces of phenothiazine drench per animal. Copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate solutions will also take care of tapeworms.

4. Protect the flock against sheep ticks by spraying or dusting with DDT or rotenone. For a dip or spray, mix 4 pounds of 50 per cent DDT wettable powder with 10 gallons of water. One-half pound of derris powder, containing 5 per cent rotenone, mixed with 100 gallons of water makes a good spray or dip.

It is a good idea to treat lambs and ewes right after shearing to prevent sheep ticks from moving to lambs from the ewes. Dusting may be preferred to spraying or dipping shorn ewes in cool weather, according to Morris.

Extension Folder 147, "Livestock Pest Control," which describes treatment of sheep parasites and other livestock pests, can be gotten at the County Extension office, _____ said.

-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
May 9 1950

To all counties

FARM TILING
SAVES SOIL, WATER

Farm drainage systems do not remove useful water from the soil, according to P. W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering at University Farm.

The purpose of farm drainage systems is to remove harmful or excess water from the upper three or four feet of soil useable for crops as quickly as possible, he said. Properly installed tile systems do not disturb the useful "capillary" water carried in the soil as a thin film around soil particles. It is the water around soil particles that plants use.

Farm drainage is one of the more important soil and water conservation practices in Minnesota, Manson said. Drainage makes flat wet areas produce higher crop yields. This releases slopes subject to erosion for planting to soil-saving and water-holding crops.

Generally, every acre of flat fertile land reclaimed by drainage systems releases several acres of eroded land for grass or forest cover.

Minnesota has several million acres of fertile mineral soil that can be improved for agricultural use by tile drainage. Some 2 million acres in south-central Minnesota could be turned into "number one" corn land by proper drainage, Manson estimates.

All scientific evidence indicates that it is not possible to over-drain mineral soils, he said. Even during drouth years, tile-drained areas generally produce better crop yields than similar fields not tiled.

-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
May 9 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

TRY SCHEDULE
TO KEEP HOUSE
CLEAN YEAR ROUND

A year-round schedule for keeping the house clean will eliminate the headache of spring and fall basement-to-attic cleaning, suggests Home Agent _____ _____.

It's easier, she says, to keep the whole house clean by spacing cleaning jobs at daily, weekly or monthly intervals than to make the house clean once or twice a year.

Careful planning will make the year-round cleaning schedule successful. Such a schedule should always be adjusted to fit the needs of the individual household and family.

One plan recommended by Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, is to make a list of all cleaning operations and divide them into four main groups.

Daily jobs, which would fall in group 1, might include using the carpet sweeper, dusting, tidying up rooms and the usual kitchen work. Wiping off the refrigerator and range and cleaning up spills in the oven and on top of the stove should be part of the daily dishwashing job.

Once-a-week tasks in group 2 would be more general cleaning, such as thorough vacuuming of rugs, dusting floors, furniture and woodwork, extra cleaning of bathroom, washing and waxing kitchen linoleum.

In group 3 are household tasks that should be done about once a month such as cleaning books, dusting walls, drapes and Venetian blinds, cleaning cupboards.

Big tasks such as cleaning attic and basement would fall into the last group of miscellaneous jobs and should be done when the homemaker can take them in stride. Washing windows should be part of the regular cleaning schedule.

Using vacuum cleaner attachments for draperies, Venetian blinds and upholstery will simplify the cleaning job. A portable cleaning kit with dust cloths, polishes, steel wool and tools for simple repairs will save steps. So will a closet on each floor with dust mops and other cleaning equipment -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.

Southern & Central Cos.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 9 1950

To ~~all counties~~

For release May 17

NOTE TO AGENT: Enough infestation area mats for all weeklies in your county are enclosed. Send one mat and one copy of this story to each county weekly for use next week.

CORN BORER THREAT
WORST IN HISTORY

MAT CUTLINE: Corn borer infestation areas in Minnesota for 1950.

More corn borers are on hand in Minnesota today than at any time since the pest became a menace seven years ago, figures released by the State Department of Agriculture, Office of State Entomologist, reveal.

Borers suffered only 13 per cent mortality last winter, a survey completed this month over the southern half of the state showed.

Entomology field men found about 5 times more borers in stalks this spring than were present a year ago, when the death loss to cold weather and mechanical injury was about 20 per cent.

Mortality was "uniformly light" over the southern one-third to one-half of the state, according to A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist.

As many as 1,230 borers per 100 stalks were reported in some areas. The average was 340, as compared to 70 per 100 stalks a year ago. All live borers found were active, plump and healthy.

Average infestations, by counties, are shown on the accompanying map.

"The $40 million corn loss of 1949 could be a drop in the bucket compared to this year's danger," State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt said at University Farm.

"The situation is extremely dangerous," he went on. "Farmers should not hesitate to take the position of all-out war against borers."

(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.

The present cold, late spring may delay emergence somewhat, but is expected to have little adverse effect, according to present conditions.

County Agent _____ urged this week that _____ county farmers place orders immediately for insecticide dusts and sprays.

By placing orders now for later delivery, local dealers will have an indication of how much poison to stock.

_____ urged immediate action be taken. A "wait and see" attitude can be extremely dangerous this year, he stressed.

In a recent Extension Service survey, 91 per cent of the farmers questioned said they expected to treat for borers this year. Spraying was the most common method of control indicated.

A new warning service to keep local farmers abreast of the developing situation is now being worked out in _____ county and over the state.

_____ is attending a training meeting with State Department of Agriculture entomologists and Extension Service specialists on _____. (date)

When he returns local farmer-spotters, now being picked, will be trained and an "Operations Corn Borer" warning net set up.

Local farmers, advised through _____, can then best determine when to begin control operations in what may well be the greatest corn borer battle ever staged in Minnesota.

(ADD NAMES OF TOWNSHIP MINUTE-MEN AND OTHER DETAILS, IF YOU WISH.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1950

Immediate Release

AG. ENGINEERS TO MEET

The Minnesota section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will hold its annual meeting in the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis, on May 12.

H. J. Barre, Purdue university agricultural engineering head, will open the afternoon meeting with a talk on crop dryers. Dr. Barre, authority on corn, grain and hay storage, considers crop dryers the "most useful farm tools in the years ahead."

Bernard L. Adomeit, Pillsbury Mills, will speak on what the grain buyer wants.

About 250 University Farm and Minnesota ASAE members are expected to attend the afternoon meeting and evening banquet.

A-7836-RR

* * * * * * *

SOIL DISTRICT ADDITIONS VOTED

A hearing has been set for the forming of a new soil conservation district in Grant county, M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soils specialist, University Farm, reported today.

The hearing will be June 12 at Elbow Lake.

The addition of six townships to the Benton county district was voted by the state soil conservation committee. The hearing will be June 14 at Foley.

A referendum was set for the addition of three townships in the Becker county district on June 5. Another referendum for the addition of three townships in Freeborn county was voted for May 22, according to Thorfinnson, who is executive secretary of the state committee.

A-7837-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H CLUB SUNDAY MAY 14

Rural Life Sunday will be observed by thousands of 4-H boys and girls in Minnesota on May 14, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

In all counties club members will attend the church of their own choice, assisting in services by providing special music, furnishing flowers or acting as ushers. In many churches 4-H club choruses will sing.

County-wide services will be held for 4-H club members, parents and leaders in some counties. Bloomington Senior 4-H club, Hennepin county, is sponsoring an outdoor twilight fellowship service at 6 p.m. on Rural Youth Sunday for all 4-H clubs in the county. Speaker will be T. A. Erickson, former state 4-H club leader. County leaders' councils in many other counties are planning special all-denominational services for 4-H clubs.

Each year Rural Life Sunday is observed throughout the nation by church organizations to emphasize the meaning of Christianity in rural life.

Urging Minnesota 4-H club members, leaders and parents to observe the day in a fitting manner, Harkness declared: "Observance of Rural Life Sunday gives 4-H members a chance to take part in a service that develops the Heart H. It provides them an opportunity to think together about home, community and world events in spiritual terms and to re-affirm their belief in the 4-H theme, 'Better living for a better world.'"

When 4-H members assemble to worship God on Rural Life Sunday, they join with those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God on the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life.

A-7838-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 9, 1950

Immediate Release

SHOULD TEST BULLS REGULARLY FOR BANG'S DISEASE

Regular blood testing of bulls used for artificial insemination was recommended today by W. L. Boyd, chief veterinarian at University Farm, as a curb against Bang's disease in dairy cattle.

Boyd cited a recent experiment by the United States Department of Agriculture which he said was conclusive proof that an infected bull used in artificial breeding rings can spread Bang's disease through a clean herd.

In the USDA experiment, Dr. C. A. Manthei of the bureau of animal industry isolated the Bang's organism from 80 successive samples of semen from an infected bull.

Eight of 12 cows bred artificially with semen from the infected bull developed active brucellosis.

The discovery does not mean that artificial insemination should not be used to improve dairy herds.

Testing associations are aware of the problem. All bulls are tested upon entering insemination rings, and at regular intervals by some associations.

However, regular periodic blood-testing of bulls used in breeding rings can quickly eliminate them as a source of Bang's disease, according to Boyd.

By improved testing programs, artificial insemination associations in Minnesota can take the lead in setting up what Boyd called "an important control measure to stop the spread of this destructive disease."

A-7839-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1950

Immediate Release

NEW RURAL YOUTH OFFICERS

Robert Dieter, 24, Brewster, has been elected president of the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation, Kathleen Flom, state leader, reported today.

Dieter was named by the state executive committee in a meeting at University Farm. He will serve as state president of the 3,000 rural young men and women members for the coming year.

John Nettleton, 23, Lewiston, was elected vice president. Maxine Champ, 24, Averill, is secretary, and Warren Deters, 21, Eitzen, treasurer.

Other state executive committee members, named at district conferences, include Genevieve Skarsten, Benson; Don Gewecke, Jasper; Robert Bergland, Roseau; Leonard Yutrzenka, Argyle; Phyllis Frost, Pine Island.

Plans for a fourth district to take care of the increased number of rural youth members and groups were also laid by the executive committee. The district, if approved by the state federation, will cover the north-east section of the state, with St. Cloud as its center point.

There are now 54 Rural Youth groups in the state, according to Miss Flom.

The state Rural Youth camp will be held at Mission Farms, Medicine Lake, on June 9 - 11.

A-7840-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1950

Immediate Release

START PLANS FOR CORN BORER WARNING SERVICE

Sixteen county agricultural agents are today (May 12) attending the first training session of a new "Operations CORN BORER" warning service to aid Minnesota farmers in their fight against corn borers this summer.

The meeting, for central Minnesota agents, is at University Farm.

The warning service, which has the combined backing of the State Entomologist's Office, the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau Federation, will call for 1,258 farmer-spotters; one in each township of major corn producing counties.

These "minutemen" reporters will observe borer infestations on their farms and report conditions to the State Entomology office. Daily reports will also come from entomology field men and commercial canners.

Duplicate reports will go to county agents throughout the southern two-thirds of the state.

From this information, daily statements will be issued via daily and weekly newspapers and radio stations during the peak danger period advising farmers of threatening areas and expected borer attack dates.

Farmers, thus advised, can best determine when to begin controls in what State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt considers "the greatest corn borer battle ever to be staged in Minnesota."

The warning service will be set in operation when borer moths begin flying--probably in mid-June. It will continue until all flights end.

The 16 county agents meeting today are being briefed on the proposed warning plan and informed on the current borer situation, described by Associate

(MORE)

Entomologist A. W. Buzicky as "extremely dangerous."

Other agent meetings, which will cover 63 of the state's 87 counties, will be held next week.

Dates for those meeting include May 15 - Rochester; May 16 - Mankato; May 17 - Slayton; May 18 - Willmar; May 19 - Fergus Falls.

Following the meetings, agents will hold training sessions with their township minutemen and give them instructions in reporting.

The spotters, already being selected, will aid in obtaining information on borer control, results obtained, and estimated damage done, as well as provide the initial link in the warning net.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Following are the counties to be represented by agricultural agents at the coming meetings:

May 12 - Anoka, Benton, Carver, Chisago, Crow Wing, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright.

May 15 - Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Nicollet, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.

May 16 - Blue Earth, Brown, Faribault, LeSueur, Martin, Sibley, and Watonwan.

May 17 - Cottonwood, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood and Rock.

May 18 - Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, McLeod, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stearns, Stevens, Swift and Yellow Medicine.

May 19 - Douglas, West Otter Tail, East Otter Tail, Todd, Traverse and Wilkin.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1950

Immediate Release

PLANNING TO KEEP BEES?

Planning to keep a few bees this spring? Here are background training requirements listed as helpful for handling bees properly.

R. L. Parker, Kansas State College apiculturist, who appears on the current University Farm beekeepers short course program, says you should have training in various kinds of chemistry, physics and general geology.

You should know soil types, their locations and what plants grow on them. Botany is important, as are plany physiology and ecology. Knowledge of bacteriology, insect structure, ecology and physiology, and environmental relationships is essential.

Most important of all, you must know bee behavior.

Weather conditions, such as solar radiation, rainfall and humidity, temperature and wind "produce a profound influence upon the activities of honeybees," Parker said.

Last, since a beekeeper is in business, the various laws of economics, production and marketing costs, and other factors are to be considered.

The short course, which ends today (Friday) is being attended by some 60 beekeepers from throughout Minnesota.

A-7842-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 11, 1950

Immediate Release

RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY MAY 17

The annual Recognition Assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota will be held on Wednesday, May 17, at 8 p.m. in Coffey Hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus.

Announcement of scholarships, prizes and honors will be a highlight of the assembly, which is one of the first spring events honoring seniors, according to Dean Henry Schmitz.

R. M. Cooper, assistant dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, will speak on "The New Look in Education."

An informal dinner for members of the senior class and for the faculty will precede the assembly. Open house will be held in the University Farm Union following the program.

Thursday morning (May 18) special breakfasts for seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine will be followed by the traditional Cap and Gown Day tree planting ceremony on the St. Paul campus at 9 a.m.

A-7843-JBN

* * * * * * * * * * *

AG ROYAL SATURDAY

Nearly 150 University of Minnesota agricultural students have entered the Ag-Royal seed and livestock showmanship contests set for Saturday (May 13).

Ag-Royal Day is the traditional University Farm spring fair.

Forty-two students have entered the dairy showmanship contest, according to student chairman Ray Mitteness, 24, Benson. There are 36 beef showmen and 26 swine showmen signed up.

Champions will be selected from each division and a grand champion chosen. Nine co-eds will compete for a women's championship.

Other features of the day-long event include coronation of the Ag-Royal queen, a parade, a student-faculty softball game, and an evening dance.

The event is sponsored by the Ag. Club Commission, which is made up of student organizations on the St. Paul campus.

A-7844-RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 12 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

Wild Greens from Roadsides and Fields (56 seconds)

Now's the time to supplement your diet with some of the wild greens from the fields and woods. They'll add both variety and nutritive value to your diet. They help supply calcium and many of the vitamins.

The dandelion, of course, is the best known of the wild greens, but there are other early comers, too. Don't neglect watercress from spring-fed streams, the common plantain, marsh marigold, shepherd's purse and curly dock. The leaves and shoots of young alfalfa make a surprisingly nutritious food. Later, you can pick chickweed, lamb's quarters, oxalis (sour grass) and wild lettuce. In all cases, the young leaves and tender shoots are best. Cook the greens or use the tender leaves in tossed salads.

A word of warning: since some wild greens are poisonous, use only the varieties you know are edible. Avoid all plants belonging to the wild carrot family, which can be identified by lacy leaves and small white or yellow flowers which grow in umbrella-like heads.

* * * * * * *

Dessert Ideas in Rhubarb Patch (29 seconds)

The rhubarb patch can help you solve your fruit and dessert problems this spring and summer. Many people enjoy "pie plant" sauce for breakfast and to top off a summer meal. Combined with other fruits in a fruit cup, cooked rhubarb makes a good beginning for a dinner. Sometime try rhubarb for a spring version of the upside down cake. Of course, rhubarb pie is an old-time favorite. And when the family budget is limited - or the strawberry or raspberry patch doesn't produce too well - remember that rhubarb will extend fruits when you make preserves.

* * * * * * *

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.

CLOTHING

When Women Buy Shirts (18 seconds)

Fifty per cent or more of all men's shirts are bought by women. If you belong in that fifty per cent, you can save yourself time and trouble by jotting down this information and taking it with you when you shop: your husband's preference as to style of collar; the style of cuff, French or regular; his collar size; and his sleeve length.

* * * * * * *

More About Shirts (18 seconds)

When it comes to good fit and good looks in a man's shirt, the collar is important. Too high collars are uncomfortable. Moreover, they will wear out quickly because of friction against the neck. Collar points should be flat and equal in length. Several rows of stitching on the inside of the neckband will help to keep the collar firm.

* * * * * * *

Label Guide to Quality (35 seconds)

Polo shirts are favorites with the youngsters for summer wear. When you shop for polo shirts, remember the label is your guide to good quality. To keep its good appearance, the polo shirt should be colorfast to washing and sunlight. And of course it shouldn't shrink or stretch out of shape. If the label does not give specific information about colorfastness but says "vat dyed", it's safe to assume it will be colorfast. Also read the tag or label to see if the material has been preshrunk and to find out how much shrinkage can be expected. A tight knit is the best assurance that the shirt will not stretch out of shape.

* * * * * * *

Good Care for Longer Wear (31 seconds)

Both the girls and boys in the family will give their polo shirts hard wear this summer. But proper care will go far toward making them last. Mending snagged places promptly will prevent runs. Though a tight knit is your best insurance against stretching, remember that rubbing when washing tends to pull any knitted garment out of shape. Dry the shirt flat, if possible. Or lay it over the clothesline with half the garment over the line. Don't use clothespins. And always dry colored polo shirts in the shade so they will retain their original fresh color.

-jbn-

HOME FURNISHINGS

Patterned or Plain (24 seconds)

When buying a rug, a homemaker has to decide whether to get one that is patterned or plain. It's a good idea to remember that too many patterns in a room give it a distracting rather than a restful effect. Choose a plain rug if you have figured wallpaper or patterned draperies as well as figures in the upholstery or slip covers. A rug is likely to be the largest area of color or design in a room, so it will pay to shop for your carpet with care.

* * * * * * *

Plan Color for Rooms as a Unit (42 seconds)

Will you be painting some of the rooms in your home this spring? Try planning color schemes for the rooms as a unit. Rooms which open into each other are most pleasing if they have related color schemes. Of course the color scheme should be correlated with the pieces of furniture in the room, the slip covers and upholstery and the draperies.

Large areas work out well if light and grayed colors are used, with some intense notes of color for accent. One place to provide the accent is in the slip-cover fabrics. If ceilings are very high, definite color on the ceilings will help to bring them down. For example, a deep blue ceiling with yellow walls or a deep red-violet ceiling with rose beige walls will tend to lower the height of the room.

* * * * * * *

Light and Dark, Bright and Dull (21 seconds)

When it comes to selecting colors for the room you're redecorating, here's a good rule to remember. Work for contrast - for bright and dull, dark and light effects in the color scheme you choose. If you want to keynote green and brown, use dark and light, dull and bright greens and browns. This is a much better plan than using many different colors to get your accents.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Sparkle for your Windows (14 seconds)

Here's a solution that will cut greasy film and make your windows sparkle. Take 6 quarts of warm water, add ¼ cup household ammonia and ½ cup white vinegar. Apply with a sponge, rinse and polish with a chamois or pieces of an old sheet.

* * * * * * *

Wipe Walls Up (23 seconds)

When dusting your walls - whether they're painted or papered - don't wipe them down, wipe them up. The upward strokes will catch the cobwebs and prevent smearing the dust into the walls. A long-handled, soft brush or a vacuum attachment brush can be used to good advantage. If you'll get at the dust and cobwebs once a month ...instead of twice a year... your walls won't show soil as quickly.

* * * * * * *

Spot Treatment on Wallpaper (52 seconds)

The wallpaper shows smudges...there are wax crayon marks where Junior tried to write his name...there's a grease spot behind the big chair. How can you remove these stains? Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says smudges on walls made by picture frames will usually respond to art gum. To remove wax crayon marks on wallpaper, try alcohol or a dry cleaning fluid.

As for grease spots on walls, apply a paste made of fuller's earth or whiting - purchased at drug store or hardware - and a noninflammable spot remover like carbon tetrachloride. The cleaner softens the grease and the powder absorbs it. After several hours, brush off with a soft brush. Apply again if necessary. If you plan to repaper or paint, cover the area with sizing or shellac or the grease spot might reappear.

* * * * * * *

Heel Marks (20 seconds)

So you're still having trouble with rubber heels leaving marks on your floor. Sponging with kerosene, a dry cleaner or liquid wax will usually remove them. If the marks are stubborn, try very fine steel wool, dampened and rubbed on mechanics soap. Rinse, then dry well and re-wax the area.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 15, 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

NEW NAME, MORE
AWARDS IN 4-H
DAIRY PROGRAM

Changes have been made in the name and awards of the 4-H Dairy Production program, announces 4-H Club Agent _____ _____. It will now be known as the National 4-H Dairy Achievement program.

Awards have been increased to a maximum of four sterling silver medals for winning members in each participating county, according to the National 4-H Club Committee. State champion award will be a gold watch.

Sectional awards have been increased to 12 educational trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. As before, six college scholarships will be given as national awards.

Enrollments in _____ county show there is a great deal of interest in the project, which is conducted under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Club members who take part in the project learn to appreciate the contribution of science and its application to the dairy industry. Among the program's objectives is to help 4-H club members understand the full meaning of cleanliness, sanitation and animal health as applied to the production and care of milk and dairy products. The 4-H'ers are encouraged to practice these principles at home as well as demonstrate them in their community.

Club Agent _____ _____ can furnish complete details regarding the program to any boy or girl interested.

-jbn-

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 15, 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

WASH BLANKETS
WHEN THERE IS
LIGHT BREEZE

These warm spring days many _____ county homemakers will be washing and storing heavy wool blankets.

Home Agent _____ _____ (Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota) has some timely tips in that connection.

Choose a warm spring day with a light breeze to do your washing, she advises. A severe wind is hard on wool fibers and the humidity of a hot sticky day will prevent rapid drying.

Wash only one blanket in the washing machine at a time. Use lukewarm water and a two-inch layer of suds. Don't leave blankets in the washing machine more than 2 to 4 minutes. Too long agitation and too hot water will cause shrinkage. Remember, too, she cautions, that spin-drying a blanket too long can cause wrinkles. Spin-dry only one blanket at a time.

If handwashing a blanket, avoid rubbing. Dip it up and down in the suds. Never twist or hand wring a blanket.

Speed up the drying time by hanging blankets tent-fashion over two clothes lines. When the blankets are partly dry, shake them and turn them on the line. Don't use clothes pins. When the blanket is dry, fluff the nap by shaking and brushing. The binding may be ironed with a warm iron if desired.

To store for the summer, sprinkle paradichlorobenzene moth crystals between the layers and wrap blankets separately. Individual cellophane bags are convenient for storing blankets. Be sure there are no tears or holes in whatever wrapping is used.

-jbn-

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 16, 1950

To all counties

PIG OUTLOOK
GOOD FOR '50

Early pigs will catch best prices this year, County Agent _____ told local hog raisers this week.

Hog prices have held up fairly well, he said, probably because producers marketed last year's fall crop at lighter weights. But Minnesota farmers raised 6 per cent more pigs this spring than a year ago. That means more packing sows on the market this summer and more pigs on the market this fall and winter.

Pigs ready for late July and early August marketing should get the best price.

The outlook for other livestock prices is generally favorable for the rest of 1950, according to George Wisdom, University Farm extension marketing specialist. Supplies of meat animals will be only slightly greater than last year, he said.

Prices of good and better grades of beef cattle may be higher in late summer than for the same period last year. However, Wisdom doesn't look for beef prices to reach the record $40 level of late last year. The general price level is lower and top grade beef cattle are somewhat more numerous.

If you're thinking of buying, _____ thinks stocker and feeder cattle should be more reasonable during the summer. Prices of stockers and feeders are probably near their seasonal peak now.

-os-

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

To all counties

Do not release before
MAY 25

TWO EXTENSION
LEADERS HONORED

Two Minnesota agricultural extension service specialists were today (May 25) awarded superior service awards by the United States Department of Agriculture in special ceremonies at Washington, D. C.

Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at U Farm, and Harold Pederson, Hennepin county agent, received silver medals and certificates for their "meritorious service to agriculture and rural life." The awards were presented by Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannon on the Washington Monument grounds.

Miss Cooke, well known to _____ county poultrymen, will complete 29 years as state extension poultry specialist in mid-September.

A graduate of Cornell university, New York, she has done much to help establish Minnesota as a prominent egg producing state through her program of improved stock, higher winter production, systematic culling and more pullets in laying flocks.

Participant in four world poultry congresses, she last served as Minnesota delegate to the 1948 International Poultry Congress in Denmark.

Harold Pederson is a Minnesota extension agent of 23 years standing. A University of Minnesota graduate, he served in Traverse and Winona counties before becoming Hennepin agent in April, 1942.

Endowed with excellent organizing and teaching ability, and well-trained in all phases of agriculture, he has long been a leader in improving farm life in this state.

In recognition of their awards, state Extension Director P. E. Miller commended Miss Cooke and Pederson for their "long hours of unstinted service toward richer living and better farming and homemaking in Minnesota."

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

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

for southern counties

BEEF CATTLE-GRASS
DAY SET FOR FALL

The date of Sept. 26 has definitely been set for a two-state field day on beef cattle and land use, County Agent _____ learned from U Farm livestock specialist W. E. Morris today.

The day-long event is expected to attract farmers and cattle feeders from _____ county and from the northern half of Iowa and south-central Minnesota. It will be held at Albert Lea.

Called a "Beef Cattle and Land" institute, it is jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services, beef breed associations, and Farm Bureaus of the two states, the state and regional Soil Conservation Service, and Wilson and company, meat packers.

A "show-me" type event, the field day will feature live animals showing the finish which can be produced on Minnesota grass, Morris said.

The day will also feature discussions and demonstrations on buying feeder cattle and the use of grass in a well-balanced livestock and land use program.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 16, 1950

Immediate Release

MORE CORN BORERS THAN EVER

The biggest invasion of corn borers in the history of the state is expected to attack Minnesota corn fields this summer.

A fighting team of farmers, county agents and state entomologists, backed by a speedy warning net, modern equipment and insecticides, is readying a counter-offensive to protect the state's corn crop.

Five times more borers are present this spring than a year ago, state Office of Entomology field men found in a spring survey of the southern two-thirds of the state.

Borers suffered only 13 per cent mortality last winter, as compared to a death loss of 20 per cent a year ago.

As many as 1,230 borers per 100 stalks were reported in some areas. The average is 340, as compared to 70 per 100 stalks a year ago.

"The $40 million corn loss of 1949 could be a drop in the bucket," State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt said at University Farm. "The situation is extremely dangerous. Farmers should not hesitate to take the position of all-out war against borers."

To aid farmers in their counter-offensive, a warning service is now being developed.

Some 1,258 farmer-spotters, one per township in major corn areas, are being trained to observe borer infestations and report conditions to the State Entomology office and to their county agents.

Daily reports of borer hatchings and concentrations will also come from entomology field men and commercial canners.

Newspapers and radio stations will be asked to carry daily warnings to farmers, advising them of developments and providing them a guide on timing of control operation on their own fields.

Aamodt recommends farmers make immediate plans to fight the borer. DDT and ryania insecticides should be ordered, and spray and dusting machinery readied.

The lateness of this spring may delay emergence somewhat, but is expected to have little adverse effect. "Nature cannot be counted on to help control the borer this year," he said.

A-7845-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 16, 1950

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For Release:
THURSDAY, 12 NOON, MAY 18
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GOLD MEDALS TO HIGH RANKING SENIORS

Joyce McWilliams, Fisher, and Carmen O. Nohre, Houston, today (Thursday) were awarded the Caleb Dorr senior gold medals for having the highest scholastic ranking among seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota. The medals were presented at University Cap and Gown Day convocation in Northrup Memorial auditorium this (Thursday) morning.

Other students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics who received awards today were Kathleen Kildow, 825 Deleware street S.E., Minneapolis, and David Bienhoff, South St. Paul, $100 Caleb Dorr junior scholarships; Dorothy Chamerlain, Red Wing, and Daniel Merrill, 1212 Raymond avenue, St. Paul, Caleb Dorr sophomore scholarships of $100; Phyllis K. Dahl, 1526-54th street E., Minneapolis, and James Bridgeman, Duluth, Caleb Dorr freshman scholarships of $50.

John W. Hamilton, St. Cloud, received the Samuel B. Green scholarship medal, medal, awarded each year to a senior forester.

A-7846-JBN

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EXTENSION FARM HOUSING CONFERENCE — Immediate Release

Farm housing specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service in four states will meet at the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis, May 18-19 to discuss present and future farm housing programs, R. M. Douglass, state leader of program planning for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, announced today.

States represented will be North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Agricultural engineers and home management specialists who have worked with rural housing in the four states will review present extension farm housing programs and suggest methods of improving them. Housing research will also be discussed.

K. H. Hinchcliff, extension specialist in farm structures, University of Illinois, and Madonna Fitzgerald, extension home management specialist at the University of Missouri, will act as visiting consultants on the farm housing program for the conference.

Representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., at the meeting will be Eunice Heywood, Mary Rokahr, S. P. Lyle, and A. T. Holman.

A-7847-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 16, 1950

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For Release:
THURSDAY P.M., MAY 18
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NEED MORE "PURE" SCIENCE: GEDDES

More "pure" science is needed in the United States for continued technological progress, a University of Minnesota biochemist told the American Association of Cereal Chemists this morning.

Geddes, addressing association members at their annual meeting in Chicago, pointed to the "growing realization that progress in science and technology will depend more and more on the extent to which industry and government support basic research."

His speech was in acceptance of the Thomas Burr Osborne medal, which was awarded him by the association this morning.

Geddes, internationally known biochemist and University agricultural biochemistry division chief, received the medal for his "distinguished contributions in cereal chemistry."

He is the eighth recipient of the coveted honor.

"A new research pattern which links fundamental theory and its application is being applied in ever-widening fields. It is resulting in a closer tie between pure science and technology," he told the group.

"If our association is to be of maximum service to the milling, malting, brewing, distilling and allied industries, it must continue to strive to replace art with scientific understanding.

Voted one of the top ten agricultural and food chemists in the United States in 1947, Geddes has been prominent in both cereal chemistry and technology teaching and research for over 20 years. A past president, he is now editor of "Cereal Chemistry," the official publication of the association.

A-7848-RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 16 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 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Don't wait for a can of sour cream to remind you milk and cream must be cooled promptly. The sudden shift to warm weather should be your signal to check efficiency of your milk cooler.

Producing quality milk, cooling it quickly and protecting it all the way to market is more important than ever this year, points out Ralph Wayne, U Farm extension dairyman.

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Fence off stagnant pools and boggy spots in pastures. Disease will likely be present and livestock, especially sheep, can pick up worm infestations.

* * * * * * *

Don't buy light traps for corn borer control — at least not this year. They're not recommended as an economical method of protecting corn, although marked progress was made in experiments last year.

DDT and ryania insecticides are recommended. So get your order placed now for the amount you will need to protect your corn next month.

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In pastures that have been flooded, you can expect bluegrass to grow through silt, if the layer isn't too thick. However, if grass doesn't show within a reasonable time, Extension Agronomist M. L. Armour says to seed new grass on the silt deposit.

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(FOR NORTHERN COUNTIES) The hollow, puffy growth you may find developing on plum trees is plum pocket disease. Extension Plant Pathologist Ray Rose says to control it by pruning and burning diseased, dead twigs. Then spray the trees with lime sulfure, 1 quart to 3½ gallons of water. Do it just before buds open.

Spray again just before blossoms open with lime-sulfur, 1 pint to 6 gallons of water.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 16, 1950

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Do Not Release Before:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17,
10 P.M.
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SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT RECOGNITION ASSEMBLY

Scholarships and special achievement awards to students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota were announced this (Wednesday) evening by Dean Henry Schmitz at the annual Recognition Assembly on the St. Paul campus.

Alice D. Krantz, 132 East Langford Park Place, St. Paul, a junior in home economics, was awarded the Minneapolis Gas Light company service scholarship of $500.

Elbert Seaquist, St. Louis Park, senior in forestry, received the Minnesota Furniture Salesmen's club scholarship of $100.

Winners of other scholarships were Arild Johansen, Tyler, $50 Alpha Zeta scholarship; Lola Kanne, Waseca, Agricultural Faculty Women's club scholarship of $50; Paul D. Lundgren, 4900 Park avenue, Minneapolis, and Earl K. Burbridge, Cedar Falls, Iowa, the Alpha Zeta traveling scholarships of $90 and $60, respectively; Dorothy J. Milbrath, Bertha, $50 Phi Upsilon Omicron scholarship; and Carolyn Nawrocki, 3314-37th avenue, Minneapolis, the $50 Florence Munson Wilson memorial scholarship.

Caleb Dorr special achievement awards for extempore speaking went to Philip Moomaw, Dickinson, North Dakota, first prize of $15; Marilyn Kittelson, 320-13th avenue S.E., Minneapolis, second prize; and Gerald Eagen, Argyle, third prize.

Charles F. Cooper, Kenosha, Wisconsin, was winner of the $30 prize in the Charles Lathrop Pack forestry essay contest. Robert Rowe, Duluth, and Herbert Stoltenberg, Simpson, won second and third prizes. Dixon L. Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, received the Oscar L. Mather award in forestry for outstanding scholarship and leadership.

Forty-five students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine were also awarded Caleb Dorr prizes for scholarship.

A-7849--JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1950

Immediate Release

MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN RURAL HOMES

Rural homes still lag far behind city homes in electricity, running water and some of the other modern conveniences, in spite of considerable gains in the last few years, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Miller believes, however, that progress made in better rural living will continue. Through its housing program in the last few years, the Agricultural Extension Service in Minnesota and in other states has helped thousands of farm people to plan the building and remodeling of homes for more enjoyable, convenient living, she said.

Nearly 3,000 rural residents have remodeled their homes, and over a thousand have built new homes in the last two years in the 58 Minnesota counties where the extension housing program has been carried, Miss Miller reported. Records of county agents in these counties show that kitchens were remodeled, laundry facilities improved and needed storage was added on more than 5,000 Minnesota farms in 1948-49.

Housing improvements on farms in the state have also included installation of electricity, water and sewage systems, according to Dennis Ryan, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota. More than 4,000 farm homes have added sewage systems and water systems and nearly that many have installed electricity in the last two years, according to annual reports of county agents in the 58 counties.

Miss Miller and Ryan spoke at a conference for farm housing specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service from Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin in session at the Curtis hotel yesterday (May 18) and today (May 19).

A-7850-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS BEAUTIFY HOME GROUNDS

Nearly 150,000 4-H club members will be hard at work this spring and summer planting flowers, landscaping home yards and otherwise improving the appearance of farmsteads throughout the nation.

Among these will be Minnesota 4-H boys and girls enrolled in the National 4-H Home Grounds Beautification program. Last year 5,482 club members in the state carried the project, engaging in activities such as planting a flower border, setting out shrubs, cleaning up the home yard or starting a landscaping program extending over a period of years.

Responsible for introducing the program 13 years ago on a nation-wide scale was Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen, Chicago, who has since become a well-known gardener. Interest in growing flowers and plants was aroused when she moved to a home in the country and saw the native beauty of many rural homes neglected. She felt that the best way to restore that beauty was through farm boys and girls.

Through the cooperation of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work and the Cooperative Extension Service a plan was worked out. The result was the National 4-H Home Grounds Beautification program now being conducted by the Extension Service in Minnesota and 45 other states.

For outstanding accomplishments in the program, awards are given each year by Mrs. Walgreen to county, state and national winners. The prizes include medals for county winners, a gold watch to the state champion and trips to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for eight top-ranking 4-H'ers in the nation.

Last year Zola Belle Holmes of Bemidji won both state and national awards.

A-7851-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1950

Immediate Release

PENNINGTON REFERENDUM POSTPONED

The referendum for the addition of Hickory, Deer Park and Mayfield townships to the Pennington soil conservation district has been postponed until June, M. A. Thorfinnson, University Farm extension soil conservationist, announced today.

The Red River Valley floods made it impossible for the scheduled meeting on May 11 to be held at the River Valley creamery.

New dates for the referendum will be set at the June meeting of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

A-7852-HS

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TRIPS FOR 4-H STOCKMEN

Educational trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November will be awarded to two Minnesota boys or girls having the highest rating records in 4-H livestock projects and general club activities in the state this year, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

The winners will be selected by the state club office. Their trips will be provided by the Cudahy Packing Company.

Last year's winners were Leonard Shambour and George Tupy, both of New Prague, Le Sueur county.

A-7853-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1950

Immediate Release

EXTENSION HEAD BACK FROM EUROPE

Europe has faith in the United States agricultural extension service.

Marshall Plan countries expect to adapt the U. S. Extension Service program to their problem of increasing food production through stepped-up agricultural output, the director of the Minnesota extension service reported today.

Paul E. Miller, who returned Thursday from a four-month tour of Marshall aid countries, reported "all 14 countries interested in developing an aggressive extension service to assist farmers in attaining maximum farm production, both in crops and livestock.

"The aim of the Marshall Plan, which is due to end July 1, 1952, is to use Extension Service resources to build a foundation for increased output in coming years.

"Their goal is a 15 per cent increase in production by 1952." Miller reported present production at pre-war levels.

The present plan, based on recommendations made by a team of agricultural authorities of which Miller was a member, calls for the U. S. extension service program to be adapted and organized to meet European needs. It would be staffed by European specialists, with U. S. supervision.

Miller, one of three agricultural leaders selected from the United States, visited Ireland, France, Germany, Belguim, Luxembourg and Italy. He left Washington, D. C. January 15.

A-7854-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 18, 1950

Immediate Release

WEED CAMPAIGN BEING ORGANIZED

A campaign to control Canada and sow thistle, two weeds which contribute heavily to the annual $100,000,000 weed loss by Minnesota farmers, is planned for this year, State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt, reported today.

"Weeds are continuing to increase in many sections of the state in spite of the tremendous work being done to control them," Aamodt said at University Farm.

A survey of 100 western Minnesota farms last year showed 92 per cent of the farms -- approximately 6,000 acres per county -- to be infested.

The campaign, as outlined by Aamodt, will call for organized control of thistles by farmers, with regulatory, extension and research specialists providing the latest information on chemicals and other methods of control.

Sig. Bjerken, weed inspection supervisor, will head the campaign.

Plans are already under way. Some 94 county-wide meetings have been held in the 87 counties of the state. Officials in 1,872 townships and 772 villages have been instructed in carrying out an organized control program. County weed and seed inspectors have been appointed.

According to Bjerken, some 2,392,059 acres of crops were sprayed with 2,4-D last year. Thousands of acres were controlled by cultural methods and some 143,626 acres of noncrop land have been sprayed.

Aamodt asks that farmers contact their county agents, county weed and seed inspectors, and local officials regarding their weed control problems.

A-7855-RR-OS

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

Special to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS

Water supply must be clean, plentiful and convenient for the dairy herd during hot summer months if production is to be maintained.—Ramer Leighton.

* * * * * * * * *

Calibrate your farm sprayer before using it. Make a trial run over a measured strip of ground to see that the machine is actually putting on the proper amount of spray per acre.—Russell Larson.

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Cutting first crop medium red clover when the plants begin to bloom will help increase the number of second crop blossoms.—M. L. Armour.

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Sell cockerals early as small broilers or keep them to good roaster size. Mid-summer sales as fryers runs them right into the season when poultry marketings are heaviest. Prices are down then.—Cora Cooke.

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Don't cultivate your garden too deep. It not only destroys roots of the vegetables, but also brings a fresh crop of weed seeds to the surface.—O. C. Turnquist.

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Get rid of rats, if you're trying to control brucellosis. The common barnyard rat has long been suspected as a host and carrier of brucella organisms.—Dr. W. L. Boyd.

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Old fashioned dip has done the best job of getting sheep ticks for Herman Vossen, Cottonwood county agent. His farmers "soak" the sheep in it after shearing when the weather warms up.

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Lindane is a safe insecticide to use on flies inside dairy barns. Mix one pound of 25 per cent wettable powder with 10 gallons of water. Spray it on surfaces where flies are found.—D. R. Johnson.

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Alfalfa, sweet clover and the grasses make good hay crop silage for sheep. Supplemented with a little grain and dry hay, it makes excellent winter feed.—W. E. Morris.

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Turkey poults will eat oats, wheat or barley antime after they're a month old. Corn should be cracked, and probably won't be eaten in large quantities until the season is fairly well advanced.—Dr. W. A. Billings.

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Give pigs a supplement containing at least 50 per cent animal protein from the time they are weaned until they reach 75 pounds. Skimmed milk, tankage, meat scraps and fish meal are good sources.—H. G. Zavoral.

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Go after grasshoppers while they're young. Spread chlordane or toxaphene over hatching beds on roadsides, field margins or idle lands bordering cultivated fields.—A. W. Buzicky.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

File Special CA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 22 1950

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Some changes have been made in sheep shearing school dates since the first story was sent you May 8.

Following are the correct dates and places, according to W. E. Morris:

Mankato - May 29	Mora - June 5
Austin - May 31	Glenwood - June 6
Albert Lea - June 1	Sebeka - June 7
Rushford- June 2	Newfolden - June 8
Lake City - June 3	Greenbush - June 9-10

Attached is a fill-in story for your use, if the date or place has been changed for your school.

Robert G. Rupp
Information Specialist

RGR:RE
Enc.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 22 1950

SPECIAL

SHEEP SHEARING
SCHOOL CHANGED

A change has been made in the sheep shearing school for _____ county, County Agent _____ reported today.

The school will be held _____ (date), at _____ (town).

This is a change from the first announcement.

Open to 4-H, F.F.A., G.I.'s and interested farmers, it will start at 9 a.m.

W. E. Morris, U Farm extension livestock specialist, and E.A. Warner, Sunbeam corporation, are in charge. Cooperating with them are the state vocational education department and the local high school agriculture departmen

This is one of 10 schools being held around the state to show proper shearing techniques, care and use of equipment, fleece tying and preparation of wool for market.

Dangers of poor shearing, second cuts and improper handling, which each year cost sheep men millions of dollars in lowered value, will be discussed by Morris and Warner.

_____ county 4-H members are asked especially to attend by _____. He points out that they can receive practice for competition in a state 4-H sheep shearing contest being planned for the 1950 Junior Livestock Show this fall.

The winner of the Junior Livestock contest will compete in a national 4-H sheep shearing contest at the 1950 International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., in October.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 11 1950

TO: County Agricultural Agents

PUBLICITY for Operations CORN BORER

Following is a suggested press and radio outline for bringing corn borer information to Minnesota farmers. Attached is a packet of background stories for use in county weeklies.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. Supply local papers with stories in packet. Use story No. 1 the week of May 22. Then one each week. Add local details as the situation develops. Also details of your county farmer-spotter program. Lump stories 3 and 4 together if borers hatch too fast.

2. Four transcriptions, covering the same material, are being supplied to agents in the counties where radio stations are located. Agents receiving this tape will also receive special suggestions from Ray Wolf to help them in using the programs.

3. About June 12., when the farmer-spotter reports begin, supply development stories direct to local papers (from those reports sent you by spotters in your county). Add the background summaries which will come to you each week from the Publications Office.

4. Arrange to telephone daily developments (based on farmer reports) direct to your local radio station during the peak danger period. Include the average number of egg masses for sections of the county, together with the stage of maturity.

WHAT WE DO:

1. Supply daily papers and radio stations with regional and state-wide borer developments.

2. Send you a weekly summary and forecast of developments, based on spotter report cards. To start about June 12.

3. Release similar summaries to dailies, twice weekly.

4. Telephone daily egg counts and borer hatching dates to United and Associated Press wire services as peak danger period begins. Probably to start about June 16-19.

These reports will go by wire to all daily papers and radio stations, giving farmers a day-to-day picture of the developing situation. The information will come from daily phone calls from entomology field men.

This is the time you should begin daily telephone reports to your local radio stations, thus supplying more detailed information on the situation in your area. However, the entire publicity program should be kept flexible so that it can be timed to fit the developing situation.

Both local and state-wide reporting service will continue until danger period ends.

Robert G. Rupp

Robert G. Rupp
Extension Information Specialist

RGR:RE
Enc.

Mat Cutline: Satisfactory nozzle arrangements. Corn plants, with eight leaf blades visible, show "whorl" stage, when insecticides should be applied for control of first-brood borers.

GET DDT, MACHINES READY FOR BORERS

Editor's Note: This is the first of several articles on corn borer control preparation for this year.

Farmers in _____ county will definitely have a fight on their hands within the next month or six weeks controlling the European corn borer.

Only extreme weather conditions can keep this from becoming the worst infestation year in the history of borer attacks in Minnesota.

Plans should be laid immediately for controlling borers, County Agent _____ said today. Supplies of DDT or ryania should be ordered and spray machinery bought, hired or converted.

In buying or hiring machinery, consider that University Farm tests show ground spraying gives best results. Ground dusting and aircraft spraying rank second, and air dusting third in effectiveness.

Weed sprayers can be converted successfully for borer control work. High gallonage machines with pressures of 60 to 150 pounds per square inch generally give best results, although low gallonage machines with pressures of 40 to 50 pounds per square inch are recommended for DDT emulsions.

In converting a weed machine, fit the spray boom with nozzles arranged for row-crop spraying. The best arrangement (shown in the left diagram) is one nozzle directly above the whorls, with other nozzles 10 inches to each side and facing diagonally toward the plant. Use flexible synthetic rubber connections on the extension pipes.

Also satisfactory are three nozzles in a row (right diagram) with no diagonal or drop pipes. A third arrangement can be made by placing one nozzle 10 inches to each side of the row and facing diagonally downward toward the plant whorls.

(more)

The main idea, _____ said, is to arrange and adjust the nozzles to give maximum concentration on the upper leafy portions, especially the whorl and leaf axils. That is where newly hatched borers begin eating. Poison must be eaten by borers; it does no good on unhatched eggs.

Solid cone type nozzles appear most desirable, although hollow cone, or fan-type nozzles can be used satisfactorily.

Crop dusters can be converted easily by arranging two dust nozzles per row. Adjust them about 5 inches from the corn plant when it is in the whorl stage so that the dust strikes diagonally downward into the whorl.

In buying or hiring, make sure the high gallonage machine has a good agitator to keep DDT in suspension. Check the kinds of nozzles and their arrangement. Also clearance of ground equipment. Tractor mounted rigs are good until corn is about 3 feet tall.

In buying, consider the ease of attaching and removing a mounted rig.

If you hire an air operator, pick the company that has multiple nozzle spray booms arranged to give a uniformly-distributed swath when flying a few feet above the corn. Be sure the pilot has a Minnesota Department of Agriculture permit which is required before he is allowed to operate in Minnesota.

In hiring any custom operator, _____ emphasized, make sure the insecticide will be put on the day you want it. Get it in a written contract. Too-early or too-late application does little good.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 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 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Benzine hexachloride or lindane protects against corn wire worms. Coat the seed with 3 ounces per bushel of 25 per cent wettable lindane powder. Or use 8 ounces per bushel of BHC 5 per cent gamma isomer mixed as a dust. Remember to "keep your powder dry." Applied just before planting either treatment is pretty cheap protection for good seed germination according to A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist.

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Herman Vossen, Cottonwood county agent, says farmers in his county have best control of sheep ticks with old-fashioned dip. They "soak" the sheep in dip after shearing when the weather is warm. Cost is about 15 cents a head. It is a good idea to treat lambs and ewes at the same time, says W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist at U. Farm.

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Hog cholera is always a threat to unprotected pigs. W. A. Billings, U. Farm veterinarian, says to vaccinate pigs just ahead or just after weaning. Double treatment is recommended. Cholera vaccine for this year is free of variant virus which caused some trouble last year, according to USDA reports.

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Remove any flowers on newly transplanted June bearing strawberries. O. C. Turnquist, U. Farm horticulturist, says allowing these flowers to develop cuts down on yield of edible fruit and injures plant-forming activity of parent plants.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 23 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

CHICKEN AND
MILK HEAD LIST
OF JUNE FOODS

The Midwest will be a land of milk and chicken next month, according to Home Agent _____ _____.

Milk production will hit the year's monthly high and perhaps an all-time record in June, 1950. Hens culled from Midwest flocks will add to marketings of broilers and fryers. These supplies, plus heavy cold storage stocks, should continue to mean plenty of low-priced chicken for summer meals.

In view of this production outlook, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says consumers should find milk and its products and chickens particularly good buying in June.

Egg production is still heavy, the Department reports, and will be during June. April production was nearly 5 per cent above that of April a year ago. Eggs still remain one of the best buys.

Among fresh vegetables on June markets will be Minnesota-grown leaf and head lettuce, asparagus, spinach, beets and new cabbage. New Irish potatoes, tomatoes and snap beans will be other items to check for the shopping list. Stocks of canned corn and canned lima beans are still large and those two items should be good budget-stretchers again in June.

Budget-wise homemakers may also want to stock up on honey now that summer's come and school-age youngsters on vacation will want something sweet. Supplies of honey are plentiful.

-jbn-

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To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

FREEZE RHUBARB
NOW FOR NEXT
WINTER'S USE

Ruby-red stalks of rhubarb are at their best for freezing when they are young and tender. In order to capture the homemakers who want the delicious tart, fresh flavor of the first rhubarb, _____ homemakers should freeze some of this garden crop now, advises Home Agent _____ _____.

J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, says experiments show that rhubarb becomes poorer in quality for freezing later in the season.

Rhubarb is one of the easiest foods to prepare for freezing and when frozen will keep as long as a year and a half. In winter, a rhubarb pie or a dish of rhubarb sauce gives real zest to a meal.

Remove leaves and woody ends and discard blemished and tough stalks. Wash the good stalks thoroughly and cut into 1-inch lengths. Package in moisture-vapor-proof freezing containers.

Though the dry pack is easiest to prepare and is fine for either pie or sauce, addition of sugar before freezing helps to preserve the flavor of rhubarb, according to Winter. He recommends using the proportions of 4 pounds of rhubarb to 1 pound of sugar. Except for the addition of sugar, the rhubarb is prepared and packaged in the same way as for the dry pack.

If desired, rhubarb can be packed in a sugar syrup for sauce, using 3-1/3 cups sugar to 1 quart cold water. Fill tub carton with rhubarb and pour syrup over it. Freeze immediately. -jbn-

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To all counties

DHIA COWS SET
MILK RECORD

June is dairy month. It is a good time to check the advantages of membership in a dairy herd improvement association, County Agent _____ told local farmers this week.

Production records, compiled in the dairy extension office, University Farm, show that cows in association herds produced an average of 151 pounds more than the state average of 200 pounds per cow.

Cows in association herds averaged 351 pounds of butterfat last year compared with a 1948 average of 327 pounds. The increase of 24 pounds is the greatest for any single year since the first Minnesota association was organized in Freeborn county in 1911.

_____ county association herds averaged _____ in 1949 compared with _____ for 1948, according to _____ (INSERT FIGURES FOR YOUR COUNTY. YOU MAY WISH TO ADD OTHER DETAILS, SUCH AS INCREASE IN ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN COUNTY, etc.)

University Farm Extension Dairyman Ralph Wayne attributes the record increase in milk production to better management made possible by association membership. He listed rigid culling of low producers, better feeding practices, and use of production records on individual animals as factors in the increase.

"Minnesota dairymen are making more extensive use of outstanding sires to step up producing power of their herds. Artificial breeding programs contribute to this practice by making available sires which have proved their ability to transmit desirable traits," Wayne said.

-os-

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To all counties

HOME GRAINS CUT
TURKEY FEED COST

This is the year for Minnesota turkey raisers to pare production costs to the bone, County Agent _____ said today.

He quoted W. A. Billings, University Farm veterinarian and nationally known turkey expert, who says turkey growers face a tighter situation this year than they have for several years.

"Growers haven't had to worry much about costs in recent years," Billings says. "High turkey prices have provided a pretty safe working margin.

"But things are different this year. Price supports keep grain prices high. The outlook for turkey prices is none too bright. A good turkey crop is in prospect. Birds will have to be produced at low cost to be moved off store counters in competition with other meats."

Billings recommends feeding as much home grown grain as possible to help reduce feed costs.

Oats is the best liked grain all through the season, but any combination of wheat, oats, barley, speltz, and corn is all right. Millet has about the same feeding value as corn and turkeys will eat it after a few tryouts. Millet can be digested by turkeys, but will yield a slightly higher colored carcass.

Poults can be grain fed anytime after they are a month old. Oats is the best grain to start poults on. Corn should be cracked for first feedings.

Turkeys will take more corn as fall approaches.

-os-

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 23, 1950

* * * * * * * * * * * *
For Release:
THURSDAY P.M., MAY 25
* * * * * * * * * * * *

TWO EXTENSION LEADERS HONORED

Two Minnesota agricultural extension service specialists were this morning (May 25) presented superior service awards by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in special ceremonies at Washington, D.C.

Cora Cooke, state extension poultry specialist, and Harold Pederson, Hennepin county agricultural agent, received silver medals and certificates for their "meritorious service to agriculture and rural life."

They were among 118 U.S.D.A. employees presented awards by Secretary Charles F. Brannan on the Washington Monument grounds.

Miss Cooke, a graduate of Cornell university, New York, will complete 29 years as state extension poultry specialist in mid-September. She helped establish Minnesota as a prominent egg producing state and is well known for her program of improved stock, higher winter production, systematic culling and more pullets in laying flocks.

Participant in four world poultry congresses, she attended the 1948 International Poultry Congress in Denmark as a Minnesota delegate.

Harold Pederson is a Minnesota extension agent of 23 years standing. A University graduate, he served in Traverse and Winona counties before becoming Hennepin agent in April, 1942.

Long a leader in improving farm life, he set up the first organized soil conservation program in the state in Winona county. He is recognized for his excellent organizing and teaching ability.

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A-7856-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 23, 1950

Immediate Release

TWO 4-H'ERS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Two Minnesota 4-H'ers who have been all-round leaders in club work have been awarded scholarships to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Michigan, in August.

They are Elaine Bandemer, 20, Glencoe, and Carroll Giesler, 19, Aitkin, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The honor of being selected for the camp goes to only one 4-H club boy and one 4-H club girl each year. The camp is sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

Elaine has been in club work for 10 years, is now president of the McLeod county 4-H Federation, and is an active junior leader. She has held all the offices in the Glencoe Pioneers club, which was selected as the most typical club in the state in 1946 and in the county three different times.

County honors Elaine has won include numerous championships and blue ribbons in clothing construction, clothing demonstrations, food preparation and preservation, baby beef, gardening, home beautification and home furnishings. Last year she was county style queen. In 1947 she was a member of the state championship home beautification team.

Carrollhas been in club work for nine years. He has been president, vice president and secretary of his local club as well as vice president of the county club council for the last three years.

One of his highest honors was winning the county leadership contest last year. He also won a state championship last year with his State Fair demonstration on pruning an apple tree. Twice he has been health champion in Aitkin county and holds blue and red ribbons in many projects. Among the projects he has carried are junior leadership, dairy, fruit production, health, gardening, corn and potatoes.

A-7857-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 23, 1950

Immediate Release

SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOLS

A series of sheep shearing schools will be held throughout Minnesota during May and early June.

The first school, for 4-H and FFA members and on-the-farm G.I. trainees, will be at Mankato May 29, according to W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman.

Morris and E. A. Warner, livestock specialist of Sunbeam Corporation, will conduct the schools. They will teach proper shearing technique, care of equipment and preparation of wool for market.

The state vocational education department and local high schools are cooperating in the sessions.

Junior sheepmen will receive training at the schools for a state 4-H sheep shearing contest to be held at the 1950 Junior Livestock Show this fall, Morris said.

The second school will be at Austin on May 31.

Others are at Albert Lea - June 1, Rushford - June 2, Lake City - June 3, Mora - June 5, Glenwood - June 6, Sebeka - June 7, New Folden - June 8, and Greenbush - June 9-10.

A-7858-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 23, 1950

Immediate Release

STATE AND DISTRICT 4-H CLUB WEEKS

More than 3500 4-H boys and girls from all over Minnesota will attend state and district club weeks in June, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Attendance at State 4-H Club Week, June 6-9, at University Farm is expected to be over 1,000.

District club weeks to be held in Morris and Grand Rapids June 12-16 and in Crookston June 19-24 will attract more than 1500 rural boys and girls.

Attending classes in homemaking and agriculture will be the main activity of the 4-H members during those weeks. Special tours and recreation have also been arranged.

The state good grooming contest will be one of the highlights of State Club Week at University Farm. Election and installation of state 4-H Federation officers will also be held during State 4-H Club Week.

A-7859-JBN

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SOIL DISTRICT HEARING POSTPONED

The Marshall-Beltrami soil conservation district hearing has been postponed because of flood conditions, according to M. A. Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist and secretary of the state committee.

The hearing will be held July 21 at 8 p.m. in Grygla. It was postponed from May 19.

A-7860-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1950

Immediate Release

BEEF-GRASS FIELD DAY DATE SET

The two-state "Beef Cattle and the Land" institute has definitely been set for Sept. 26, W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman, said today.

Minnesota and Iowa extension and soil conservation specialists confirmed the date following a recent meeting with Farm Bureau and beef breed association members at Albert Lea.

A demonstrational type event, the field day will feature live animals showing the finish which can be produced on upper mid-west grass, Morris said.

Farmers and cattle feeders from the northern half of Iowa and south-central Minnesota are expected to attend.

The day-long field day is jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services, beef breed associations and Farm Bureaus of the two states, the state and regional Soil Conservation Service, and Wilson and Company, meat packers.

It will be held at Albert Lea.

A-7861-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1950

Immediate Release

FARM IMPROVEMENT CONTEST IN LAST YEAR

Nearly 200 Minnesota farm families are eligible for three year regional competition in the joint Agricultural Extension Service-WNAX farmstead improvement program now being completed.

S. B. Cleland, state extension committee chairman, estimates another 100 families are eligible for the two year contest.

The farmstead improvement program, open to all Minnesota farmers, is jointly sponsored by the state Extension Service and radio station WNAX, Yankton, to encourage beautification and improvement of farms and homes.

Now in its third and last year, it extends over Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota.

A $3,000 farm merchandise prize will be awarded the regional winner for the best improvement job during the entire length of the program. A $2,000 regional award will go for the greatest over-all improvement during the last two years.

Any improvements made around the farm, either for convenience or appearance can be used for state and county competition for this year. The contest is open to both renters and farm owners.

Entries of families entering for the first time must be submitted to county agents by June 30.

A-7862-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1950

Immediate Release

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS AT PEAK

Two Minnesota-grown foods--rhubarb and asparagus--are now at their peak of supply in Twin Cities markets, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent, reported today.

Homemakers who are planning to freeze or can either of these foods should do so now, Mrs. Loomis said. This is also the time to use them often in spring meals.

For freezing, canning or immediate use, select asparagus that have green, brittle, straight stalks and tight, compact tips. Rhubarb is at its best when it is young, tender and a good red color. Avoid limp stalks.

Asparagus should be canned in the pressure cooker, since it is a non-acid vegetable, according to Mrs. Loomis. Rhubarb can be canned by the hot water bath method.

Freezing is the easiest way to preserve rhubarb for use next winter. Choose tender, crisp, red stalks, wash them thoroughly and cut into 1-inch lengths, then package in moisture-vapor-proof freezing containers.

Asparagus, like rhubarb, retains its best quality when frozen. In preparing asparagus for freezing, however, scalding is necessary in order to insure high quality and a fresh green color.

A-7863-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1950

Immediate Release

JOHANNA HOGNASON TO RETIRE

Miss Johanna Hognason, assistant professor in the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, will retire June 15 after 31 years as a staff member.

During that time she acted as director of the boys' dormitories, taught courses in mathematics and social problems and was adviser for the Agreview, School of Agriculture paper. The March issue was dedicated to her.

Before joining the School of Agriculture staff in 1919 she was principal of the Anoka High school.

Following her graduation from Gustavus Adolphus college, where she was valedictorian of her class, she took graduate work at Columbia university and the University of Minnesota. She is a native of Minnesota.

Active in many organizations, she is secretary of the Gamma chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, honorary educational sorority. She served as president of the Minnesota chapter of Administrative Women in Education from 1928 to 1932 and has been a member of the state board of PEO.

Her travels have taken her over much of the North American continent, Europe and Iceland.

A-7864-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 25, 1950

Immediate Release

TIME TO SET OUT TOMATOES

Though most garden crops are getting a late start this year, tomatoes can be set out at the end of May or early in June as usual, O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

University horticulturists recommend Memorial Day as the earliest date it is safe to transplant tomatoes in Minnesota.

In the northern part of the state, it will probably be advisable to wait until the first or second week in June, Turnquist said, until the soil as well as the air has warmed up.

To give tomato plants a quicker start, Turnquist advises watering with a transplanting or starter solution at the time they are set out. The solution can be made at home by adding one-half cup of a complete garden fertilizer such as 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 to a gallon of water. If the solution is made up the night before using, the fertilizer will be completely dissolved.

In transplanting tomatoes, the best procedure is to scrape the dry soil away with a trowel and make a hole large enough to take the root system of the plant. Then firm the soil around the plant. After applying half a cup of the starter solution to each plant, fill in the depression with the soil that was scraped away.

Among good tomato varieties for planting in Minnesota are: early - Pritchard x Earliana (or Faribo E) hybrid, Chatham, Firesteel; midseason - Stokesdale, Sioux, Fordhook hybrid, Valiant; late - Rutgers, Pritchard, Garden State. Mingold and Jubilee are good yellow varieties.

A-7865-JBN

ORDER CORN BORER INSECTICIDES NOW

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on corn borer control for 1950.

Orders for insecticides should be placed immediately by _____ county farmers who plan to spray or dust fields to control corn borers this year.

"Manufacturers cannot make up poisons, or local dealer stock huge supplies without some indication as to what farmers want," County Agent _____ pointed out today.

State and University officials are already expressing fear of a spray and dust shortage in the face of the growing borer danger.

Delivery can be later, but _____ urges orders be placed now. "Then supplies can be built up in _____ county."

DDT and ryania are the two insecticides recommended by University Farm and State Entomology office officials for 1950.

Either one can be applied as a dust or a spray.

DDT is more economical than ryania. However, DDT should not be used on corn to be made into fodder or silage for milk cows or fattening cattle. Traces of DDT can accumulate in fatty tissues of the animal and in the butterfat of milk. Ryania is safer.

There is no danger in using DDT on fields to be harvested as ear corn.

Here are the points, listed by _____, for determining the kind and amount of poison to order.

If you plan to use a low-gallonage weed sprayer, 25 or 30 per cent DDT emulsion is best. It does not clog nozzles or settle out. Or, use 100 per cent ryania powder. However, 30 gallons of water per acre should be applied with ryania to reduce nozzle clogging.

(more)

For high-gallonage sprayers, order 50 per cent DDT wettable powder, 100 per cent ryania powder or DDT emulsion.

If you plan to use DDT wettable powder, make sure your sprayer had adequate agitation to keep the material suspended.

As to the amount to order, figure 1½ pounds of actual DDT (emulsion or powder) per acre, or 6 pounds of ryania per acre.

The 1½ pounds actual DDT needed per acre is equal to three quarts of 25 per cent emulsion concentrate or three pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder.

If you are going to use dust, order 5 per cent DDT or 40 per cent ryania powder. Figure 2 pounds actual DDT, or 14-16 actual ryania per acre. Forty pounds of commercially mixed DDT or ryania will supply the actual amounts of poison needed per acre.

_____ has a bulletin, "Fighting the European Corn Borer," and a supplement sheet of new recommendations that contains more information. Ask for it at his office. It's free.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 29 1950

Attn: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JUNE

By L. C. Snyder,
O. C. Turnquist
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits

1. Keep grass and weeds away from young fruit trees. Many young trees are robbed of moisture and minerals by competing grasses and weeds. Resulting trees are stunted. Mulching will help to smother out grass and conserve moisture.
2. Keep blossoms picked from newly planted strawberries. This will make husky plants as well as strong runner plants. The production of flowers and fruits the first year seriously stunts the newly set plant. After July 1, blossoms should be allowed to develop on everbearing varieties.
3. Be on the lookout for insects and diseases on fruits. Strawberry weevil, raspberry sawfly, currant worm, apple and plum curculio and codling moth on apples make their appearance at this time. Consult your 1950 fruit spray schedule for suggested controls.
4. Remove the sucker plants from between your raspberry rows by cultivation, hoeing or mulching. Don't let the rows get wider than about 12 inches.
5. Remove watersprouts from the main branches of your apple trees before they rob the rest of the tree of needed moisture.
6. Remove all sprouts that come up from the roots of your plum trees. These are wild plum suckers and if allowed to grow may crowd out the original tree.
7. Space newly formed runners on your strawberries. If the soil is hard, loosen it under the new plants so the roots can enter readily.

Vegetables

1. If you have been unable to prepare a garden up to this time, remember it is not too late to sow seed of snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons and squash or to transplant tomatoes and peppers.

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2. To extend the fresh garden season for beans and sweet corn, make successive plantings every 10 days.
3. If you are planning to store some carrots and beets for winter use, plan on sowing some seed early this month. Beets and carrots sown earlier may be too large and woody for storage.
4. Cultivate your vegetables early. Weeds are most easily killed when they are small. Cultivation should be shallow to prevent injury to vegetable roots. Remember the chief purpose of cultivation is to control weeds.
5. Thin your carrots and beets early before they crowd each other. About 2 inches is a desirable spacing for these vegetables. Onions may be thinned as far as 3 inches apart for larger bulbs.
6. Don't allow seed stalks to develop on your rhubarb plants. Seed production depletes the roots of their food reserves for the following year's crop.
7. Keep your radishes, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and potatoes dusted with DDT to control flea beetles.

Ornamentals

1. Pinch back chrysanthemum plants to make them compact and bushy. Failure to do this will result in tall, leggy plants.
2. Cut faded flowers from peonies, iris, and tulips. This not only improves the appearance of your plants but also improves their vigor by removing the drain of seed production.
3. Cut off the faded flower stems from your delphiniums before they go to seed. This will insure another crop of bloom this fall.
4. House plants can safely be planted in the flower border. Plants that you wish to take indoors next fall should be left in the pots. Plants like geranium, coleus, amaryllis, etc., should be removed from their pots and planted directly in the soil. Next fall make cuttings before frost. Amaryllis bulbs should be dug in the fall and given a rest before repotting.

5. If you have been looking for some flowers for that shaded area on the north side of the house, try tuberous begonias, the annual Browallia or Plantain lilies. Tuberous begonia and Browallia plants should be set out now.

6. June is a good month to prune spring-flowering shrubs and evergreens. Cut out the oldest stems from your spring-flowering shrubs just as soon as they finish flowering. This method of pruning keeps the shrub young and preserves the natural form of the plant. Pinch back the new growth on Mugho pine just as the buds are opening. Cut back some of the tip growth on upright junipers to keep them compact.

7. In pruning formal hedges, prune so the top is narrower than the base. This lets the sunlight strike the base of the hedge and keeps it leafy clear down to the ground.

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To all counties

AGENT ASKS
GOOD FLY CONTROL
SANITATION

Temporary outbreak of a cattle blood-parasite new to Minnesota makes all-season fly control and strict sanitation practices when dehorning or castrating cattle highly important this year, County Agent _____ told local farmers today.

University of Minnesota veterinarians, and members of the State Livestock Sanitary Board recently helped southwestern Minnesota farmers stop an outbreak of anaplasmosis, a cattle disease caused by a protozoan organism which attacks red blood cells.

The parasite was apparently carried into southern Minnesota last winter in a shipment of range cattle from Oregon and Utah. All infected animals and those known to be exposed have since been disposed of.

Officials consider the outbreak under control, but future shipments from out of state could carry the parasite, according to University veterinarians. Infected animals are sometimes hard to spot. Cattle which have recovered from the disease are carriers but may look normal and healthy.

Flies and other blood-sucking insects could carry the parasite from animal to animal. Or it can be spread by contact with dehorning shears and instruments used for castration.

_____ recommends that farmers do the best disinfecting job on dehorning tools. Dehorning shears should be thoroughly scrubbed and placed in antiseptic solution for at least 3 minutes, he said.

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To all counties

CLEAN WOOL FINDS
BETTER MARKET

You can sell more wool to manufacturers of woolen goods merely by keeping the fleeces clean from shearing to market, County Agent _____ told _____ county sheep raisers this week.

American growers are partly responsible for the attitude of manufacturers who prefer imported wool to domestic production, he said. Better condition of foreign wool exported to the United States is one reason why clothing manufacturers prefer it to American wool.

Some domestic fleeces now arriving at warehouses carry belly wool, chaffy necks, dirty skirts, dung locks, and other objectionable matter, according to W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman.

Foreign wools come in well-graded and clean with all objectionable parts of the fleeces removed. This means that imported wool can be processed at lower cost than most domestic wool, Morris said.

Leaving soiled, discolored wool and dung locks in the fleeces makes the fleeces weigh more but buyers usually discover this objectionable matter.

_____ urges local sheepmen to be on the job when the flock is sheared to see that fleeces go to market in as clean and honest condition as possible.

There is a good chance for clean, high-quality wool to return bonus dollars to producer's pockets this year. George Wisdom, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, says U. S. wool production for 1950 will be a record low. Domestic wool prices are strong now and demand may increase temporarily during the next week.

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May 29 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H Club Agents

4-H'ERS HELP
KEEP TRACTORS
IN CONDITION

Keeping the nation's fleet of three and a half million farm tractors operating efficiently is one of the important jobs in which 4-H club members have a hand.

Through the 4-H tractor maintenance program nearly 130,000 club leaders and members throughout the country have been trained to know their tractors, care for them well and operate them efficiently. Last year _____ 4-H members were
(number)
enrolled in tractor maintenance.

Club leaders and selected older members receive special training in tractor care and operation at one of the three tractor schools held each year in Minnesota, _____ county 4-H Agent _____ says. In addition, some counties (including _____ county) hold tractor clinics for 4-H members.

Through demonstrations those who attend the tractor schools pass on what they learn to other members in the club, who in turn put the information into use on their home tractors. Through this process of training, club members not only learn the value of efficient tractor operation but also develop the qualities of leadership, helpfulness, initiative and thrift.

As incentives for outstanding records of achievement in the tractor maintenance program, merit medals, trips to the Chicago 4-H Club Congress and college scholarships are offered on county, state and national levels, respectively.

Last year's state winner in Minnesota was John Carroll Olson, Stacy. Two hundred club members in Minnesota received county medals of honor.

_____ county boys or girls interested in enrolling in the program can get information from the County Extension Office.

-jbn-

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May 29 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

MANY OLDER
PEOPLE NEED
BETTER DIETS

Many older men and women would be more vigorous, useful and happier members of the household if they were better nourished, believes Home Agent _____ _____.

Recent research indicates that many of the characteristics of old age can be traced to chronic undernutrition.

The reason diets of elderly people are notoriously poor is the mistaken idea that older people need very little food, according to Jane Leichsenring, professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota. As people get older, they become less active physically and so need less food energy than in their more vigorous years, but some of these people are living on diets so low in food energy that they are quite inadequate, Dr. Leichsenring says.

A common belief is that the elderly require little protein in their diets. Actually, experiments show that they need as much protein as younger adults to repair and maintain body tissues.

Milk is one of the best sources of protein frequently avoided by older people. Since milk is also a superior source of calcium and phosphorus and important vitamins, diets lacking in milk are likely to be deficient in vitamins and minerals as well as protein.

An adequate diet for older people would include a pint of milk, a serving of meat or other protein, two or more vegetables, two or more fruits and bread or other cereals, some of which should be of the dark or whole grain variety. Breakfast should be a fairly substantial meal, with a serving of fruit, an egg or milk and hot cereal or toast.

Such a diet, the University nutritionist says, will pay big dividends in greater vitality, better health and improved mental vigor. -jbn-

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News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 29 1950

To all counties

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

A good quality high protein ration may save pigs a growth setback at weaning time. U. Farm livestock specialists H. G. Zavoral recommends a protein supplement containing 50 per cent animal protein until the pigs reach 75-80 pounds. Skimmed milk, tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal are best sources of animal protein for pigs.

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Alcohol-water and permanent type anti-freeze mixtures don't cool as well as water and may cause needless corrosion if left in tractor radiators in warm weather. U. Farm Agricultural Engineer George McPhee says regular daily servicing with summer weight lubricants steps up tractor efficiency.

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Canada and sow thistles take a big chunk of the $600 weed-loss suffered annually by every farmer. T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, reports an increase in these two weeds in the state, especially on noncrop lands. See me for recommended control measures if thistles are one of your weed problems.

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U. Farm experiments show that pasturing off the companion crop improves chances of getting a good legume stand. Pasturing prevents excessive shading and cuts competition for soil moisture. Stock can be turned in when the companion crop is 8 to 10 inches high and the soil dry enough to prevent injury to young legume seedlings.

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Too much shade, not acid soil, may be the reason for poor grass growth around the house or your summer cabin, according to Paul Burson, U Farm soils specialist. Nitrogen base lawn fertilizer may help some, but it's usually a question of whether you want grass or trees.

-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
May 29, 1950

Immediate Release

Editor's Note: This is the first of four articles on corn borer control preparation for this year.

GET DDT, MACHINES READY FOR BORERS

Minnesota farmers will definitely have a fight on their hands within the next month or six weeks controlling the European corn borer.

Plans should be laid immediately for controlling borers, State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt said today. Supplies of DDT or ryania should be ordered and spray machinery bought, hired or converted.

University Farm tests show ground spraying gives best results. Ground dusting and aircraft spraying rank second, and air dusting third in effectiveness.

Weed sprayers can be converted successfully for borer control work, according to Aamodt. To convert, fit the spray boom with nozzles arranged for row-crop spraying. The best arrangement is one nozzle directly above the whorls, with other nozzles 10 inches to each side and facing diagonally toward the plant. Use flexible synthetic rubber connections on the extension pipes.

Also satisfactory are three nozzles in a row with no diagonal or drop pipes.

Solid cone type nozzles appear most desirable, although hollow cone, or fan-type nozzles can be used satisfactorily.

Crop dusters can be converted easily by arranging two dust nozzles per row. Adjust them about 5 inches from the corn plant when it is in the whorl stage so that the dust strikes diagonally downward into the whorl.

In hiring an air operator, Aamodt says to pick the company that has multiple nozzle spray booms arranged to give a uniformly-distributed swath. Be sure the pilot has a Minnesota Department of Agriculture permit.

A-7866-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1950

Immediate Release

NEW SOIL TEST INSTRUMENT

Frank Mitchell, Canby, Minn. farmer needs 35 pounds of available phosphate per acre on one of his fields to bring the plant food content up to par.

Mitchell knows that because he had soil samples from that field analyzed at the University of Minnesota testing lab.

His test is typical of the pin-point recommendations farmers are now getting from the University Farm soil lab.

And the service will soon be improved.

A new electrical instrument now being unwrapped by C. O. Rost, soils division chief, and assistants, will help fit the soils testing service more closely to Minnesota conditions.

The device is spectrophotometer. It determines the intensity of light waves passed through chemical solutions. Purchased for the University through the Greater University Fund, it will be used to measure exact amounts of chemical plant foods in solutions extracted from soil samples.

The spectrophotometer will help the soils testing program two ways.

Paul Burson, soils laboratory head, says it will further refine the pounds-per-acre fertilizer recommendations now made to farmers. Second, the new equipment will help determine which of several soil testing systems is most accurate for Minnesota soil and climate conditions.

Division Chief Rost sees other, far reaching benefits from the new tool. The University plans research in minor plant food elements needed by plants for good growth. "The instrument is essential in this research," he said. Since it permits more exact soil analysis, the spectrophotometer will help solve other new problems as they arise.

A-7867-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1950

Immediate Release

COOPERATION STOPS NEW CATTLE DISEASE

Teamwork by the State Livestock Sanitary Board, University of Minnesota veterinarians, and farmers has stopped the first known outbreak in this state of anaplasmosis, a blood-parasite cattle disease.

The parasite, a protozoan organism which attacks the red blood cells, was apparently carried into southern Minnesota last winter in a shipment of range cattle from Oregon and Utah. About 50 animals died and the remainder scattered through Murray, Nobles and Lyons counties before final diagnosis of anaplasmosis was made April 10, this year, by University veterinarians.

Nineteen farmers who had purchased exposed cattle voluntarily sold them for slaughter when contacted by officials of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

Since all 400 animals known to be exposed were disposed of before fly season, officials consider the outbreak under control, Dr. R. L. West of the Livestock Sanitary Board said Saturday. Flies are chief carriers.

The livestock farmer who imported the cattle complied fully with state regulations, West said. When some animals became ill the owner consulted animal health officials. Clearance for resale was given since the disease did not appear to be spreading through the herd.

As a precaution against future outbreaks, farmers who dehorn or castrate their own animals should disinfect equipment thoroughly after each operation. University veterinarians say the parasite can be carried from animal to animal by instruments used for these operations. Flies and other blood-sucking insects also spread the disease. The parasite could be carried in with future cattle shipments from out of state. Infected animals are hard to spot, according to University veterinarians.

Animals which have recovered from the disease are carriers but may look normal and healthy. Accurate diagnosis is difficult because outward symptoms resemble those of some non-infectious ailments.

A-7868-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
May 29, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H TRAINING CONFERENCE AT U FARM

Some 50 county agricultural extension leaders will attend a 4-H training conference at University Farm June 1 and 2.

New county, 4-H, and home agents from 35 Minnesota counties will hear talks on exhibit display, record and filing systems, recreational leadership, securing local leaders, the Rural Youth program, and public relations. Special emphasis is being placed on demonstration projects.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will talk at the final session Friday on youth programs in European countries.

Other speakers for the two-day sessions include Emmie Nelson, field representative, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc.; G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent; Kathleen Flom and Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth leaders; Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H supervisor; Harold Swanson, extension publications editor; and Ray Wolf, extension information specialist.

A-7869-OS

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

Immediate Release

1,000 4-H'ERS AT U FARM FOR 4-H WEEK

More than a thousand 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota will attend classes at University Farm June 6-9 to get the latest information on improved practices in farming and homemaking, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Tuesday (June 6) marks the beginning of State 4-H Club Week, held annually on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. For three days club members will divide their time between classes and recreational events.

Headquarters for the 4-H'ers will be the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds, where they will eat and sleep. Registration will open in the 4-H building at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

First event in the crowded schedule for 4-H Week will be a bus tour of St. Paul Tuesday afternoon. A tour of the Twin Cities has also been planned for Wednesday afternoon.

Classes taught by University of Minnesota staff members in freezing foods, meal preparation, clothing, gardening, home decoration, animal and poultry husbandry, tractor maintenance and agronomy will keep club members busy Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

The Play Festival, a highlight of the week, has been set for Thursday afternoon. At that time the thousand 4-H'ers will take part in organized group games at the State Fair Grounds.

The good grooming contest, featured annually during State 4-H Club Week, will be held Thursday morning beginning at 7:45. One girl and one boy will represent each county in the competition.

Officers for the State 4-H Club Federation will be elected Wednesday afternoon at the annual business meeting of the organization. They will be installed at the closing program Thursday evening.

Special speakers for the week include W. B. Bryan, dean, Macalaster college, St. Paul; George Grim, world traveler and journalist, Minneapolis Tribune; the Rev. Philip F. McNairy, Christ Episcopal church, St. Paul; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program and P. E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota.

A-7870-JBN

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

Immediate Release

6-COUNTY SOILS DAY PLANNED

Announcement of a six county soil conservation field day in Waseca county on Sept. 7 was made today by E. R. Duncan, University Farm extension soils specialist.

Waseca, Freeborn, Le Sueur, Rice, Steele and Blue Earth county extension agents and soil conservationists are pooling their efforts to do a "face lifting" job on the Art Byron farm a mile north of J anesville.

Plans for the day call for demonstrations on establishing grassed waterways, contour strips, pasture renovation, tiling, terracing, windbreak planting and farm woodlot improvement.

Cooperating are the Minnesota Agricultural Extension and Soil Conservation Services and other groups.

Duncan estimates some 5,000 farmers and their families from southern Minnesota will attend.

Waseca county agent Cletus Murphy is general chairman of the event.

A-7871-RR

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

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For Release 2:30 p.m.
Saturday, June 3
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DHIA SUPERVISORS HONORED AT U FARM

Five dairy herd improvement association supervisors received United States savings bonds as awards for meritorious reporting today (Saturday June 3) at the closing session of DHIA Day at University Farm.

Outstanding service in reporting milk production and butterfat records for associations with 20 or more herds on test was the basis for the awards.

Hugh S. Hall, Owatonna, supervisor for the Steele county association received a $100 United States savings bond for 12 years service with the Steele county association.

Roland Olmstead, Lewiston, received a $100 bond for seven years service with the Winona No. 1 association.

Three other awards for best records of 1949 went to Ed Brozeck, Perham, Francis Vogelzang, Waconia, and Reuben Sorenson, LeRoy. Brozeck, supervisor for Otter Tail-N.E. association received a $100 bond. Vogelzang's reporting for Carver No. 1 association earned him a $50 dollar bond, and Sorenson, supervisor for Mower county association received a $25 bond.

The prizes were contributed by the herd improvement division, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; Minnesota Valley Breeder's association, New Prague; Northwestern Artificial Breeding association, Duluth; and the Southern Minnesota Breeding Federation, Owatonna.

Some 500 dairymen, members of county dairy herd improvement associations, toured teaching and research facilities at University Farm and the dairy unit at Rosemount research center in connection with the meeting.

A-7872-OS

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

Immediate Release

HONORARY DEGREE TO CHRISTIANSON

In recognition of outstanding work in the field of human relationships, J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, will receive the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters from Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, at college commencement exercises Sunday, June 4.

Dr. Christianson will be cited for stimulating community development in rural and urban areas and for promoting tolerance between various groups.

Active in furthering good relations between the United States and Sweden, Dr. Christianson last year was responsible for starting an exchange program of Swedish and American students through the American Swedish Institute, of which he is president.

His work in the field of human relations has been recognized by his appointment as chairman of the Governor's Advisory Council on Youth.

Saturday evening (June 3) Dr. Christianson will be principal speaker at the Gustavus Adolphus college alumni banquet, at which Countess Estelle Bernadotte of Sweden and her two sons will be honored guests.

Others who will receive honorary degrees at the Gustavus commencement include Dr. Ralph Bunche, aide to Count Bernadotte at the time of his assassination, and Erik Boheman, Swedish ambassador to the United States.

A-7873-JBN

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

Immediate Release

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of four articles on corn borer control preparation for this year.

ORDER CORN BORER INSECTICIDES NOW

Orders for insecticides should be placed immediately by farmers who plan to spray or dust fields to control corn borers this year.

"Manufacturers cannot make up poisons, or local dealers stock huge supplies without some indication as to what farmers want," Associate State Entomologist A. W. Buzicky warned today. There is danger of a shortage in the face of the growing borer menace.

DDT and ryania are the two insecticides recommended for 1950. Either one can be applied as a dust or a spray.

DDT is more economical than ryania. However, it should not be used on corn to be made into fodder or silage for milk cows or fattening cattle. There is no danger in using DDT on fields to be harvested as ear corn.

Here are the points, listed by Buzicky, for determining the kind and amount of poison to order.

1 - If you use a low-gallonage weed sprayer, 25 or 30 per cent DDT emulsion is best. It does not clog nozzles or settle out. Or, use 100 per cent ryania powder.

2 - For high-gallonage sprayers, order 50 per cent DDT wettable powder, 100 per cent ryania powder or DDT emulsion.

As to the amount to order, figure 1½ pounds of actual DDT (emulsion or powder) per acre, or 6 pounds of ryania per acre.

For dust, order 5 per cent DDT or 40 per cent ryania powder. Figure 2 pounds actual DDT, or 14-16 actual ryania per acre. Forty pounds of commercially mixed DDT or ryania will supply the actual amounts of poison needed per acre.

A-7874-RR

FARMERS MUST CHECK OWN FIELDS TO CONTROL BORER

Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of articles on corn borer control for 1950.

Every farmer in _____ county must check his own fields for corn borer eggs and determine when to spray if he is to successfully control the borer this year.

The township farmer-spotter system being worked out by County Agent _____ is only a warning on developments in the county. Farmers cannot use it as a blind guide for their own fields.

"Egg mass counts and time of hatching vary from field to field. Each farmer must check his own fields as to (1) whether enough egg masses are present to make spraying or dusting pay, and (2) when to put the insecticide on," _____ emphasized.

Time of application is the most important factor in controlling borers.

Here are the rules on how and when to check for corn borer eggs:

1. Borer moths will begin flying this month. You will be told when they start

2. If your corn is 10 inches tall (average unextended height) at that time, start checking for egg masses every 2 or 3 days.

3. Look for white clusters about the size of a match head. Most of them should be on the under side of leaves near the mid-rib, but you may find them anywhere.

4. Examine 25 plants in each field — 5 in each corner and 5 in the middle. Add all the masses found and multiply by 4 to get the number per 100 plants. Count one mass where you find newly-hatched borers or evidence of feeding (shot holes).

(more)

5. Record the number of masses per 100 plants on a calendar each time you check.

When the count reaches 50 egg masses per 100 plants (about one mass every other corn stalk), it will pay you to spray.

About 4 to 6 days after clusters are laid, they develop a black spot in the center of each egg. That is the head of the developing young worm. These eggs will hatch in 24 hours.

Record the date you first find this black head stage.

Plan to start spraying or dusting 10 to 12 days from the date you first find black head masses, if you have 50 egg masses or more per 100 plants.

Insecticide should be ordered immediately so that a supply will be on hand wher you want to treat fields.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 1 1950

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Maples in your farm woodlot will provide studdings, roof boards, plates, joists and rafters for your home building.

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Antibiotics are not cure-alls for all animal internal diseases. Go slowly in using them until more research can be completed.

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Experimental results show an acre of good hog pasture will save from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of grain and 500 pounds of protein concentrates in feeding hogs.

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Canada thistles can be controlled by the use of chemicals, competitive crops and by intensive cultivation.

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If you have any treated small grain seed left after you're through planting your fields, don't leave it around so livestock can eat it. It's poisonous. A good scheme is to plant it in the barnyard or pasture where it can germinate and supply additional forage.

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You can put up hay crop silage regardless of the weather, thus preventing the loss of nutritious leaves.

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When working on a ladder, use a rope hoist to raise sharp tools, heavy objects, or bulky materials.

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

Homemaking Shorts

Fresh pineapple must be very ripe to have a good flavor when frozen.

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Pinch back chrysanthemum plants to make them compact and bushy. Otherwise, you'll get tall, leggy plants.

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Cut faded flowers from peonies, tulips and iris to improve vigor and appearance of plants.

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Cutting the faded flower stems from delphinium before they go to seed will insure another crop of bloom this fall.

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Tuberous begonias, plantain lilies and the annual Browallia are flowers that will do well in the shade on the north side of the house, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

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A tight knit, plus proper care, is the best assurance that polo shirts will not stretch out of shape.

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The best time to freeze rhubarb is early in the season when it is young and tender.

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More than 3,500 4-H boys and girls will be attending district and state club weeks in Minnesota in June.

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Prevent the green ring around the yolk in hard-cooked eggs, advise extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, by cooking eggs slowly, at simmering temperature, and then cooling quickly when done.

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Milk drinks make a good between-meal snack for hungry youngsters.

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A cool basement is a better place to store overshoes in summer than a hot, dry attic where the heat may "rot" the rubber.

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

Special to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS for June 17

Pick the site for next year's shelterbelt planting now. Plow the area and cultivate it during the summer. That will increase available moisture, reduce weed seeds, and get rid of sod.—Marvin Smith.

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For better hay, cut grasses after heading but before blooming; red and alsike clover when in ⅛ to 3/4 bloom; alfalfa when in 1/10 to ¼ bloom.—M. L. Armour.

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Dig tulip bulbs as soon as the tops die down. Store in a well ventilated place during the summer. Replant in freshly enriched soil this fall.—L. C. Snyder.

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Every dairyman should invest in his American Dairy Association this month to tell millions of Americans of the value of dairy products.—Ralph Wayne.

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Putting DDT on corn at night is a good way to fight the borer. Dew carries it into the leaf axils and whorls. Also, there is usually less wind to blow dust or spray.—A. W. Buzicky.

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Don't pasture sudan grass until it is at least 18 inches high. If fed before that, livestock losses may occur from prussic acid poisoning.—W. L. Boyd.

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Keep soiled, damp skirts, dunglops, chaff and burrs out of good fleece bundles. They drag down the value.—W. E. Morris.

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Red clover is dry enough to put up as long hay when you can no longer peal the transparent membrane from a stem with your thumb nail.—M. L. Armour.

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Hog prices will hold up well through July, with heavier hogs selling at greater discounts as packer sows come to market.—George Wisdom.

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Get a soil test on your new alfalfa stand, if it wasn't fertilized at seeding. If the phosphate content is low, topdress after the first crop is off.—E. R. Duncan.

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Pigs unthrifty? Worm them with a mixture of 1 pound sodium fluoride to 99 pounds of dry feed.—H. G. Zavoral.

* * * * * * * *

Chop grass for silage as short as possible. Squeeze a handful of the chopped grass for half a minute. If it then falls apart in large chunks, it has about the right moisture content to go in the silo.—M. L. Armour.

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Treat sheep with phenothiazine right away to protect lambs against stomach worms.—W. E. Morris.

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Screw worms and maggot infestations are expected to be heavy this summer. Get a supply of Smear 62 on hand to protect your livestock.—H. G. Zavoral.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 5 1950

To all counties
(Filler for your column)
For use week of June 12

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* C O L U M N C O M M E N T S *
* from your *
* County Agent *
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Don't worry about brown leaf spots or yellowing lower leaves on young brome grass. The trouble is common in cool moist weather but R. C. Rose, U. Farm plant pathologist, says it won't kill the brome grass stand. Warm dry weather will stop the spread.

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Pullets use twice as much water by weight as feed. H. J. Sloan, U. Farm poultry division chief, recommends automatic water fountains to cut chicken chores when pullets are turned out to range. A barrel with a simple float valve helps to keep water handy when chickens need it.

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Fresh green grass has the vitamins needed by pigs, but check pastures from now until midsummer for cocklebur seedlings. One or two young tender seedlings can kill a pig. Emergency treatment is an ounce or two of raw linseed oil, mineral oil or lard, but call a veterinarian if you're not sure a sick pig has cocklebur poisoning.

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You'll get more fruit from everbearing strawberries by removing the runners as fast as they form. With runners removed, says U. Farm horticulturist L. C. Snyder, energy of the parent plant is concentrated in the crown and in forming plenty of shortcake topping. If you follow the hill system of culture, the plants should be spaced about a foot apart each way with a picking aisle between every third and fourth row.

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The sun can dry up pig profits in hot weather, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at U. Farm. If the lot lacks natural shade, pair off sectional hog houses 6 to 8 feet apart, join the roofs with timbers and cover the timbers with hay or straw.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 5 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H Agents

Release week of June 12

BIG AWARDS TO
BE GIVEN IN TWO
4-H PROJECTS

Handsome awards for superior records in the 4-H field crops and frozen foods programs in 1950 have been approved by the State Club office, _____ _____, _____ county 4-H club agent announced today.

County winners will receive gold-filled medals of honor. The state champion in field crops will be given an educational trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November. The state award in frozen foods is a gold wrist watch, the winner of which may compete for a sectional award of a Chicago Congress trip. College scholarships will be awarded to four national winners in each program.

The programs will be conducted under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Edward Haeg of Mora and Beverly Leuthner of St. Bonifacius were state winners in the 4-H field crops and frozen foods programs, respectively, last year. Fifty-five county medal winners were named in field crops and 45 in frozen foods.

County extension agents will furnish complete information on these programs.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 5 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

Release week of June 12

SELECT ASPARAGUS
OF TOP QUALITY
FOR FREEZING

If you freeze asparagus this month, get it from the garden to the locker or home freezer as quickly as possible, advises Home Agent _____ _____.

Asparagus becomes woody and loses vitamins rapidly after harvesting. For that reason, speed in processing is important to insure top quality.

Pick bright-colored, brittle stalks which snap when broken and which have tight, compact tips. For freezing, asparagus should be picked at the stage when it is best for eating. If the weather is hot, harvest early in the morning.

Discard all woody and blemished stalks. J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, points out that freezing does not improve low-grade vegetables. As a matter of fact, woodiness and other undesirable characteristics may be more noticeable after freezing and storage than before.

After washing thoroughly in running water, sort the asparagus into medium and large stalks. Remove scales with a sharp knife and break off fibrous ends. Leave the stalks whole, or cut into 1- to 2-inch lengths.

Place the stalks in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in a kettle of boiling water. Winter recommends scalding about a pound of asparagus at a time in a gallon of boiling water. Keep the kettle covered during the entire scalding period and have the heat on high.

Scald medium stalks 3 minutes, large stalks 4 minutes. Count scalding time from the second the vegetable is put into boiling water.

Chill in iced or cold running water, drain, package in moisture-vapor-proof containers and freeze immediately.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 5 1950

To all counties

For use week of June 12

CLEAN UP PLUS
SPRAY FOR GOOD
FLY CONTROL

Cleaning up fly breeding places on the farm cuts fly control chores in half, University Farm Entomologist H. L. Parten told County Agent _____ this week.

Chemical sprays alone can not keep flies under control. If sanitation is not practiced, flies will breed faster than any chemical can kill them, Parten said.

Manure piles, old straw bottoms and garbage piles are all fly breeding spots. When they are cleaned up, chemicals have a chance to keep the reduced fly population under control.

Here's the what and how of chemical fly control as outlined by Parten and _____.

Inside Dairy Buildings

Lindane and methoxychlor residual sprays are best for inside dairy barns, milk houses, and other buildings where dairy products are processed. Lindane has proved able to knock down flies within ten minutes after they are exposed. It will also kill flies which have become resistant to DDT. Entomologists report no objectionable odor from lindane and say it will not contaminate milk if used as recommended.

Use 1 pound of 25 per cent wettable lindane powder to 10 gallons of water. Apply to walls, ceilings, beams, windowsills and other fly roosts.

A methoxychlor spray for inside use is made by mixing 4 pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder in 10 gallons of water.

Before spraying inside with either methoxychlor or lindane, clean up all dust and cobwebs. Cover feed troughs, hay, and water cups to prevent spray from contacting feed or water. Keep animals out while spraying and until spray is dry. Good door and window screens make inside control easier. (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.

Other Fly Areas

DDT, chlordane or other residual sprays can be used on outside walls of dairy barns, stables, hog houses or poultry houses and on garbage cans, fences or other places where flies gather. Do not use DDT on feed houses or connecting walls.

Inside areas of poultry houses, hog houses and outside toilets can be sprayed with DDT. One pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT in 2½ gallons of water makes a good residual spray for these areas.

Protection for animals

Methoxychlor, or pyrethrum and activators such as piperonyl butoxide can be used on milking cows. Methoxychlor spray for use on animals should be mixed at the rate of 8 pounds of powder to 100 gallons of water. Use at least two quarts of spray per animal so that the hair is wet to the skin.

For best control repeat the methoxychlor treatment every two or three weeks.

DDT or lindane can be used to keep flies off non-milking animals. But don't use lindane on calves less than three months old.

It is a good idea to stock up early on chemicals needed for fly control, according to County Agent _____. Most commercial insecticides are securely packaged and will keep for a year without losing strength. Demand for DDT will be heavy in some areas of the state because of stepped up corn borer control needed this year.

-os-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 5 1950

To all counties

For use week of June 12

HAY CROPS MAKE
UP FOR SLOW START

_____ county hay crops may be ready for the first cutting by normal season.

County Agent _____ reports that favorable temperature and moisture conditions have helped grasses and legumes make up for the slow early start this spring.

Getting the first cutting out of the way as soon as it is ready saves feeding value and gives the second crop a chance for a good start, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm.

Grasses make best hay or silage cut after heading but before blossoms form. Cutting alfalfa when it's 1/10 to 1/4 in bloom helps maintain stands.

Best time to cut red clover and alsike is when plants are 1/2 to 3/4 in bloom. Sweet clover should be mowed just as blossom branches start to shoot.

Putting the first hay crop in the silo instead of the mow may have several advantages for _____ county farmers. County Agent _____ says time saved is probably the biggest break ensiling the first cutting can give farmers this year. It takes 15 to 20 hours of sunshine to cure hay for safe storage in the barn. The hay crop can go into the silo after only 1 to 3 hours of sun.

Corn silos should be reinforced before filling with hay crop silage. Add extra steel bands or heavy wire between the bands already on the silo.

_____ says he has a circular giving more details on hay crop silage.

-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
June 5 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS
For use week of
June 12

HOW IS TIME TO PROTECT CLOTHES AGAINST MOTHS

Washing or dry cleaning woolens before putting them away for the summer is the first step in protecting them against moth attacks, says Home Agent ___ _____ (L. K. Cutkomp, assistant professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota).

Greasy spots, _____ points out, are picnic fare for moths. Since dry cleaning or washing will kill moth larvae, it is the best way to prepare woolens for storage. If clothes do not need cleaning or washing, spots and any soiled areas should be cleaned with a grease solvent. Then the garments should be aired outdoors and brushed thoroughly, especially under pleats, seams, cuffs and in pockets.

To keep clothes moth-free during summer, it is advisable to pack them away with liberal quantities of paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene crystals between folds of the fabric and seal the container completely so moths cannot get in. Or sprinkle a 5 or 10 per cent DDT dust between folds of the garment. If clothing is hung away in garment bags, precautions should be taken to use moth crystals and seal the bags. Neither cedar bags or cedar chests are in themselves protection against moths.

A light spraying of garments on the wrong side with DDT will make them moth resistant for a time. Avoid spraying white clothing as it may spot.

While putting away winter clothes, it's a good time, too, _____ suggests, to clean any closet where moths have been found. Spraying walls, corners and crevices thoroughly with DDT or chlordane, or a mixture of DDT and chlordane, will kill any moths or larvae present.

-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
June 5, 1950

Special to GOBBLES

(Editor's Note — This is the fourth in a series of introductions of members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture staff who work closely with the Minnesota turkey industry.)

H. J. Sloan, known as "Tod" to his many friends in the poultry industry throughout the state, is playing an increasingly important part in the future of Minnesota's expanding turkey industry.

When the University recently acquired property at Rosemount, it finally gave "Tod" Sloan, chief of the University poultry division, and his associates the working room they needed to conduct extensive turkey research. Before now this research couldn't go ahead as rapidly as desired because of the lack of facilities and room at University Farm.

Work at Rosemount will center around turkey breeding and nutrition. Here Sloan's staff hopes to find out what affects the reproductive performances of turkey breeding stocks, turkey types, rate and economy of growth, and nutritional requirements.

"Tod" Sloan has been chief of the University's poultry division since 1936. He is a native of Urbana, Illinois, and a graduate of the University of Illinois. He received his Ph.D. at Cornell University and taught for six years at the University of Illinois before coming to the University of Minnesota.

Under his direction much outstanding poultry research has been conducted. This includes experiments in the use of distillary by-products for poultry rations, in free-choice feeding, and in hybrid breeding.

In the early forties the division conducted extensive experiments on the influence of the type of turkey on the proportion of edible meat.

Add 1 - H. J. Slaon

Besides being a leader in poultry research, Sloan has also been active in the promotion of the poultry industry in the state. He has been chairman of the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council since it was started in 1939. This council has members from all segments of the industry.

He is vice-president of the Poultry Improvement Board which supervises the national poultry improvement plan in Minnesota. He is a member of the poultry advisory committee of the PMA and has been chairman of the technical committee of the Poultry and Egg National Board. This board promotes the consumption of poultry products.

Late this summer "Tod" and his staff will move into the new animal and poultry husbandry building (Peters Hall) on the St. Paul Campus of the University. There with a staff of four full-time research workers and teachers and six graduate students he will continue to serve the Minnesota poultry and turkey industry.

Members of Sloan's team of research workers include "Tom" Canfield, who teaches and conducts housing and goose research, "Bob" Shoffner, in charge of genetics research, and Goerge Briggs, who handles nutrition work.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 6, 1950

Immediate Release

MORE AWARDS IN 4-H DAIRY PROGRAM

Changes in the name and awards of the 4-H dairy production program, carried last year by 5,305 Minnesota club members, have been announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

Now named the National 4-H dairy achievement program, the project will again be conducted in Minnesota counties under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Awards have been increased to a maximum of four sterling silver medals for winning members in each participating county. A gold watch will go to the state champion.

Sectional awards have also been increased to 12 educational trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Six $300 college scholarships will be given as national awards. All awards are provided by Lederle Laboratories division, American Cyanamid company.

Leading objective of the program is to help 4-H club members understand the full meaning of cleanliness, sanitation and animal health as applied to the production and care of milk and dairy products, Harkness said. Participants are encouraged to practise these principles at home as well as to demonstrate them in their community. They also learn to appreciate the contribution of science and its application to the dairy industry.

A-7875-JBN

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 6 1950

For release: June 14, 1950

(with mat)

4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CAMP

Minnesota will be represented by two boys and two girls at National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., June 14-21.

Left to right, they are: John Burski, 18, Sauk Rapids; Marjorie Wyland, 19, St. Paul; John Seehus, 19, Detroit Lakes; and Anita Erickson, 18, Goodhue.

Award of a trip to the National 4-H Club Camp is considered one of the highest honors in 4-H club work. The Minnesota club members were selected for the honor on the basis of their long-time club work and leadership and their outstanding achievements.

Each one of the trip winners has been in 4-H work seven years or more and has served as president of his local club. They are active junior leaders and have held offices on their county 4-H councils. In addition to their work in leadership, the four young people have carried a variety of projects in which all of them have won county and state honors.

The Minnesota Bankers' association is sponsoring the Washington trips.

Club members from 47 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico will attend the camp as delegates. Rural Youth leaders from 21 countries will also be at the camp, meeting with 4-H delegates and state club leaders.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 6, 1950

Immediate Release

U. AGRONOMIST ELECTED TO NEW WEED CONTROL GROUP

R. S. Dunham, University of Minnesota agronomist, was elected vice chairman for 1950 of the newly formed National Association of Regional Weed Control Conferences convened at Kansas City, Missouri, May 29-30.

Walter Ball, California state department of agriculture, was named chairman of the new association formed to coordinate activities of member conferences on weed control problems of national scope. Roy L. Lovvorn, head agronomist of the new Weed division, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Delegates from the Northeast, Western, Southern and North Central regional conferences drew up a constitution and by-laws for the national association during the two-day meeting at Kansas City. The new group plans to meet once a year.

Membership in regional conferences includes U. S. and Canadian research, regulatory, agricultural extension and industry representatives concerned with weed control.

A-7876-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 6, 1950

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA ROSE GROWERS

The tenth annual Rose Growers' Day will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Saturday, June 24, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has announced.

A meeting of the Minnesota Rose Society will open the morning session. Talks on roses will be given by Dr. A. A. Plagman, Davenport, Iowa; L. E. Longley, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Rose Society and retired assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota; Ernest G. Rossow, Windom; and R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Minneapolis and St. Paul rose gardens will be visited on the garden tour planned for the afternoon.

A-7877-JBN

* * * * * * * *

GET AT DANDELIONS NOW

Digging dandelions may be good exercise, but spraying them with 2,4-D is a more effective way to control them.

That's the recommendation of a University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, L. C. Snyder.

Use one of the sprays containing 2,4-D, applying it at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. It is important, Dr. Snyder cautions, to use the spray on a warm still day when the temperature is above 70°F. Spray now and make a later application if necessary.

Since this spray will kill shrubbery and flowers, it should be applied only to the lawn surface.

Though 2,4-D will control such troublesome weeds as dandelions and broad-leaved plantain, it has little effect on crabgrass. To discourage growth of crabgrass seedlings, Dr. Snyder recommends setting the lawn mower high so the grass will shade the ground.

A-7878-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 6, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H SAFETY SLOGAN CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Announcement of a state-wide 4-H safety slogan contest was made today by Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm.

The contest, sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is open to all club members 14 to 21 years of age who are enrolled in the safety activity.

County champions and reserve champions will be picked and their slogans entered in a state contest. The state winner, to be announced about August 15, will receive a four-day expense-paid trip to the National Safety Congress, Chicago, in October.

The state reserve champion will win a trip to the Minnesota State Fair. A $25 savings bond will go to the third place winner and certificates to all county champions, according to Prickett.

Awards are being donated by the Mutual Service Insurance companies, St. Paul, and the Midland Cooperative, Minneapolis.

Prickett recommends that 4-H members wanting to enter the contest see their county agents immediately. Entries must be in to the local extension office by July 15.

A-7879-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H GOOD GROOMING WINNERS NAMED

More than 150 4-H boys and girls represented Minnesota counties in the good grooming contest held yesterday (Thursday, June 8) as one of the events during State 4-H Club Week at University Farm.

Girls selected as blue ribbon winners were: Virginia Matzke, Good Thunder; Joyce Gustafson, North Branch; Dorothy Van Norman, Bingham Lake; Marjorie Malo, South St. Paul; Shirley Anderson, Garfield; Alice Tukua, Alden; Marjorie Haugen, Kenyon; Beverlee Haar, Loretto; Corrita Palen, Caledonia; Patricia Meister, Lakefield; Marianne Bjornberg, Dawson; Patty Boehn, Le Centre; Donna Lemke, Fairmont; Margaret Dostal, Hutchinson; Joann Anderson, Litchfield.

Jane Lippmann, Gibbon; Margery Ann Driscoll, East Grand Forks; Rosella Waldal, Plummer; Phyllis Baalsom, Nerstrand; Mary Lou Wanous, Owatonna; Shirley Schirm, Appleton; Betty Holst, Plainview; Boniface Kahnke, Janesville; Lauris Lee Herman, Hastings; Eleanor Krogstad, Granite Falls.

Blue ribbons for good grooming also went to the following boys: Paul Graham, Frazee; Harold Henkelman, Correll; Harold Robinson, Jr., Shafer; Del Paulson, Dodge Center; Milton Hanson, Bricelyn; Melvyn Fahning, Wells; Roger Nelson, Kenyon; Gary Freund, Route 10, Minneapolis; William Ketter, Mora; Allan Fahning, Cleveland; Wayne Lunsetter, Gatzke; George Canon, Winnebago; Harold Grotte, Grove City; Merlyn Lokensgard, St. Peter; Daryl Dawson, Rushmore; Harvey Sylvester, Starbuck.

Laren Severson, Faribault; George Kroehler, Henderson; Thomas Kasper, Ellendale; John Kvam, Benson; David Clausen, Pemberton; Delore Hawkinson, Scandia; Norman Engelbrecht, St. James; Francis Ploetz, Utica.

At the closing assembly of 4-H week, held last night (June 8), good grooming blue ribbon winners were presented and the state 4-H Federation officers for the coming year installed.

New 4-H Federation officers elected during the week include Marilyn Fahning, Wells, president; Gerald Ohman, Deer Creek, vice president; Bryce Jorgenson, Fairmont, secretary and Benjamin Peterson, Brainerd, treasurer.

A-7880-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1950

Immediate Release

FIELD INSPECTION DATES DELAYED

Minnesota farmers and seed growers who plan to certify their seed this year have been given an additional 10 days to file their applications for field inspection.

Ward Marshall, seed registrar for the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, announced today that the association has extended the final date for acceptance of applications from June 15 to 25.

The extension was made necessary because of the late season. Many seed growers have only recently completed seeding and planting is still going on in parts of the state.

Field inspection is the first step in certification of seed by the Crop Improvement association, Marshall says.

A-7881-HS

* * * * * * * * *

COUNTY AGENT AWARDED CARNEGIE FELLOWSHIP

Roland Abraham, Jackson county agricultural agent, has been awarded a Carnegie Fellowship for graduate study at Harvard University, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, announced today.

Abraham will be given 10 months leave and will begin his studies in public administration and agricultural policy early this fall.

Award of the scholarship is an indication of the high quality of Abraham's work as a county extension agent, Miller said.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota with high distinction in 1938, Abraham began county agent work as an assistant in Marshall county. In 1939 he became agent in Big Stone county. He has been Jackson county agent since 1942.

In recognition of his contributions to the over-all objectives of the University and the extension service, Abraham was named an assistant professor on the University staff in 1946.

A-7882-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 8, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS HONOR CHARLES WARD

Charles Ward, president and general manager of Brown and Bigelow, will be one of nine Americans to be presented 1950 National 4-H Club Camp citations. Announcement of the award was made today by M. L. Wilson, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The citation is given for distinct contributions over a period of years to the national development of the 4-H club program, Wilson said.

The citation was to be presented as part of the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, June 14-21. Because of conflicting dates, however, the award will be presented by the Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Paul E. Miller, at special ceremonies in the St. Paul Hotel at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, June 14.

Ward is being given the citation in recognition of his production of the National 4-H Club Calendar in cooperation with the State Agricultural College Extension services and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Royalties for the calendars are turned over to National 4-H Club, Inc., Washington, and are used to help sponsor the National 4-H Club Camp.

Last year Ward purchased the champion beef at the Junior Livestock Show in So. St. Paul. Later he helped bring other 4-H club members information on the winning beef entry.

Other recipients of the 1950 citations include the following: Fred Waring, leader, "Pennsylvanians" orchestra; R. K. Bliss, Ames, Iowa, retired director of Agricultural Extension in Iowa; Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, Boston, president, National Woman's Farm and Garden Association; J. A. Craig, Janesville, Wisc., member, National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work; John A. Hannah, East Lansing, Mich., president, Michigan State College; Mary R. Mooney, New York, N.Y., retired chief clerk, Division of Field Coordination, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Frank Peck, Chicago, director, Farm Foundation, and former director of Agricultural Extension in Minnesota; H. C. Ramsower, Columbus, Ohio, retired director of Agricultural Extension in Ohio.

A-7883-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 9, 1950

To all counties
Filler for your column

(For use Week of June 19)

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

Feeding grain according to milk production records can up your dairy profits. Heavy milking cows, even on good pasture, need some grain to maintain body flesh and milk production, says H. R. Searles, U. Farm extension dairyman.

* * * * * * *

If you're putting the first hay crop in the silo, the "grab" test is a good way to judge moisture content. Grab a handful of chopped hay and squeeze it into a ball. If the juice runs out, it's too wet. If the ball falls apart slowly, moisture content is about right for storage.

* * * * * * *

Plenty of honey bees working in legume fields increase the seed set. To avoid killing bees, don't spray DDT to control injurious plant bugs after the field is in full bloom, says F. G. Holdaway, U. Farm entomologist.

* * * * * * *

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at U. Farm recommends worming pigs about a week after they're weaned. Sodium fluoride gets large roundworms. Mix at the rate of 1 pound of sodium fluoride in 100 pounds of dry ground feed the pigs are used to. Self-feed the amount of treated feed the pigs will eat in one day. Don't use sodium flouride in a slop. The drug is very poisonous, - so keep it out of reach of children.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 9, 1950

To all counties

For use week of June 19

PLANT BUG CONTROL
AIDS LEGUME SEED

Chemicals can help _____ county farmers get better legume seed yields, F. G. Holdaway, entomologist at University Farm, informed County Agent _____ this week.

Seed production is lowered on alfalfa, alsike, and red clover by plant bugs, leaf hoppers and seed weevils. These insects suck juice from tender young blossoms and stems, injuring the flowers and preventing seed set.

Tests at several midwestern agricultural experiment stations and studies by Minnesota state entomologists show that alfalfa and alsike pests can be controlled by spraying or dusting with DDT. Work to establish dependable controls for red clover is under way.

Recommended rate for dusting alfalfa and alsike is 25 pounds per acre of 5 per cent DDT dust. Sprays mixed to apply 1½ pounds of actual DDT per acre also give good control, according to Holdaway.

Timing applications is important. Spray or dust alfalfa or alsike as soon as first blooms appear. To avoid killing bees, don't apply insecticides after the crop is in full bloom. Fields treated with DDT or other residual insecticides should not be used for livestock feed.

Where grasshoppers are present, toxaphene or chlordane should be used instead of DDT. _____ said he can supply details on how to use toxaphene or chlordane for grasshopper control.

-os-

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 9, 1950

To all counties

CUTWORMS THREAT
TO GARDEN AND
FIELD CROPS

Cutworms are seriously threatening many garden and field crops, County Agent _____ warned today.

Reports from widespread areas in the state indicate a sudden outbreak of cutworms with resulting injury to corn, garden transplants and such truck crops as onions and beans. The cutworm activity is later than usual, according to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, because of the delayed spring.

Unless steps are taken immediately to control this pest, damage may be very serious to home garden transplants, as well as to some of the truck and field crops, Dr. Granovsky said.

Toxaphene is the most effective chemical for controlling cutworms. Chlordane and DDT may also be used. Use a 5 per cent toxaphene, chlordane or DDT dust, and apply it at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre on top of the soil or in the row.

Home gardeners should apply the dust uniformly over the entire crop that is threatened or over an area 12 to 18 inches in diameter around each transplant. A light visible deposit of the dust should be left around the transplant or on each side of the seed row so the cutworms will contact the insecticide when feeding.

For _____ county farmers who have weed-spraying equipment, a spray may be more convenient to use than a dust. Be sure to use 2 pounds of actual toxaphene per acre in the emulsion form in 5 or more gallons of water. Read the label to find out how many pounds of actual toxaphene are contained in each gallon.

Chlordane or DDT should be used at the rate of 1½ pounds of the actual chemical in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 9, 1950

For Release - Week of June 19

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

INCLUDE MORE
MILK AND DAIRY
FOODS IN DIET

Dairy Month is a good time for _____ county homemakers to check family diets to see whether children and grownups alike are getting the milk they need, says Home Agent _____ _____ (Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota).

Milk has been called nature's most nearly perfect food. It is important, according to _____, because it does a better job than any other food of reinforcing the diet at points where it is likely to be weak. It is practically impossible, she declares, to get enough calcium and riboflavin without the liberal use of milk because other sources are so limited. Whether _____ county families produce their own milk or buy it, it is an economical source of the very highest quality protein.

More milk in the diet means a higher level of health for the family. School-age children need 3 to 4 cups of milk a day, or its equivalent in cheese, ice cream and other dairy foods. Since many children have been getting part of their milk at school, they may need to be given more milk at home this summer.

Recent nutrition research indicates that adults need more milk than they usually get - 2½ to 3 cups a day. One quart daily is the quota for pregnant women and one and a half quarts for nursing mothers.

Nutritionally, it is not necessary to drink the amount of milk recommended as a daily quota but the equivalent should be used in cooking or consumed as other dairy products. June, _____ points out, is a good time to increase family consumption of such dairy products as cheese and ice cream.

-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.

Corn Borer Control
Story No. 4 — June 12
With MAT

Mat Cutline: Left, a fresh egg mass. Right, the black head stage. Black head eggs will hatch within 24 hours. Normal size of clusters is about that of a match head.

WATCH CORN CLOSELY, BE READY TO SPRAY

Editor's Note: This is the last of a series of articles on corn borer control for 1950.

"Be ready to start spraying 10 to 12 days after you find the first eggs hatched in your own fields."

That was the last-minute advice from County Agent _____ today as millions of corn borer eggs neared the hatching stage in _____ county.

He urged farmers to make an almost-daily check of fields to check egg masses numbers and stage of development.

Sprayers should be calibrated. Tanks should be flushed and nozzles and filter screens cleaned. Insecticide supplies should be gotten.

In inspecting fields, check 25 plants per field. Multiply the number of egg masses found by 4 to get the count per 100 plants.

Where 50 masses are found for each 100 plants, it will pay to spray.

Egg masses are milky white and about the size of a match head (see picture on left). Moths lay them in the evening on the underside of corn leaves. After 4 to 6 days, they develop black spots (picture on right) and hatch within 24 hours.

Farmers should spray 10 to 12 days after the first eggs start hatching, if they have 50 or more egg masses per 100 stalks. Waiting that long allows the majority of the borers time to emerge.

Controls cannot be delayed. If they are, the developing borers will work their way so deep into the leaf whorl and leaf axils that poison cannot reach them.

Borers must eat the insecticide in order to be killed. For that reason, spray and dust nozzles should be adjusted to concentrate the greatest amount of poison in the whorl and leaf axils. Use as much water per acre as possible to wash the insecticide down where the young borers are feeding. Five gallons per acre is the minimum recommended for ground equipment.

(more)

If farmers miss the first hatching, they can check for early leaf feeding injury. Poison should be applied 4 days after this first "shot-hole" injury (small holes eaten in curled leaves by young borers) is found.

Where both checks are missed, application should be started immediately when 50 per cent of the plants show leaf feeding injury.

"If there is any question, start spraying early, rather than later," _____ said. Best kills are obtained just after borers hatch. When borers are a third grown (one-third inch long), controls no longer pay.

Where farmers feel infestations are heavy enough to justify two applications, they can make the first one 5 to 7 days after eggs start hatching. Make the second one 7 to 10 days after the first.

A 25 per cent DDT emulsion, applied at the rate of 3 quarts per acre, should be used in low-gallonage sprayers on corn that will not be used for silage or fodder. In high-gallonage machines, either a 50 per cent DDT wettable powder at the rate of 3 pounds per acre or the DDT emulsion is recommended.

Use ryania on corn to be fed livestock as fodder. For spraying, use a 100 per cent powder at 6 pounds per acre. For dust, use a 40 per cent powder. Put on 40 pounds of the commercial mixture per acre.

In applying DDT dust with ground equipment, use 40 pounds of a 5 per cent commercially mixed powder.

Silage corn should not be sprayed. Borers cause little loss in feeding value and there is a danger of contamination from treating.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
May 11 1950

TO: County Agricultural Agents

We have listed below some of the information materials that are available for use in "Operations Corn Borer." Some of the material is enclosed in this packet. Directions for obtaining the other materials are given in this letter.

1. Publicity for Operations Corn Borer — Letter and four fill-in stories with enough copies of two different mats for papers in your county (enclosed).

2. Four tape recordings, along with directions sheet, for agents who have a radio station in their county. (Direction sheet enclosed; recordings will be given directly to agents involved.)

3. Suggestion sheet for radio coverage (enclosed).

4. Visual aids materials sheet which lists slide set and movies available for use in training and other meetings (enclosed).

5. Printed material for background and distribution.

   a. A packet has been given you which includes reporting cards for county, instruction sheets for filling out cards, 1950 control recommendations, Bulletin 257 "Fighting the European Corn Borer," a report of insecticide effectiveness in 1949, and "Minutemen" buttons. Summary sheets were also provided. (This material was handed you at your training meeting).

   b. Extension Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer," revised May, 1949 — You have a supply available in your office, and the Bulletin Room will be able to supply you with a limited number of the bulletins. Destroy all copies of the 1948 edition of the Bulletin by H. E. Milliron and A. W. Buzicky because this has been replaced by the 1949 edition.

   c. Supplement to Bulletin 257 entitled "1950 Recommendations for Corn Borer Control." One hundred copies of this supplement will reach each agent in the corn growing area about May 22. Please hand out this supplement with every copy of the Corn Borer bulletin you distribute. The Bulletin Room will be able to supply you with an additional 100 copies.

   d. Minnesota Farm and Home Science (May 1950 issue) contains two articles which will give you additional background material on corn borers. (Your regular supply will reach you during the week of May 15.)

Harold B. Swanson

HBS:RE
Enc.

Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

VISUAL AIDS MATERIAL

Operations Corn Borer

(Prepared by Gerald McKay)

The material listed below is available through the regular sources. In order that the slide sets and movies can be used as widely as possible, please do not keep them for more than a week, and if you are using the material for one meeting, plan to return it immediately. Do not keep material over for a future meeting without checking with the State Office.

SLIDE SET 43 - THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER -- This set has been revised and several new slides added. It includes pictures of male and female moths, egg masses in different stages of development, the borers in stalks, and shots of control measures. Techniques used in clean plowing are stressed. The entire life cycle of the corn borer is also shown in pictorial representation. Most of the shots are in color. The slides are accompanied by a syllabus written by H. L. Parten describing each one and suggesting control measures. We will have eight sets of this slide series ready by May 25th. Requests for it should be sent to the stenographic department at University Farm.

THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER is a 10 minute USDA film stressing the importance of controlling the corn borer. This is a color picture with sound. Excellent photography shows clearly the appearance of the borers and the work they do. The film is rather general in nature and does not stress any one method of control. We have three copies of this film in the library in the Publications Office.

MENACE OF THE CORN BELT is a 10 minute film sponsored by John Deere and stresses the importance of cultural practices in controlling the corn borer. This picture is in black and white and has sound. It does not give a complete picture of the methods of control but is good from the standpoint of clean plowing and other cultural practices. There are four copies of this picture in the library in the Publications Office.

SUGGESTION SHEET FOR RADIO COVERAGE
(prepared by Ray Wolf)

SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL AGENTS

Even though you may not have a program of your own, radio will play an important part in making "Operations Corn Borer" successful. First, here are some suggestions for agents with and without radio programs.

1. Talk borer control on every program possible.
2. Send latest county news to county agents with radio programs and to local radio station itself.
   a. Telephone the information (e.g. egg count, when to spray in your county) during the critical weeks.
   b. Suggest a recorded telephone conversation of 2 or 3 minutes with your radio news reporter or announcer once or twice a week at the critical time. This will speed up information dissemination.
3. Publicize the four state corn borer transcriptions by radio, press (where possible), mail, meetings, personal contacts, etc.

IF YOU HAVE YOUR OWN PROGRAM, here are some additional suggestions:

1. Recognize and honor all "minutemen" by name and township.
2. Give summaries (as often as possible) of card questionnaires.
3. Interview some of the following people:
   a. A "minuteman."
   b. A state corn borer worker or extension specialist.
   c. A farmer who sprayed last year and one who didn't--show differences in yield, corn standability, costs, what spray used, did it pay?, etc.
   d. Dealer in sprayers and insecticides.
   e. A 4-H corn project member.
4. Plug corn borer bulletin and supplement.
5. Plug meetings, demonstrations, articles, etc. dealing with borer control.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVING TRANSCRIPTIONS

County agents who have radio stations in their own county have received a series of four 5-6 minute interviews on corn borer control. Here are some suggestions for using these:

1. Cut tape and splice into your weekly program.
2. Arrange with your local station to have state transcription played at certain time and day each week.
   a. Notify other agents in area or on same station when you will use each recording.
   b. In general, recording No. 1 is for week of May 22, No. II for May 29, No. III for week of June 5; and No. IV for week of June 12. (Note--if the borers develop slowly or if you are in a northern county, you may want to delay the series a week or two. No. IV can be used anytime after No. III.)
3. Here's a suggested introduction to recording No. I

   "Farmers in _____ county have been asking about the seriousness of this year's corn borer infestation. To get the answer to this question let's listen to Ray Wolf, extension information specialist at University Farm and T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist. Go ahead, Ray."

   Ray thanks you, introduces the guest, "plows" through the recording, tells what the next three programs will include and ends by saying, "This is Ray Wolf speaking for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and returning you to your announcer."

   Note: All recordings start and stop this same way.

A summary of the four programs follows:

No. I. HOW SERIOUS IS THE CORN BORER PROBLEM? with T. L. Aamodt, State Entomologist. Time--5:25. Subject matter includes:

1. Seriousness of the problem.
2. We can't depend on late spring or the weather, resistant varieties, or parasites for control this year.
3. The only sure control is to spray and spray on time.
4. "Not trying to scare farmers, but it is our duty to warn them to fight with everything they've got."
5. Order spray now if you already haven't. "If you wait until June or early July, someone will be hurt."
6. Discussion of Operations Corn Borer including "Minutemen," the role of eight "spotters" from State Entomologist Office, and role of county agent. "But it's up to the farmer, himself, as to when he's going to spray."

No. II. SPRAYING EQUIPMENT with George McPhee, extension engineer. Time--5:05. Subject matter includes:

1. Machinery in order of effectiveness of control.
2. Recommendations for using low-gallonage (weed-type) sprayer.
3. Advantages of high gallonage applications.
4. How to convert from low- to high-gallonage type.
5. Nozzle types.
6. You can't spray for both weeds and borer at same time.
7. Best nozzle arrangements for borer control.
8. Things to do right now--clean, oil and calibrate sprayers. See your county agent and dealer for help.

No. III. INSECTICIDES with L. K. Cutkomp, Division of Entomology. Time--6:05. Subject matter includes:

1. Recommended insecticides--DDT and Ryania
2. Rates of application -- DDT, 1½ pounds per acre and Ryania 6 pounds per acre.
3. Types of DDT to use -- emulsion, wettable powder, dust.
4. Types of Ryania to use -- dust, powder in water at high gallonage rate.
5. Meaning and effectiveness of high and low gallonage.
6. Importance of correct timing.
7. What about Parathion? Hazardous, not recommended.
8. Feeding hazards -- Don't feed DDT treated corn. Ryania O.K.
9. Closing facts -- Bulletin 257 is plugged. Order sprays now.

No. IV. CHECKING AND SPRAYING with A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist Time--6:05. Subject matter includes:

1. Correct timing is most important consideration.
2. How to check and count egg masses.
3. Spray if there are 50 egg masses per 100 stalks.
4. Give corn one or two treatments (with description).
5. Best kill obtained when borers are just hatching.
6. It doesn't pay to spray after borers are 1/3 inch long.
7. For treating second brood borers, see Bulletin 257 and supplement.
8. It's later than you think. It's now up to the farmer to spray. Good luck and good corn crop.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 13, 1950

Special to FARM BUREAU NEWS

THEY'RE AFTER THE WEEDS

By
Omar Shonkwiler
Assistant Information Specialist
Publications Office, University Farm

Minnesota farming interests have declared total war on weeds, one of agriculture's costliest enemies.

Weeds may cost farmers more in the long run than combined losses from plant diseases, insects and bad weather. Weed and seed inspectors estimate last year's loss to weeds as $600 for every Minnesota farm.

Weeds are persistent pests. One weed may produce 20,000 seeds per season. Weed seeds can lie dormant in the soil for many years before sprouting. Wind, water, and animals carry these hardy seeds to gardens, lawns and grain fields many miles from the parent plant. Farmers spend between 30 to 40 per cent of their time fighting weeds.

And it isn't always the farmer who pays. Any hay fever sufferer can tell you—between sneezes—all about the irritating ways of ragweed pollen. Compared to poison ivy, belligerent bulls are pikers at spoiling picnics.

On the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, just about everything in the scientist's arsenal, from microscope to flame-thrower, is being mobilized for an all-out coordinated weed control effort.

One of the key men on the research team is R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and plant genetics, chairman of the Minnesota experiment station weed control committee.

Under the committee's direction the University pioneered a new use for 2,4-D, the most widely used chemical weed killer. Its newest job, controlling weeds in flax, was an unexpected development, since it was formerly thought that 2,4-D was too powerful for flax. But last year, more than 750,000 acres of flax in Northwestern states were treated with 2,4-D largely due to studies by the researchers.

"Intelligence man" on the weed-fighting team is Alvin H. Larson, agricultural botany. Going on the theory that you have to "know your enemy", Larson studies the life and growth habits of weed plants. His research helps other weed fighters select the best weapons for different kinds of weeds.

Closer to the firing line is H. G. Heggeness, plant pathology, who is studying the over-all use of chemical plant-killers. He is in charge of the weed research and control project in the division of plant pathology and botany.

Chemicals have only recently become important as herbicides, but according to Heggeness the idea is not new. Ancient books referred to various brines and other preparations to control weeds.

Development of selective herbicides, those that kill weeds but do not harm cereal grains, was one big step forward in science's weed war.

Recent advances in herbicides were made possible by advances in the science of plant physiology. For example, 2,4-D, the most widely used chemical weed-killer, grew out of work with plant hormones. It is not a poison—it does not destroy the plant tissue. Instead, 2,4-D kills weeds by disorganizing their growth. A plant sprayed with 2,4-D simply exhausts itself in a burst of rapid growth. Then, its reserve of stored food used up, the weed dies before it can bear seeds or otherwise reproduce.

Spraying weeds before the crops come up, the newest method of using herbicides, is being investigated by Dunham. Tests at University Farm show that crop injury from "pre-emergence" spraying with 2,4-D depends largely on the acidity of the soil and the amount of organic matter in the soil. On high-acid soils that were low in organic

matter, pre-emergence spraying seriously injured corn crops.

The amount of rainfall also affects the success of pre-emergence spraying. In University Farm tests, corn was injured by small doses of 2,4-D if the plot got enough water to wash the chemical into the soil before the corn came up. However, Dunham believes further work will make pre-emergence spraying a good safe way to help farmers control weeds.

The method of spreading chemical weed-killers evenly over the field is the problem of agricultural engineers R. E. Larson and V. H. Johnson. They study and test spray nozzles, tanks, hoses, and pumps to find the best combination for particular jobs.

Agronomists work out dosages of 2,4-D ranging from 4 ounces to 2 or 3 pounds per acre depending on the crop and weeds. It's a knotty problem to distribute the chemicals evenly over large areas. Take the 4-ounce rate. That means roughly one-half cup of 2,4-D diluted in 5 to 10 gallons of water has to be spread uniformly over one acre—43,560 square feet.

Agricultural engineers Larson and Johnson are also trying to develop a more spectacular weed fighting weapon. It's a tractor-mounted flame-thrower. Since 1947 the two front-line tacticians have been manipulating burners and fuel systems trying to find a way to make the flame-thrower into a practical weed-killer.

At present the machine is fired by bottled propane. The fuel is fed under pressure to what Johnson calls "a double-barrelled bunsen burner." The burners operate in pairs directing the flame across two crop rows. As the tractor travels through a corn field, for example, the corn rows pass through the flame. But since the weed-burner is used when the corn is about 12 to 15 inches high the stem of the corn plant is large and tough enough to take the brief exposure to fire without harm. Shorter, leafier weeds, however, are not so fortunate. The flame-thrower injures their leaves, putting these food factories out of commission.

Used on test plots at University Farm, the flame-thrower has given good results compared with cultivation and chemical spraying, Johnson reports, but a lot of work remains to be done before the flame-thrower becomes a reliable weed killer in the Midwest.

When the technique is perfected, Johnson and his associates will tackle the cost aspect. "Also," Johnson adds, "It's still a pretty hot job in hot weather to sit so close to all that fire."

Some University weed control research holds out the hope that picnic grounds, parks and resort areas may one day be free of poison ivy.

Henry L. Hansen, forestry, has been working on the ivy problem since 1947. Using 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, a closely related herbicide, he has nearly eliminated poison ivy around the University's forestry and biological station at Itasca State Park.

Hansen says his experiments indicate that the picnic-spoiling weed can be successfully controlled in limited areas.

Grain farmers and picnickers aren't the only beneficiaries of the all-out war on weeds. Costly hand-weeding of commercial vegetable crops is on the way out, speeded along by the work of R. E. Nylund, horticulture. Since 1944, Nylund has been studying methods of chemically controlling weeds in fruit and vegetable crops. He has found that by using oil sprays instead of hand labor, $80 per acre can be lopped off the cost of keeping carrots weed-free.

"Chemical weed control is also feasible for specialized crops of strawberries, asparagus and beets." Nylund says, "The small gardener is still better of with a hoe, however, since nearly every vegetable is susceptible to damage by a different chemical. The home gardener probably wouldn't find it economical to keep too many different herbicides on hand."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service plays a leading part in the weed war by helping farmers put research results to use in the field. In this information chain, the County Agent is the link closest to the farmers.

Murray county's A. B. Hagen is one of many county extension workers who have strong weed control programs. "Weed control is Hagen's middle name," his associates in the Extension Service will tell you.

Frank Forbes in Marshall county and Frank Svoboda in Renville county are among the many other agents who hit hard at weeds.

Minnesota farmers are putting the weapons provided by basic research to good use. During 1949 they sprayed more than 2,000,000 acres of grain with 2,4-D. On other crops they used 1,000,000 pounds of sodium chlorate and 165,000 pounds of borascu.

But the enemy is still powerful. State entomologist T. L. Aamodt estimates that every acre of soil in the state contains an average 1½ tons of weed seeds.

The weed war has only begun.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 13, 1950

Immediate Release

Editors Note: This is the third of a series of articles on corn borer control for 1950.

MUST CHECK OWN FIELDS FOR BORER

First brood corn borer development adds up to a serious threat to corn crops in Minnesota this year, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist reported today from University Farm.

Borer development is about a week behind the same time last year while corn growth is near normal. This means that corn will be taller when most eggs are laid.

Pupation is about 50 per cent complete and some corn borer moths began to fly in southern Minnesota this week. Heavy moth flights are expected in 10 days to two weeks when borers now in the pupa stage emerge as moths.

Farmers should check their own fields for corn borer eggs. Each must determine when to spray if he is to successfully control the borer this year.

The township farmer-spotter system being readied throughout the state is only a warning on borer developments. Farmers cannot use it as a blind guide for their own fields, according to Extension Entomologist H. L. Parten.

Here are the rules for checking corn borer eggs:

1. If your corn is 10 inches tall (average unextended height) when moths begin flying later this month, start checking for egg masses every 2 or 3 days.

2. Look for white clusters about the size of a match head. Most will be on the under side of leaves near the mid-rib, but you may find them anywhere.

3. Examine 25 plants in each field -- 5 in each corner and 5 in the middle. Add all the masses found and multiply by 4 to get the number per 100 plants. Count one mass where you find newly-hatched borers or evidence of feeding (shot holes).

4. Record the number of masses per 100 plants on a calendar each time you check.

When the count reaches 50 egg masses per 100 plants (about one mass every other corn stalk), it will pay you to spray.

Four to 6 days after clusters are laid, they develop a black spot in the center of each egg. That is the head of the developing young worm. Those eggs will hatch in 24 hours.

Record the date you first find this black head stage.

Plan to spray or dust 10 to 12 days after you first find black head masses--if you have 50 egg masses or more per 100 plants.

A-7884-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 13, 1950

Immediate Release

BEST BUYS PROGRAM STARTS

When the Best Buys program of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is resumed again Thursday (June 15), it will be 10 years old, according to Robert Freeman, Ramsey county agricultural agent.

Originated in 1940 as a service to consumers to help them get the best buys in Minnesota-grown fruits and vegetables, the program usually begins in late May or early June and continues until the middle of September.

As in the past, the program will work in this way. Freeman gets up at 4 a.m. each day, visits the municipal markets in Minneapolis and St. Paul, looks over the fruits and vegetables brought in by local growers and checks on supply, quality and budget or price rating of each. After compiling this information, he telephones it to the Publications Office at University Farm. From there it is relayed to Twin Cities newspapers and radio stations.

Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers and at least eight radio stations in the Twin Cities will carry the daily best buy information this summer.

"The Best Buys program not only keeps homemakers alerted to the good buys from day to day, it also gives them information on when local supplies will be plentiful and reasonably priced for canning and freezing. By helping to move produce and prevent waste, it is also a service to growers," Freeman said.

A-7885-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 13, 1950

Immediate Release

U. FORESTER HAS POISON IVY "CURE"

Ever reach for some pretty wild flowers and discover — too late — that the violets were nestled in a patch of poison ivy?

Painful poison ivy blisters are souvenirs you don't need to bring back from picnics or vacations, Henry Hansen a University of Minnesota forestry assoc. prof. said today.

Hansen is convinced that chemical weed killers can clear the fun-spoiling ivy out of picnic and resort areas. He offers sophomore forestry students at the University as evidence to support his claim.

Every summer about 70 sophomores spend six weeks at the University's forestry and biological station on the East shore of Lake Itasca in Itasca State Park. Until last year many members of the summer class learned weed identification the hard way. The nearby lake shore and much of the campus area was loaded with poison ivy.

In 1947, for example, as many as half a dozen students turned up every day at the station clinic for treatment of ivy poisoning. Occasionally a student would have to be hospitalized.

Hansen started in 1948 to work the patches of poison ivy with a knapsack type sprayer filled with chemical weed killers.

The results were gratifying. Last summer, not one student at Itasca needed medical aid for ivy poisoning.

Getting rid of poison ivy at the Itasca station didn't take much labor. Time spent the first summer spraying patches scattered over 10 acres totaled only one day's work for one man.

Using ester forms of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, a close relative, Hansen got 95 per cent control the first year.

(MORE)

But since poison ivy is a perennial — a weed which sprouts from roots as well as seeds — repeat treatments were necessary. It took only 2 hours each year to clean up plants which had survived the first spraying.

Hansen found 2,4-D solutions effective for poison ivy patches growing in the sun. Mixtures of 2,4,5-T worked better on patches in the shade which were a little tougher to kill.

Chemicals applied in early July got best control at Itasca, but Hansen says spraying the plants as soon as they can be recognized gets good results. Watch for woody plants with three leaf-stems each bearing three separate leaflets. The leaves are rounded at the base, tapering to a sharp point. New leaves are shiny green on top and lighter on the underside. In the twin cities area plants are leafed out enough to be spotted now.

Equipment need not be elaborate. Some distributors of chemical products can supply simple sprayers adequate for small areas. Or large hand operated fly sprayers will do.

Most hardware stores stock 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T preparations. Mixed according to directions on the container, these commercial mixtures are good poison ivy killers.

The possibilities of getting a case of ivy poisoning or of injuring decorative and useful plants are touchy aspects of ivy-spraying operations, however.

If you're highly sensitive to poison ivy, you can get a painful handful of blisters without actually touching the plant. Be careful when removing outer clothing after a tramp in the woods. If trousers or skirts brushed poison ivy, you can get blistered second-hand by handling the clothes.

To avoid injuring berry bushes, rose bushes, or other broad-leafed plants, don't spray 2,4-D or related herbicides when there's a breeze blowing. Early morning when its usually calm is a good time to apply chemical weed killers.

Take special care to clean all traces of "brush-killers" from sprayers before using them for other jobs.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1950

Immediate Release

CUTWORMS THREATEN GARDEN, FIELD CROPS

A sudden outbreak of cutworms has resulted in damage to corn, garden transplants and such truck crops as beans and onions in widespread areas of the state, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Reports of cutworm damage have come in from many counties, including Wright, Waseca, LeSueur and Yellow Medicine. Truck farms in Brooklyn Center and Hollandale have also reported injury to onions and various garden crops.

Cutworms are at work much later than usual, Dr. Granovsky explained, on account of the delayed spring. They are hatched in late summer or early fall and overwinter in the soil. In spring these thick-bodied, brownish-gray pests begin their destructive feeding on transplants and newly planted crops.

Because cutworms are already threatening to be a real menace to garden, truck and some field crops this year, Dr. Granovsky urges that control measures be taken at once.

University of Minnesota experiments show that the easiest way to control cutworms is to use a 5 per cent dust of toxaphene, chlordane or DDT. Toxaphene is the most effective of these chemicals. The dust should be applied at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre on top of the soil or in the row.

Home gardeners should apply the dust uniformly over the infested or threatened crop or over an area 12 to 18 inches in diameter around each transplant. A light visible deposit of the dust should be left around the transplant or on each side of the seed row so the cutworms will contact the insecticide when feeding.

Farmers who have weed-spraying equipment may find a spray more convenient to use than a dust. For a spray, it is important to use 2 pounds of actual toxaphene per acre in the emulsion form in 5 or more gallons of water, Dr. Granovsky says. Read the label to find out how many pounds of actual toxaphene are contained in each gallon.

Chlordane or DDT should be used at the rate of 1½ pounds of the actual chemical in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

A-7887-JBN

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 15 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.)

HOME FURNISHING

Clear The Decks (36 seconds)

A little time spent to put your house into its most attractive and comfortable summer get-up will pay dividends in satisfaction and saved energy.

Mostly that means: clear the decks. Clear out all bric-a-brac which you are not using. You want your house to look cool and uncluttered and you want to spend as little time as possible keeping it clean. So out go the dust-catchers.

Cover your furniture with washable slipcovers. Denim and sail cloth make good summer slipcovers and are inexpensive, too. Get them in cool colors. Sea-green, ice-blue, off tones of white and leaf-green will make your rooms look cool and restful in the summer heat.

* * * * * * *

Slipcover Care (40 seconds)

Is laundering your slipcovers a job you dislike? Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, has a suggestion for drying covers that practically eliminates ironing.

After laundering, hang the slipcover on the clothes lines in the position it would be on the chair. Place clothespins at top back of the slipcover and again at the front arm pieces. The front arm pieces should be fastened as many lines over as will be necessary to eliminate deep wrinkles between the back and front of the cover. In this position, wrinkles will practically disappear. During the drying, finger press the hem and pleats. Finally, put your cover on the chair while it's slightly under-dry to permit the necessary stretching of the fabric.

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

FOOD

Aged Cheese Best For Cooking (34 seconds)

When appetites grow jaded in hot weather, cheese dishes put new sparkle into summer meals. The first rule for success in turning out perfect cheese dishes is to buy the right kind of cheese for cooking. Then remember to keep the heat low.

Get a well-ripened cheese such as well-aged American cheddar. That's important because cheese which isn't properly aged not only has poor flavor, but tends to become stringy and rubbery when cooked. Those qualities aren't so noticeable when the cheese is eaten out of hand, but they do become objectionable upon heating.

So remember--it's the well-aged cheeses for cooking if you want the best in flavor.

* * * * * * *

For Plumper Sausage (49 seconds)

Sizzling sausage links and crisp brown waffles are grand fare for a summer supper or a brunch. That is, if the sausage hasn't shrunk to almost nothing by the time it's cooked.

Here's a tip to prevent that shrinkage. Slow and steady cooking is the secret to plump sausage.

To pan-fry links, place them in a frying pan with a little water, cover and steam for five minutes. Then remove the cover and cook over low heat, turning frequently until the sausages are brown and any water in the pan has cooked away. Take care not to prick the links when turning them with a fork because this lets out juice and flavor. If the oven is being used for other foods, baking the sausage will be economical. Bake them in an open pan in a moderately hot oven - about 375 - for about 40 minutes. You'll need to turn them only once for even browning.

* * * * * * *

Use Ripe Pineapple (37 seconds)

Some homemakers like to freeze pineapple so the family can enjoy its fresh flavor the year-round. The important thing to remember in selecting fresh pineapple for freezing is that it must be very ripe. Ina Rowe (rhymes with how), extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, says that if pineapple is slightly green when frozen, the true fresh pineapple flavor is replaced with a somewhat fish-like flavor.

For freezing, prepare pineapple as for table use. Add 1 pound of sugar to 4 pounds of pineapple and mix well. Let stand until the juices start to run. Then package in moisture-vapor-proof containers and freeze.

-jbn-

HOME MANAGEMENT

Care of Silver (58 seconds)

Silver becomes more beautiful with constant use. Handling, washing and polishing produce a "patina" which adds to its beauty.

Here are some tips on caring for silver: Wash it in hot soapy water just as soon after using as possible. Wash knives, forks and spoons separately. Rinse in hot water and dry immediately with a soft towel. A towel in the bottom of the dish pan and on drainboard will help keep scratches away.

Put silver away in a dry place, protected from air. An anti-tarnish chest is best for flatware, anti-tarnish bags for hollow ware. Sulfur, more than anything, tarnishes silver. Always keep rubber bands away from silver.

When polishing, be sure the paste or cream is free from grit. Rub flat silver lengthwise. For hollow ware, follow the contour of the piece. Never use circular motion. After polishing, wash and rinse as usual. Silver polishing cloths and papers will also help to keep silver bright.

* * * * * * *

How To Save On The Electric Bill (25 seconds)

Using the oven to full capacity every time you turn it on is a good way to save money on the electric bill. If you want to bake potatoes, plan a meat loaf that can be baked at the same time and a vegetable that can be cooked in the oven, too. A dessert like upside-down cake could also be done in the oven. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, says another way to conserve on electricity is to have the food at room temperature before placing it in the oven.

* * * * * * *

Save Breaks With Heat And Cold (19 seconds)

Probably anyone who has ever cleared a table has stacked the glasses.... and then found they stick together. Now home management specialists say you can save a break by using heat and cold instead of force to loosen glasses. Ease the glasses apart by pouring cold water in the upper glass and standing the lower glass in warm water.

-jbn-

CLOTHING

For Better Fit (24 seconds)

Planning to buy a dress for yourself? Whether it's a house dress or a "Sunday best," extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say there are certain points to watch. When trying on a dress, be sure to sit down in it to check the fit in that position. Reach your arms upward to test fullness across the upper back. Check seams for width and strength of stitching. Be sure to see, too, whether collars or revers have neat edges and are cut alike on both right and left sides.

* * * * * * *

Self-Help Clothes For Small Fry (46 seconds)

When you buy clothing for your two- or three-year olds, watch for features that will make it easy for the youngsters to dress themselves. Child training specialists recommend that self-help garments be provided soon after the first birthday to stimulate normal development. Clothing that makes dressing easy for the child relieves Mother, too.

Have openings at the front or within easy reach where possible and large enough for ease in dressing and undressing. Zippers should have pull tabs. Buttons should be fairly large and buttonholes firm. Buttons with rims are easier for small hands to manage. Dresses that button down the back may be pretty, but they're not an incentive for a little girl to help herself.

Next time you buy or make a garment for one of the small fry, think first of the self-help features it has.

* * * * * * *

Grass Stains (30 seconds)

There's no question about summer being here when the grass stains start appearing on the youngsters' clothes. Fortunately, those stains are easily removed if they're treated promptly. If the clothing is washable - as children's wear should be - the grass stains can usually be removed by rubbing well with hot water and soap. Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota say any faint traces left may be bleached out with a solution of 1 teaspoon of sodium perborate in 1 pint hydrogen peroxide. Of course, follow the bleach with a thorough rinse.

-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1950

SPECIAL

A study to help Minnesota's 1,300 farmer cooperatives compare and analyze their businesses will be made by the University of Minnesota Division of Agricultural Economics this summer. The survey started this week (week of June 12) and will be completed about September 15.

The survey, under the direction of E. Fred Koller, professor of Agricultural Economics and Travis Manning, research fellow, will determine the extent of business activities in farmer cooperatives in 1950.

In asking cooperatives to cooperate in the study, Koller pointed out several types of material and data the study will cover. These include:

1. An evaluation of cooperatives at the mid-century point.
2. Changes in cooperative business in the state.
3. Extent of membership and patronage.
4. Operating costs and prices paid to farmers.
5. Dollar and physical volume of business.
6. Methods of financing cooperatives.

In general this information will help answer the question, "How well are Minnesota cooperatives serving the state?"

To complete the study University enumerators will visit all cooperatives in the state for a few hours. All information given to these persons will be absolutely confidential and positively will not be available for tax purposes or other investigations, Koller declares.

After completing the survey, the University will publish its findings for cooperatives and others interested in the finding. Proposed publications include a general statistical handbook of Minnesota cooperatives and several smaller descriptive interpretive bulletins.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 19 1950

Dear Newspaper Editor or Radio Director:

This year Minnesota farmers are facing a serious loss from corn borer damage. They can, however, control the borer if they spray or dust at the right time. Here's where we need your help.

AP and UP have agreed to carry a tri-weekly report or warning system on their wires to you. If you will pass this service on to farmers and spray operators in your territory, they will know when to spray for best control.

As explained in the accompanying stories, the service is provided by the State Entomologist's office and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to keep farmers posted on important factors affecting corn borer damage - corn height, egg mass concentrations, and shot-hole condition of leaves.

Daily (including Saturdays and Sundays) trained entomology fieldmen will make surveys in five areas of the state. Those observations will be telephoned to University Farm. The reports will be averaged on an area basis. They will be then telephoned to the Associated and United Press services in Minneapolis on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from the University Farm Publications Office. AP and UP will then wire them to you.

A sample wire might read as follows: Operation CORN BORER, June 00, 1950. SE - 12, 60, 10; SC - 11, 55, 8; SW - 10, 50, 15; EC - 9, 45, 5; WC - no report.

Those figures mean this. From observations made June 00, the Southeast section of the state had corn 12 inches high (first figure), there were 60 borer egg masses per 100 corn plants (second figure), and there were 10 shot-holed leaves per 100 plants (third figure). For South-Central Minnesota, the corn was 11 inches tall, there were 55 egg masses per 100 plants, and there were 8 shot-holed leaves per 100 plants. These figures will give the farmer a clue as to when to spray.

After the first report, which will need some explanation to the farmers, we would like to suggest a day-to-day box (below) to report developments:

Operation CORN BORER

From Observations Made June 00, 1950

AREA	AVG. HEIGHT CORN (INCHES)	AVG. NO. EGG MASSES PER 100 PLANTS	AVG. NO. SHOT-HOLED LEAVES PER 100 PLANTS
South-East	12	60	10
South-Central	11	55	8
South-West	10	50	15
East-Central	9	45	5
West-Central	no report		

Start checking for egg masses when corn is 10 inches tall. Prepare to spray or dust when you find 50 or more egg masses per 100 corn plants. Begin treatment 10 days after you first find eggs in the blackhead stage or four days after first shot-holes appear. ALWAYS CHECK YOUR OWN FIELDS.

(Note - This last paragraph may be replaced later with short timely tips on control.)

Farmer-spotter "minutemen" surveys will supplement and localize this reporting system through your local county agent. Ask him to supply you with specific figures for your local picture.

In one of the attached stories the counties included in each of the areas are listed. Repeating these counties occasionally will help keep farmers informed on which area they are in.

We hope that you will be able to use this service and we do think it will be valuable to your farmer readers.

Sincerely

Harold B. Swanson

Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

HBS:RE
Enc.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Story 1

CORN BORER SURVEY TO START

A new, speedier reporting service is being set up to keep Minnesota farmers informed on corn borer infestation dangers to this year's corn crop.

Starting June 23, the _____ will carry a tri-weekly
(name of paper)
(or daily if you wish to repeat) report of corn height, borer egg mass concentrations, and shot-hole condition.

Egg mass numbers per 100 plants, dates of hatching, and height of corn in areas where moths are flying are necessary for effective borer control.

To supply the information for this final phase of the Operation CORN BORER, reports from trained entomologists will be telephoned to University Farm. Averages, by districts, will be tabulated and given Associated Press and United Press wire services for transmission to newspapers and radio stations three times a week.

The farmer-spotter "minutemen" reports now being made will supplement these reports. These summary forecasts, together with stories on kinds of insecticides, timing and machinery to use have been appearing or will appear in the

_____.

The tri-weekly reports are only a warning aid to state farmers. Each farmer must check his own fields and begin controls 10 days after borers start hatching on his corn or four days after first shot-hole condition is noticed. This checking by the farmer himself is absolutely essential to complete control.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Story 2

TRI-WEEKLY BORER WARNING SERVICE STARTS

The final phase of Operation CORN BORER designed to control the million dollar crop pest was launched today as Minnesota newspapers and radio stations began carrying tri-weekly reports of borer infestations.

Printed below is the first survey of borer conditions throughout the state.

Similar reports, prepared by the State Entomologist's office and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will appear three times a week (or daily) in the _____ until control of first-brood borers is complete.
(name of paper)

Following is the first report:

Operation CORN BORER

From Observations Made June __, 1950

AREA	AV. HEIGHT CORN (INCHES)	AV. NO. EGG MASSES PER 100 PLANTS	AV. NO. SHOT-HOLED LEAVES PER 100 PLANTS
South-east			
South-central			
South-west	(Insert material furnished by AP or UP)		
East-central			
West-central			

Start checking for egg masses when corn is 10 inches tall. Prepare to spray or dust when you find 50 or more egg masses per 100 corn plants. Begin treatment 10 days after you first find eggs in the black-head stage or four days after first short-holes appear. ALWAYS CHECK YOUR OWN FIELDS.

(more)

add 1 - reporting service

Counties included in the areas are: Southeast - Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Winona, Olmstead, Dodge, Wabasha, Goodhue and Dakota.

South-Central - Freeborn, Faribault, Martin, Steele, Waseca, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Rice, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Scott, Carver, McLeod and Renville.

Southwest - Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Cotton, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine.

East-Central - Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Meeker, Anoka, Sherburne, Stearns, Chisago, Isanti, Benton, Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs and Morrison.

West-Central - Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Swift, Pope, Stevens, Big Stone, Todd, Douglas, Grant, Traverse, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, and Clay.

The reports are compiled from daily observations by trained entomology field men. After averages are made, by area, the reports go to wire to newspapers and radio stations on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Reports are general summaries of areas. They should not be substituted for individual checks of fields by farmers.

State and University entomologists both stress the importance of every farmer making his own observations of conditions in his fields.

Control measures should be started 10 days after borers begin hatching in each farmer's fields or four days after first shot-holes appear. He cannot base his spray operations completely on either the above reports or even conditions in neighboring fields and expect to get best borer control, they warn. Start looking for egg masses when corn is 10 inches tall. When an average of 50 egg masses are found for each 100 plants, it will pay to spray or dust.

DDT and Ryania are the insecticides recommended for use against borers. The material should be put on, either as a dust or a spray, 10 days after borers begin hatching. If time of hatching is not known, start controls four days after the first "shot-hole" injury (small holes eaten in leaves by young borers) is observed.

-rr-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1950

Immediate Release

AWARDS APPROVED FOR TWO 4-H PROGRAMS

Minnesota 4-H members who are enrolled in the field crops and frozen foods programs in 1950 will have a chance to compete for handsome awards, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Awards for superior records include $300 college scholarships to the four national winners in each program. The state champion in field crops will be given an educational trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November. The state award in frozen foods is a gold wrist watch, the winner of which may compete for a sectional award of a Chicago Congress trip. County winners will receive gold-filled medals of honor. International Harvester company provides all awards.

The programs will be conducted under the direction of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Edward Haeg, Mora, and Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius, were last year's state winners in the 4-H field crops and frozen foods programs, respectively. Fifty-five county medal winners were named in field crops and 45 in frozen foods.

A-7888-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1950

Immediate Release

GOPHER BOYS' STATE SET FOR JUNE 18

About 240 boys just out of their junior year in high school are expected to attend the second annual Gopher Boys' State June 18-24 on the St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota, J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses announced today.

Purpose of Boys' State is to give actual learning experiences in how local and state governments function. The Boys' State citizens organize their own city, county and state governments. They choose their own officials in accordance with regular election procedures.

Boys' State is sponsored by the American Legion and the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

A-7889-OS

* * * * * * * *

GREAT PLAINS HORTICULTURAL MEET HERE

The Great Plains Region of the American Society for Horticultural Science will hold its annual meeting on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota August 14-16.

Horticulturists attending the sessions will be from eight states and three Canadian provinces: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, is in charge of arrangements for the event.

A-7890-JBN

University of Minnesota
University Farm News
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 15, 1950

Immediate Release

BARBERRY ERADICATION WORK UNDER WAY

State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt today asked property owners to aid in a barberry eradication program being conducted by state and federal departments of agriculture.

Small grain crops are sometimes severly damaged by a stem rust infection which spreads from barberry shrubs to wheat, oats, barley and rye in hot sticky weather.

Some stem rust infection has been found this year on barberry in southern and central Minnesota.

Field crews employed by the state department of agriculture to find and destroy harmful barberry are now operating in Crow Wing, Marshall, Olmsted, Roseau and Stearns counties. The crews will move into Pennington, Red Lake and Wadena counties later in the season.

Property owners can help in the program by reporting location of barberry shrubs to county agents. Seventy-three counties offer bounties ranging from two to ten dollars for these barberry reports.

Harmful barberry is a woody shrub with saw-tooth edged leaves and spines in groups of three below each group of leaves. The outer bark is grey with a bright yellow undercoat. Mature plants bear bunches of bright red berries in the fall.

A-7891-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June16, 1950

Special to FARMER

TIMELY TIPS (for July 1)

Spray second-crop legumes that are to be left for seed against insects. Do it before blooming starts. A swarm or two of bees in the center of each acre will also increase the seed yield. -- M. L. Armour

q * *

As pigs grow, they may crowd themselves out of the available shade. Use straw, hay or brush to make temporary shade shelters. H. G. Zavoral

* * * *

Renovate June-bearing strawberries as soon as they stop bearing. Cut old plants, weeds and straw and burn. Narrow the rows to 8-10 inches and thin out the plants. Add a complete garden fertilizer.--L. C. Snyder

* * * *

When pastures get short in hot weather, start feeding hay or silage to milk cows.--Ralph Wayne

* * * *

Shallow cultivate your farmstead shelterbreak to eliminate weed competition. Even established windbreak plantings can perish from lack of cultivation this time of year.--Marvin Smith

* * * *

Market lambs early. Prices are likely to decline this month or next.--George Wisdom

Add 1 - TIMELY TIPS

If clover or alfalfa plants show light "fired" spots on leaves, they need potash. Add 150 pounds per acre of 0-0-50 or 250 pounds of 0-9-27 per acre after the first crop is off. E. R. Duncan

* * * *

Use x2½ per cent DDT or Chlordane to control flies on cattle, if they aren't to be slaughtered within 30 days. Use Methoxyclor on those to be marketed soon.--W. E. Morris.

* * * *

Surplus pasture can be cut for hay now to feed cattle during August through October, when grass is short.--Ralph Crim

* * * *

If swine sleeping quarters are dusty, move the shade shelter to a new place.-- H. G. Zavoral.

* * * *

Carry your pitchfork over your shoulder and stick it in the ground when not in use. Don't lay it down and never throw it. Never dismount from tractors or mowers while they are in operation.--Glenn Prickett

* * * *

Chickens on range will eat more in hot weather if their feed is in the shade. Use covered feeders and an automatic waterer to insure a plentiful supply at all times--Cora Cooke

-mm-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 19 1950

To all counties

NOTE TO AGENTS: You may release this story to local papers immediately, or as soon as grasshoppers start to hatch in your county.

EARLY SPRAYING BEST FOR 'HOPPERS

Hit the grasshoppers when they hatch for best control at lower cost, County Agent _____ told local farmers today.

The young 'hoppers concentrate in hatching beds along fence rows, ditch banks, and other uncultivated areas. Young 'hoppers are easily killed by chlordane or toxaphene sprays before they grow up and spread to crop fields.

Cost of spraying the hatching beds is only about 10 per cent of what it might cost to cover infested areas after the 'hoppers grow up and scatter.

First grasshopper hatches were reported in Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Roseau, St. Louis, Carlton, Anoka, Washington and Clay counties the week ending June 17, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist.

Weed spraying equipment will handle chlordane or toxaphene 'hopper sprays, Aamodt said. Mix the sprays to apply ½ to 1 pound of actual chlordane or 1 to 1½ pounds of toxaphene per acre.

Use the lower dosages for young grasshoppers in short dense grass or in open stands of taller vegetation. The higher dosages are better for tall heavy vegetation. Killing action of the higher dosage lasts longer and may save the cost of a second treatment where the 'hopper hatch is not completed.

Chlordane or toxaphene should not be used on parts of vegetables or fruits to be eaten or marketed or on crops grown for livestock feed.

-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
June 19 1950

To all counties

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

Hogs on pasture need at least two pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of live hog. E. F. Ferrin, chief of the animal husbandry division, U. Farm, says as long as grazing is good only a light feed of protein concentrate is needed. Supplement the protein with a self-fed mineral mixture. Ferrin suggests 40 parts limestone, 40 parts bone meal, 20 parts salt.

****

If your chickens are picking at each other and are not feathering out properly, H. J. Sloan, U. Farm poultry division head, says the cause is probably over-crowding. As the chicks grow, the brooder house gets crowded and warm. Best solution is to get the restless chickens out on the range where they have more room.

****

Shallow cultivation helps young shelterbelt trees make good growth through the summer. Marvin Smith, extension forester, says the cultivation saves moisture and cuts down competition from weeds. The shelter belt should be "laid by" early in August to let the trees harden up for the winter.

****

If you follow the hill system to raise everbearing strawberries, Leon C. Snyder, U. Farm horticulturist , says mulching the space between the plants smothers out weeds and saves moisture. Sawdust, ground corn cobs, or chopped straw are all good mulches. Best time to apply the mulch is mid-July after a good rain.

****

DDT is not recommended for fly control in dairy barns, milk houses, or on milking cows. But lindane or methoxychlor sprays will do the job.

-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
June 19 1950

To all counties

FORESTERS ASK
FOR TREE SEEDS

The State Department of Conservation plans to spread tree seeds over burned-over forest areas of Minnesota again this year, County Agent _____ said today.

By collecting tree seeds and sending them by prepaid express to the General Andrews State Nursery, Willow River, Minnesota, _____ county residents can help start new forests. The Conservation Department can use seeds of broad-leafed trees, or pine cones.

Even small contributions of seeds will be appreciated, according to Marvin Smith, extension forester at University Farm.

To make sure the seeds will grow, spread them in the sun to dry before packing. Burlap sacks, feed bags or cardboard boxes are good containers for shipping.

As a general rule seeds of broad-leafed trees can be collected when the outer green covering starts to turn brown. Basswood, hackberry, green ash and hard maple seeds will be ripe for collection soon.

-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
June 19 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENT

4-H YOUTH VIE FOR
HONORS IN DAIRY
FOODS PROJECTS

Milk production hits its annual high in June - dairy month - and, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this month may set an all-time record.

Trying for a record, too, are some 1800 Minnesota 4-H members, including _____ (no.) from _____ county, who are thinking up new ways to use the abundant supply of milk. They are participating in the 1950 National 4-H Dairy Foods Demonstration program, and will vie for top honors in county as well as in state and national competition.

Under guidance of local club leaders and extension agents, the 4-H'ers work individually and in teams to show club members and other groups the latest methods of preparing tasty, nutritious dairy foods. Favorites in the summertime menus for 4-H families are ice cream, milk drinks, frozen desserts and cottage cheese dishes.

Many hours of study and practice go into perfecting a demonstration before 4-H members are ready to step on the stage - poised, confident and sure of their subject. They also must be ready to answer questions from the audience afterward.

Gold medals are presented to county winners in the program, while each state winner is given a handsome watch. A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November is in store for eight national champions.

Last year gold watches were won by Gloria Jean Kiester, Fairmont; Beulah Bucham, Alpha; and Norma Bork, Sherburn. County medals were awarded to 49 members.

The program is arranged by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work and is supervised by the Cooperative Extension Service.

-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
June 19 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

NOURISHING FOOD
IMPORTANT WHEN
WORK IS STRENUOUS

When the work in the fields and on the farm is heavy, nourishing meals are very important. Strenuous activity demands energy foods, but vitamins are also required to help the body release the energy carried by the food, says Home Agent _____ _____ (Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

Protein foods such as milk, meat, cheese, eggs and fish are extremely important, both for the vitamins and minerals they carry and also for their function of building and repair of muscles, bones, teeth, and blood. Other essential body fluids suffer if the protein part of the diet is not adequate.

Meals should be based on fruits, vegetables, meats, milk, cheese and whole grain cereals, the so-called protective foods. These foods will also take care of the calorie requirements. The highly refined starches and sugars, together with very fat meats, may be omitted, _____ says.

It is particularly important that iodized salt be used in areas such as those in Minnesota where the soil lacks iodine. Many people use a little salt in the water during summer in order to make up for the salt lost through excessive perspiration.

During periods of heavy work, the loss of water through perspiration is tremendous and must be replaced, _____ says. Ice water is not a good choice for the field worker, _____ warns, nor does it have the thirst-quenching power of water which is merely cool.

-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
June 20, 1950

Special to: WINONA
HOUSTON
OLMSTED
AND FILLMORE COUNTIES

ORCHARD EQUIPMENT DEMONSTRATION AT LA CRESCENT

Newest type orchard equipment will be displayed Monday, June 26, at the Old Hickory orchards near La Crescent, J. D. Winter, secretary, Minnesota Fruit Growers' Association, announced today.

Starting at 10 a.m. manufacturers of orchard spraying, pruning and frost-guard equipment will demonstrate the machines on the 80-acre orchards owned by George W. Nelson, La Crescent.

Visitors will have an opportunity to inspect trees which have been fertilized by spraying the leaves with nitrogen fertilizer. The spray-fertilization tests are being conducted by Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

The event is sponsored by the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, the La Crescent Valley Fruit Growers' association, and the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association.

Ladies of the La Crescent Methodist church will serve noon dinner in the church basement.

In case of heavy rain, the demonstration will be postponed for 24 hours, Winter said. Station WKTY, La Crosse, will carry announcements of any postponement.

-os-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 20, 1950

Immediate Release

SURVEY ON COOPERATIVES

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The survey, under the direction of E. Fred Koller, professor of Agricultural Economics and Travis Manning, research fellow, will determine the extent of business activities in farmer cooperatives in 1950.

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2. Changes in cooperative business in the state.
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4. Operating costs and prices paid to farmers.
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A-7892-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 20, 1950

Immediate Release

NEW DEVICE WILL SPEED POULTRY RESEARCH

Fresh-tasting spring chicken or tender young turkey from your frozen food locker is the aim of poultry storage research work in progress on the St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota.

An electrically operated temperature recorder purchased through contributions to the Greater University Fund will help H. J. Sloan, poultry division chief, and associates speed up their search for the most desirable poultry freezing and storage conditions.

The Minnesota Alumni association, which sponsors the fund, is now conducting its campaign for contributions to provide research equipment for the 1951-52 school year.

Sloan and associates are studying chemical and physical changes which affect the taste and texture of frozen poultry. The recorder, a so-called multi-point thermocouple, is on order for delivery this summer. It will be used to trace the progress of freezing temperatures through turkey and chicken carcasses subjected to various freezing and storage temperatures.

By comparing temperature changes recorded by the thermocouple with results of chemical tests, the researchers hope to determine the freezing and storage conditions which produce the least change in taste and texture of cold-storage poultry.

A-7893-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 20, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS KEEP TRACTORS IN CONDITION

Four-H club members are frequently saluted for the job they do in food production, but they are seldom given credit for helping to keep tractors in working order on their own farms.

Yet keeping the nation's fleet of three and a half million farm tractors operating efficiently is one of the important jobs in which 4-H club members have a hand, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Through the 4-H tractor maintenance program last year nearly 2,000 4-H'ers in Minnesota and 130,000 in the nation were trained to know their tractors, care for them and operate them efficiently.

Club leaders and selected older members receive special training in tractor care and operation at one of the three tractor schools held each year at University Farm, Morris and Crookston. In addition, some counties hold tractor clinics for 4-H club members.

Through demonstrations, members who attend the tractor schools pass on what they learn to others in the club, who in turn put the information into use on their home tractors. Through this process of training, club members not only learn the value of efficient tractor operation but also develop the qualities of leadership, helpfulness, initiative and thrift, Harkness said.

As incentives for outstanding records of achievement in the tractor maintenance program, merit medals, trips to the Chicago 4-H Club Congress and college scholarships are offered on county, state and national levels, respectively, by Standard Oil Company, Indiana.

Last year's state winner in Minnesota was John Carroll Olson, Stacy. Two hundred club members in Minnesota received county medals of honor.

A-7894-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 20, 1950

Immediate Release

EDITORS NOTE: This is the last of a series of articles on corn borer control for 1950.

WATCH CORN CLOSELY, BE READY TO SPRAY

"Be ready to start spraying 10 to 12 days after you find the first eggs hatched in your own fields, or 4 days after plants first show shot-hole injury."

That was the last-minute advice from Associate State Entomologist A. W. Buzicky as millions of corn borer moths began flying in the Minnesota corn belt. Given warm weather, moth emergence should be more than 50 per cent complete by the week of June 26.

Buzicky urged farmers to check fields every 2-3 days for egg mass numbers and stage of development. Where 50 masses are found for each 100 plants, it will pay to spray. First egg masses were found on corn June 15-18 in southern Minnesota. Peak of egg laying will probably come during the first week in July.

Fresh egg masses are milky white and about the size of a match head. After 4 to 6 days, they develop black spots and hatch within 24 hours.

Farmers should spray 10 to 12 days after the first eggs start hatching, if they have 50 or more egg masses per 100 stalks. Every plant showing shot-hole injury caused by young corn borers should be counted as having one egg mass.

Control cannot be delayed. If it is, the developing borers will work their way too deep into the leaf whorl and axils for insecticide to reach them.

If farmers miss the first hatching, they can check for early leaf feeding injury. Poison should be applied 4 days after this first "shot-hole" injury (small holes eaten in curled leaves by young borers) is found.

Where both checks are missed, application should be started immediately when 50 per cent of the plants first show leaf feeding injury.

A 25 per cent DDT emulsion, applied at the rate of 3 quarts per acre, should be used in low-gallonage sprayers on corn that will not be used for silage or fodder. In high-gallonage machines, either a 50 per cent DDT wettable powder at the rate of 3 pounds per acre or the DDT emulsion is recommended.

Use ryania on corn to be fed livestock as fodder. For spraying, use a 100 per cent powder at 6 pounds per acre in at least 35 gallons per acre. For dusting, use a 40 per cent powder. Put on 40 pounds of the commercial mixture per acre.

In applying DDT dust with ground equipment, use 40 pounds of a 5 per cent commercially mixed powder.

Silage corn should not be sprayed. Borers cause little loss in feeding value and there is a danger of contamination from treating.

A-7896-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1950

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For Release:
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24
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HARDY ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR MINNESOTA

Multiflora roses, publicized widely for "living fences" on the farm, are not reliably hardy for use as hedges in Minnesota, R. A. Phillips, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, said today (June 24).

Phillips spoke on rose hedges and fences at the tenth annual Rose Growers' Day at University Farm.

The multiflora rose has been used successfully in many places as "living fences" on farms to replace other fences, but in Minnesota it has not grown successfully because it kills back, according to the horticulturist.

For rose hedges in this state Phillips recommended hardy types such as rugosa roses and rugosa hybrids, the yellow hugonis roses, some of the new polyantha types and Pink Rocket and Red Rocket, developed at the University of Minnesota.

A tour this afternoon included visits to the Municipal Rose Garden, Lake Harriet, and to the rose gardens of B. H. Ridder, 1033 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul; Richard S. Wilcox, 1917 Pinehurst Avenue, St. Paul; Stanley D. Lund, 5328 Brookview Avenue, Minneapolis; R. A. Phillips, 5401 Woodlawn Boulevard, Minneapolis; T. R. Foley, Jr., 5408 Park Avenue, Minneapolis; and Albert I. Nelson, 5404 Park Avenue, Minneapolis.

A-7897-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1950

Immediate Release

NEW COUNTY AGENTS ANNOUNCED

Appointments of agricultural and home agents to vacancies in Minnesota counties were announced today by Paul E. Miller, director, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Newly appointed county agents are Harold E. Rosendahl, from Warren, Minnesota, for Norman county and Kermit J. Stenerson, from Georgeville, Minnesota, agent for Becker county. Rosendahl begins work in Norman county June 26, replacing Oswald A. Daellenbach who is resigning to go into business.

Stenerson takes up his duties in Becker county July 1. Bertrum H. Johnson, present Becker county agent, is accepting a position with the Crop Insurance section, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

New home agents include Mrs. Verna J. Erickson, Becker county; Shirley Floyd, Jackson county; Marion Larson, McLeod county; Ruth Gustavson, East Otter Tail county, and Helen Hoeger, Wright county.

Raymond M. Mittness, from Benton, Minnesota, was appointed assistant county agent for West Polk county. Mittness begins work June 23.

A-7898-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1950

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA STRAWBERRY WEEK PROCLAIMED

The week of June 26 has been proclaimed by Governor Luther W. Youngdahl as Minnesota Strawberry Week.

This is the second year a special week has been designated to call attention to the value of the strawberry industry in this state, according to officials of the Minnesota Berry Growers' council.

The proclamation points out that Minnesota strawberries are noted for high quality, are "one of the most important commercial and home fruit crops in all parts of the state," as well as "one of the most delicious and healthful fruits grown by Minnesota farmers and gardeners."

Though Minnesota berries are coming to market later than usual this year, a large crop is expected, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

A-7899-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1950

Immediate Release

CORN MOTHS FLYING

More and more corn borer moths were flying in Minnesota corn fields today as the State Entomologist's office prepared its first tri-weekly infestation report for state farmers.

Latest tabulations, based on farmer "minutemen" observations, show the heaviest emergence and tallest corn in the southeast and south-central sections of the state.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, estimated at least 25 per cent of the moths in south-central Minnesota had emerged and were beginning flights over fields of corn averaging 10 or more inches in height.

Slightly more moths were flying in southeast Minnesota, with the corn there averaging 3 or 4 inches taller. Some egg masses have been found.

Emergence was lower in central and southwest districts, but a high percentage of borers were in the pupae stage of transformation.

The warning reports, the first of which Buzicky expected to have to newspapers and radio stations Friday (today), will be released three times weekly to inform farmers of infestation developments.

Tabulated from entomology field men and farmer-spotter observations, the reports are to be used as an aid only.

Buzicky emphasized that farmers must check their own fields for egg masses and be prepared to apply insecticides 10 to 12 days after the first eggs hatch in their fields if they are to get best control.

A-7900-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 22, 1950

Immediate Release

WEED CONTROL COUNCILS FORMED FOR CITY AREAS

Permanent councils of state, county and city weed and seed control officials will conduct long-rahge weed clean-up campaigns in metropolitan areas of Minnesota, beginning this year, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, reported today.

The councils will plan annual community-wide action to clean up ragweed, marijuana, leafy spurge and other noxious weeds.

The weed control drive now underway in the twin city metropolitan area is being conducted by a council formed recently at a meeting in the State Entomologist's office, University Farm.

Sig Bjerken, state weed inspection supervisor, heads the twin city area council. Other members are: B. A. Abeln, Minneapolis, state district weed and seed inspector; Martin Larkin, Hopkins, Hennepin county weed and seed inspector; Carl Bucher, New Brighton, Ramsey county weed and seed inspector; Ted Kosio, St. Paul, city weed and seed inspector; Hjalmar Lodmill, Minneapolis, city weed and seed inspector; and S. W. Kelley, Bloomington, city weed and seed inspector.

A similar weed council has been formed at Duluth. Virginia and Hibbing are expected to have weed councils formed by June 23.

Aamodt said he will ask mayors of metropolitan municipalities to proclain July and August as "Ragweed Control" months. "I am convinced that an intensive community-wide control program carried on for several successive years can reduce ragweed pollen in the air and bring relief to hay fever sufferers," Aamodt said.

Ragweed can be readily killed with 2,4-D if spraying is done during June and July, according to Bjerken. The selective action of 2,4-D kills ragweed but allows grasses to grow and maintain a soil cover.

A-7901-OS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 23 1950

SPECIAL

To all counties

NOTE TO AGENTS: Here is the first of the weekly state-wide corn borer reports. Use it to add background information to your county release. The latest state-wide infestation figures are in May 26 daily papers.

BORER MOTHS FLYING

Corn in the south-east and south-central sections of the state is tall enough to attract moths. That in the other parts of the Minnesota corn belt will be high enough by about June 26 - 27.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, says farmers should definitely begin checking fields for egg masses and be ready to spray within 10 days after the first eggs hatch in their fields.

The bulk of moths are emerging in all corn counties. Heavy flights are beginning in southern Minnesota. Farmers over the rest of the state can expect peak flights by mid-week (June 28-29).

Buzicky predicts the earliest need for spraying will probably be late this week (June 30) in southern Minnesota.

He recommends that farmers get sprays and dusts on hand now so that they will be ready to start controls as soon as conditions are right in their fields. The long July 4th weekend ahead may delay insecticide deliveries, so get materials on hand.

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 29 1950

TO: Agricultural Agents
Home Agents
4-H Club Agents

Have you been scratching your head about what to do in regard to your farm and home safety program? Has it been hard for you to sink your teeth into something definite?

We hope that the enclosed safety packet will give you a start, at least, in promoting farm safety. Don't let the size of the packet scare you away though. Actually it isn't as big as it looks because it contains material for the entire year. Thus there is only one radio short for each week and about two or three news stories for each month.

It will be worth your time to go over the packet and even place dates on some of the material so that your secretary can automatically supply newspapers and radio stations from time to time.

Incidentally many of the radio stations have been asking us for safety material. We have told them that much of the material will be supplied by you, so will you be especially sure to keep them in mind?

Glenn Prickett
Glenn Prickett
Extension Farm
Safety Specialist

Harold B. Swanson
Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

HBS:RE
Enc.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 23 1950

Attn: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY

By L. C. Snyder,
O. C. Turnquist
Extension Horticulturists

Fruits

1. Remove watersprouts and suckers from your fruit tree now. Letting them grow robs the rest of the tree of needed water and minerals.
2. Mulch your everbearing strawberries after the first good rain. Use ground corn cobs, sawdust, finely chopped straw or lawn clippings. The mulch keeps the ground cool, conserves moisture and keeps the berries clean.
3. Keep the soil worked around young fruit trees. They need all the moisture they can get and cannot stand grass and weed competition. Then, too, keeping the area around the tree clean and free of weeds and grass lessens the loss from mice that build their nests in dry grass in the fall.
4. It is best to play safe and dust or spray young apple and pear trees with DDT to kill the buffalo tree hopper. They lay their eggs on the branches of these trees late this month and next. They will be especially troublesome if you have alfalfa or clover growing nearby.
5. Renovation of the June-bearing strawberry patch should be completed as soon after havest as possible. Cut off and remove all foliage. Rake out the straw used for mulch. Removal of the old strawberry leaves and mulch eliminates many insect and disease pests. Narrow the rows to about 8 inches using a plow, cultivator or hoe. Hand hoe this narrow band of plants to remove weeds and old plants. Fertilize along the sidesof the rows using 1 pound of a high nitrogen fertilizer for each 25 feet of row.
6. Suckers should not be allowed to grow up between your raspberry rows. Remove these by cultivation or with a hoe. Do not let the rows get wider than about a foot at the base.

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.

Ornamentals

1. During hot weather, set your lawn mower as high as possible. Two inches is about right. Water the lawn by soaking it thoroughly about once a week. Light, daily sprinklings are harmful since they bring the roots to the surface where the heat injures them.

2. Keep all perennials staked that are apt to flop over or break off. This group includes delphinium and dahlias. Even tuberous begonias are best if tied to stakes. Use specially prepared "twist 'ems" or soft strips of cloth to tie the plants to the stakes.

3. As soon as the flowers have faded, cut delphinium stalks clear back to the ground. By thus preventing seed formation you conserve the strength of the plant and make it less subject to winter injury. Another crop of flowers this fall is also insured.

4. July is the best month for dividing iris. If your iris clumps are crowded or the blooms poor, they probably need dividing. Select a site in good sunlight and enrich the soil by working in compost and about 2 pounds of a complete garden fertilizer per 100 square feet. Carefully lift the iris plants and divide the clumps using a sharp knife. Discard any diseased portions. Cut back the foliage about half way and plant so the fleshy stem portion is just covered with soil. Water to settle the soil around the roots.

5. Crabgrass is again making its appearance and you will be getting questions regarding its control. Numerous chemical methods have been tested but the ideal chemical remains to be found. The organic mercury sprays containing PMAS offer some promise. Success with this chemical depends on thorough application that covers all of the crabgrass leaves with a fine mist spray and repeated applications at 10-day intervals starting early in July. Potassium cyanate can be used to kill crabgrass but under certain conditions it also burns the bluegrass. Injury to the bluegrass appears to be temporary, however. Some of the oil sprays are being tested and give promising results.

6. A summer mulch in your flower border will prove beneficial to most flowers. It will prove especially helpful to pansies, lilies and hybrid tea roses. Use ground corn cobs, peat moss, lawn clippings, sawdust or finely chopped straw.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 23, 1950

SPECIAL

Pictures & Stories To:
Mpls. Tribune
Pioneer Press
Owatonna Photo News
The Farmer
Stock + Dairy Farmer

NEW FORESTRY SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED

A new scholarship to aid outstanding forestry students interested in a career in the furniture industry was recently established in the School of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

F. H. Kaufert, Forestry school director, accepts a check for the establishment of the scholarship from R. L. Teslow, Minneapolis. Teslow is president of the Minnesota Furniture Salesmen's Club which established the scholarship. Looking on are J. Cammins, Minneapolis, vice president of the furniture salesmen's club (left) and A. K. Kemp, University of Minnesota wood technology-furniture instructor. (right).

First award of the new scholarship went to Elbert D. Seaquist, St. Louis Park. Future scholarships will be awarded once a year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 26, 1950

To all counties
Filler for your colum

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

Sell February and March-hatched chicks at 3 to 3½ pounds to take advantage of the early season market. Your feed dollars will go farther if you can send the chicks to town at 10 to 12 weeks of age. After 12 weeks it takes more feed for each pound of gain.

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If your pastures taper off, increase supplemental feeding for dairy cows. U. Farm Extension Dairyman Ralph Wayne says letting cows get too thin because of poor pasture, means lower milk production and more feed later on to bring them back. Keep the cows' water tank full too in hot weather.

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July is when signs of stomach worm damage usually show up in the lamb flock. Thin, unthrifty appearance and harsh looking fleece are the signs. Extension animal husbandman W. E. Morris recommends a copper sulphate-nicotine sulphate drench. Mix four ounces of bluestone (copper sulphate) with enough water to make three gallon of solution. Add 1 ounce of nicotine sulphate for each gallon of copper sulphate solution. Dose is 1 ounce for lambs up to 60 pounds.

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Don't save soil in your tractor air cleaner. A dirt-clogged air cleaner cuts down power, steps up fuel consumption. Most manufacturers recommend changing the oil bath in the cleaner every 10-hour day. Air leaks between the air cleaner and the carburetor, or in the intake manifold will also upset the carburetor mixture and let dirt into the motor.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 26 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

PLAN COOL MEALS
AROUND JULY'S
PLENTIFUL FOODS

If hot weather is shortening the time you want to spend in the kitchen, take a cue from the list of foods the U. S. Department of Agriculture says will be most plentiful in July and convert them into cold dishes for summer meals. Home Agent _____ _____ gave that advice today to _____ county homemakers.

The list of plentiful vegetables for July is full of ideas for summer meals. July plentifuls will include snap beans, beets, lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, onions, Irish potatoes, cabbage and fresh corn.

Drawing on the abundant foods, July meals can feature carrot salads, potato salad with onion, cabbage slaw and tomato and lettuce salads. Corn on the cob will be a special taste treat served indoors or roasted over an open fire outside.

Many _____ county backyard gardens will furnish a variety of vegetables in July. Instead of wasting any garden surplus, plan to can or freeze it, urges _____ _____.

For dessert, watermelon is a good choice, since the Department of Agriculture reports that it will be generally plentiful in July. Luscious homegrown strawberrie and raspberries will also be abundant.

Again next month the Department says you can count on ample supplies of milk an milk products, including cheese. Chicken supplies will also be heavy. They include hens from Midwest flocks and broilers and fryers. Heavy egg production will assure large supplies of eggs in July.

Peanut butter, fish and rice complete the plentiful list for July.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 26 1950

To all counties

HOG LICE, MANGE
CAN CUT PIG GAINS

Keep your hogs comfortable to keep them gaining in hot weather.

That is this week's tip to local farmers from County Agent _____.

Lice and mange are two summer pests that irritate hogs. Severe infestations can make animals unthrifty or cause down grading at the market, according to W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman.

One treatment with lindane or chlordane sprays usually clears up mange. Here are Extension Entomologist H. L. Parten's recommendations for a good "one shot" treatment.

1. Crowd hogs in close quarters.

2. Cover each animal thoroughly with spray, including the face and inside the ears.

3. Use 1½ pounds of 25 per cent wettable lindane in 100 gallons of water. Follow manufacturers' directions for mixing chlordane spray for mange.

To get rid of hog lice, spray animals thoroughly with 2½ per cent DDT suspension. Mix 1 pound of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder in 2½ gallons of water.

Lindane spray made by mixing 1 pound of the chemical in 100 gallons of water will also kill lice. Or use chlordane or toxaphene according to directions on the package.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 26 1950

To all counties

COUNTY YOUTH JOIN
4-H SAFETY AND
HEALTH PROGRAMS

Safety and health are included among the activities of most _____ county 4-H club members, according to 4-H Club Agent _____ _____.

Throughout the nation, conservation of human resources, a primary objective of 4-H club work, is being achieved by 4-H'ers sharing in the responsibility for improving individual, family and community health and safeguarding lives against accident.

In this county and elsewhere in Minnesota rural boys and girls are joining in the campaign by enrolling in the 1950 National 4-H safety and health programs. Both programs offer special awards for superior records to individual members and groups.

In the 4-H safety program, sterling silver medals are provided for five winning members in each county. The county reporting the most outstanding 4-H safety progra this year will receive a plaque of merit, appropriately embossed. The state champio will get an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November. From among state champions eight national winners will be selected who will be awarded college scholarships.

In the 4-H health activity, attractive two-color certificates symbolizing healt will be given to a maximum of four clubs in each county conducting the best health improvement program. In addition, cash awards to be used for health education will be awarded to the 10 4-H clubs in the state which carry on the best programs.

The member making the greatest progress in health improvement in the state will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress. National wards include a U. S. savings bond and a blue ribbon to each member of the Blue Award group. The bond is to be used to start a fund for protecting and maintaining personal healt

Complete information about these programs may be obtained at the county extension office.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 26, 1950

To all counties

TIPS OFFERED
FOR HEAT ILLS

"High temperatures and the rush of summer farm work makes it easy to be overcome by several forms of heat illness," Glenn Prickett, University Farm extension safety specialist, cautioned this week.

Sunstroke follows prolonged exposure to the sun; heatstroke is from excessive heat with or without exposure to the sun. The effects are the same and either may be fatal.

The symptoms are hot and dry skin, face red and flushed, breathing hard and loud, pupils enlarged and unconsciousness may follow in severe cases.

Prevention is the best cure, but you should be prepared if heat illness does strike. Prickett and County Agent _____ pass along these first aid tips suggested by the National Safety Council for sunstroke or heatstroke:

1. Move to a cool shady place, strip to the underclothes, lay on back with head and shoulders raised.

2. Apply ice or cold wet cloths to head, cool the body gradually with a cool bath or with a hose or wet the clothes and rub limbs toward the heart.

3. After treating for several minutes, stop and observe patient. If skin becomes hot again, resume treatment.

4. If conscious, give cool drinks, not ice cold. Do not give stimulants.

5. Get the patient to a doctor or a hospital as soon as possible. Continue treatment in the ambulance.

With heat exhaustion, the patient's skin is cold and clammy. A simple rule may serve as a guide and avoid treatment confusion. Briefly, it is this: <u>If the patient is cold, make him warm: if he is hot, make him cool.</u>

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1950

Immediate Release

1800 4-H'ERS IN DAIRY FOODS PROGRAM

Some 1800 Minnesota 4-H members are looking for new ways of using the abundant supply of milk being produced in the state this summer.

They are the 4-H'ers participating in the 1950 National 4-H Dairy Foods Demonstration program who will vie for top honors in county, state and national competition, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Under the guidance of local club leaders and extension agents, the 4-H'ers work individually and in teams, demonstrating to club members and other groups the latest methods of preparing tasty, nutritious dairy foods. Favorites in their summertime menus are ice cream, milk drinks, frozen desserts and cottage cheese dishes.

One of the benefits of the program, home agents say, is that girls and boys learn the importance of dairy foods and how to use them in a variety of ways in the diet.

Awards for outstanding performance in dairy foods demonstrations are provided by the Carnation company, sponsors of the program. Gold medals are presented to county winners, while each state winner is given a watch. A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November is in store for eight national champions.

Three Minnesota girls won gold watches last year: Gloria Jean Kiester, Fairmont, Beulah Buchan, Alpha, and Norma Bork, Sherburn, all from Martin county. Forty-nine club members received county medals.

The program is arranged by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work and supervised by the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-7902-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1950

Immediate Release

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SET AT U.

A three-day dairy products institute will be held on the St. Paul campus, University of Minnesota, September 19-21, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today (June 27).

The institute is designed to bring Minnesota creamery operators, managers, and others interested in milk production and processing up to date on latest technical and legal developments in the dairy industry.

Nationally known leaders in every phase of dairying are scheduled to talk and lead discussions, according to W. B. Combs, dairy husbandry professor in charge of program arrangements.

The short course includes sections on butter and ice cream, September 19; cheese, dry milk and market milk, September 20. A dairy industry fieldmen's conference will be held September 21.

The dairy products institute, started in 1947 as an annual short course, was temporarily replaced last year by a milk and cream grading school.

A-7903-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1950

Immediate Release

BORER CONTROLS TO START NEXT WEEK

Farmers throughout the Minnesota corn belt will begin waging war against the European corn borer next week, the State Entomologist's office predicted today.

Control measures will be continued into at least the second week of July.

In a bulletin issued today, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, estimated borer developments are now only 3 or 4 days behind last year.

About half the moths have emerged in southern areas of the state. They are flying in corn well above the minimum height needed to attract them for egg laying.

Only continued cool weather could delay emergence of moths over the state. Strong winds and cool nights may suppress egg laying somewhat, although weather conditions so far have not reduced the intensity of egg laying.

Buzicky strongly recommends farmers check fields every 2 or 3 days and get machinery and insecticide supplies ready. Delayed treatment will increase the possibilities of poor results.

Latest reports from farmer "minutemen" and entomology field observers indicate many advanced fields will have a sufficient high egg count to justify spraying late this week. Some canning companies are already starting controls in sweet corn.

Two treatments may be required on advanced field corn, the bulletin stated.

A-7904-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 27, 1950

Immediate Release

ROSEMOUNT EXPERIMENT STATION TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE

The University of Minnesota's branch experiment station at Rosemount will hold its first visitor's day Wednesday, July 12, T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations announced today.

Directed by Station Superintendent A. C. Heine, the open house program at Rosemount will get under way at 1 p.m.

Research work at Rosemount includes animal husbandry, poultry, dairy, agricultural engineering, forestry, plant pathology, agronomy and soils. Experiment station personnel will be on hand to explain and discuss the various projects with visitors.

The newest of eight branch agricultural experiment stations, Rosemount was acquired by the University in 1947.

A-7905-OS

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FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE DELEGATES TO VISIT MINNESOTA

Angela Stops, 19-year-old Farm Youth Exchange delegate from Leicester, England, arrived in St. Paul Friday (June 23) for a month's visit on Minnesota farms.

A member of a Young Farmers' club in England, Miss Stops will study rural community life and rural youth organizations while living with farm families in Winona, Blue Earth, Wilkin, and North St. Louis counties. She is now visiting the Homer Goss farm, Lewiston.

Riitta-Liisa Honkanen, Finland's Farm Youth Exchange delegate to America, is expected to arrive in St. Paul July 5. Miss Honkanen will be in Minnesota three months.

The International Farm Youth Exchange, sponsored primarily in Minnesota by Rural Youth groups throughout the state and the state 4-H Federation, is designed as an educational opportunity for exchange of ideas on rural youth activities and organizations.

Donald J. Sederstrom, Litchfield, Minnesota's Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Europe, is now in Sweden.

A-7906-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 28, 1950

SPECIAL

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SET AT U.

A three-day dairy products institute will be held at the University of Minnesota, September 19-21.

The institute is designed to bring Minnesota creamery operators, managers, and others interested in milk production and processing up to date on latest technical and legal developments in the dairy industry.

Some 25 leaders in every phase of dairying are scheduled to talk and lead discussions, according to W. B. Combs, dairy husbandry professor in charge of program arrangements.

The short course, which will meet on the University of Minnesota Farm Campus, includes sections on butter and ice cream, Sept. 19; cheese, dry milk and market milk, Sept. 20. A dairy fieldmen's conference will be held Sept. 21.

The butter section includes a round table discussion "What's wrong with the butter industry?" participated in by dairy industry spokesmen, state and federal department of agriculture officials, and University dairy specialists.

Samples of ice cream submitted by manufacturers will be analyzed for fat, total solids, and bacterial content in connection with ice cream section of the institute.

Other sections of the course will cover current developments in the cheese industry and problems of dry milk manufacture and use.

Attendance at the course is not limited. For registration information write W. B. Combs, Dairy Division, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

-os-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
June 28, 1950

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Hay for silage should be chopped into one-fourth to one-third inch pieces.

* * * * * * *

It's cheaper to kill grasshoppers shortly after they've hatched instead of waiting until they have grown and spread out over the fields.

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Hay that lies in a swath too long loses its leaves and color. Cut only the amount of hay that can be handled quickly and efficiently.

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Correct part number helps when ordering machinery repairs. You can take it from the part itself or from the parts list in the operators' manual.

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When brucellosis infected cattle are removed from a building, the building must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

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Three tons of U. S. No. 1 hay has as much actual feeding value as four tons of U. S. No. 3.

* * * * * * *

Cream separators flushed with hot water just before using will separate more cream than when cold.

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Nails and bolts sticking out in the truck box can damage a lot of meat and many hides when cattle are being shipped to market.

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Homemaking Shorts

Cook eggs and egg dishes at low or moderate heat. High heat toughens the protein. The same holds true for cheese.

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When light bulbs become dark from use, discard them because the blackened bulb is absorbing about 40 or 50 per cent of the light being paid for.

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Keep light bulbs dusted. Dust will absorb light.

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Don't let your phlox go to seed, warn University Farm extension horticulturists. The seedlings will take over and crowd out the choice varieties.

* * * * * * *

Thin your carrots and beets so they stand about 2 inches apart in the row. Use the young beets for beet greens.

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Eggs left for four days in a warm room lose as much freshness as eggs kept in a refrigerator for several weeks, according to University Farm poultry specialists.

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Apple or canned pineapple slices make good flavor combinations with gingerbread.

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Pasteurization will protect your milk supply and will not change the flavor of milk, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

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Homogenized milk is milk in which butterfat has been mechanically broken up and dispersed evenly throughout the milk.

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For best-quality frozen peas, pick peas when they are young and tender and get them into the freezer as soon as possible. Scalding is necessary for good flavor and keeping quality.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1950

Immediate Release

H. MACY PROMOTED

Dr. Harold Macy has been promoted to Director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station effective July 1, J. L. Morrill, president of the University, announced today.

Dr. Macy has been associate director of the experiment station for the past four years and before that was a leading dairy scientist in the University's dairy division.

Dr. Macy will assume increased responsibilities beyond those which he discharged as associate director, according to Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University's Department of Agriculture.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station conducts research in many fields of vital interest to Minnesota farmers. These range from the development of better breeds of livestock and improved crop varieties to better diets for children.

The director's job is to "tie" all these projects together and see that all are running smoothly. Dr. Macy's promotion to the position comes in recognition of his outstanding work in the station.

A native of New York State, Dr. Macy was graduated from Cornell University and later was granted his Ph.D. degree from Iowa State College.

He joined the staff of the University of Minnesota in 1919. As a prominent dairy bacteriologist, he played a leading role in maintaining the quality of Minnesota dairy products. His work with butter helped pave the way for Minnesota's enviable reputation as one of the nation's leading producers of high quality butter. More recently his work has helped develop new uses for Minnesota dairy products.

During World War II, Dr. Macy served in the U.S. Army as a member of the staff of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary force. Immediately after D-Day he supervised the transfer of medical supplies and sanitation facilities. Later he worked with the French government in controlling critical ep demics.

For this service Dr. Macy received two high awards from the French government. He was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and of the Order of Public Health.

Dr. Macy has many publications to his credit and has also been honored by election to numerous honorary and scientific societies. He has served as president of the Minnesota Chapter of Sigma Xi and president of Gamma Sigma Delta honor society of agriculture. In addition, he serves on many national committees concerned with agricultural research.

A-7907-HS

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

BRANCH STATION VISITOR DAYS SET

Visitor days will be held at all University of Minnesota branch agricultural experiment stations and at the University's Rosemount Research Center during July and August, T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations, announced today.

A southwest Minnesota grain trial inspection day is set for Monday, July 10, near Worthington.

Visitor days are scheduled for the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, July 11; Rosemount Research Center, July 12; West Central Experiment Station, Morris, July 19; North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, July 27; northern Minnesota near Williams, July 28; Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, August 8; and Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, August 12.

Visitors will have the opportunity to inspect experimental plots and research projects and ask station and University of Minnesota staff members about problems of the area.

A-7908-OS

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POTATO GROWERS ROUND-UP AT BAUDETTE

A three-day "Round-up" for Minnesota potato growers will be held at Baudette, July 20, 21, and 22.

Lake of the Woods County Agent Royal Anderson and O. C. Turnquist, University Farm extension horticulturist, will conduct southern Minnesota potato growers on tours of seed potato farms in the area. Lake of the Woods county is one of the best sources of high-quality certified potato seed in Minnesota and the United States. It is one of a few such areas quarantined against seed stock grown outside the county.

The educational program is designed to show how potato varieties are doing this summer. Growers may contract for next year's seed supply.

A-7909-OS

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

CUCUMBER BEETLES THREAT TO VINE CROPS

Striped and spotted cucumber beetles are injuring vine crops in many gardens in the state, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, said today. He warned that unless steps are taken to control them immediately, they will do serious damage to early growth of plants.

Adult cucumber beetles feed on the foliage of cucumbers, muskmelon and squash, and to a lesser extent on watermelons and pumpkins. As the plant develops its first leaves they feed on this young foliage and kill the plant, Dr. Granovsky explained. They also deposit eggs in the soil close to the plants on which they feed. When the larvae hatch they begin to feed on the roots, with the result that double damage is done to the plant.

To control cucumber beetles, dust lightly with methoxychlor, commonly known as marlate, Dr. Granovsky advised. A 5 per cent DDT dust can be used, though DDT is injurious to some varieties of squash, especially if used in spray form.

A-7910-JBN

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

4-H ENROLLMENT AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Minnesota 4-H club enrollment has reached an all-time record high of 50,421, Paul E. Miller, director, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, announced today.

County enrollment figures for May, the basis for the report, are still incomplete, but State 4-H Leader Leonard Harkness reports that returns so far add up to the new record, Miller said.

Thirty-six counties topped enrollment quotas, set least July by a committee of county extension agents, to push the 1950 membership over the previous record of 50,192 reached in 1948.

The 1950 state 4-H membership represents about 28 per cent of all farm youths in the 10 to 20 age group, based on 1940 census figures.

County membership ranges from 95 in Cook county to 1,551 in North St. Louis county. Wilkin county recorded the greatest percentage increase over last year, climbing from 325 to 558 for a 72 per cent membership gain.

Looking back over past enrollment records, Harkness remarked that, except for the war years, Minnesota 4-H membership has been close to 50,000 for the last decade. Enrollment was 49,000 in 1940. During World War II membership dropped to 42,000, but climbed back to just under 50,000 in 1949.

Membership for 1912, the first year of 4-H activity in Minnesota, was 200. All of those pioneer 4-H members were enrolled in the corn project.

This year, more than 50,000 members can choose 4-H activities from more than 30 major projects in home economics, livestock and crops, farm mechanics, soil conservation, home beautification, safety and health.

A-7911-OS

University Farm News
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Immediate Release

TEN SHORT COURSES SCHEDULED

Ten short courses and conferences have been scheduled for the next three months on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

On the calendar for July is the conference of vocational agriculture teachers July 10-14. The state conference of high school home economics teachers has been set for August 28-September 1.

Other short courses and special meetings include: Poultry Breeders' short course, August 10-11; Farmstead Electric Wiring short course, August 28-September 1; American Country Life association, September 5-7; Farm Bureau Women's short course, September 13-15; Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing short course, September 11-16; Dairy Products Institute, September 19-21; Dairy Fieldmen's Day, September 21; and Swine Feeders' Day, September 22.

A-7912-JBN

News Bureau
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Attn.: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR JULY

By L. C. Snyder
O. C. Turnquist
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. Thin your carrots, beets, and onions if you have not already done so.
2. Keep your vegetables dusted or sprayed for pest control. DDT is one of the best all-purpose insecticides we have. To avoid possible poisonous residues, however, be sure not to apply it after cabbage heads start forming, or - in the case of cauliflower, broccoli, or Brussel's sprouts - near harvest time.
3. When your sweet corn reaches 9 - 10 inches normal height, start spraying or dusting with DDT for corn borer control.
4. Stop harvesting your asparagus in order to allow sufficient top growth to store up food for next year's crop.
5. Snap beans and early maturing varieties of sweet corn like Golden Rocket or Golden Midget can still be planted early this month. They will extend the season for fresh corn and beans.
6. Harvest your vegetables young. Don't let them grow too old. Harvest broccoli before the blossom buds open. Use summer squash while still small and tender. Snap beans should be harvested before the pods fill out too much.
7. A summer mulch can be used around your tomato plants and between your rows of other vegetables. Use clean straw, ground corn cobs, lawn clippings, etc. This mulch serves to control weeds, conserve moisture, keep the ground cool and fruits clean. Apply the mulch only after a good rain any time after the vegetables have a good start.
8. To get good quality cauliflower with white heads, tie the leaves up over the heads with colored string. Use a different color each day you tie some. This will facilitate harvesting those that were tied first if a record is kept of the color of string used on the various days the tying was done.

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

University Farm News
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special to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS

Stawberries should be renovated now. Cut the plants to the ground. Rake off leaves and mulch and burn or compost. Narrow rows to 6 inches. Thin plants and apply a side dressing--L. C. Snyder

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Putting poultry feed hoppers under shade or in corn fields will encourage mash consumption and hasten development of pullets-- H. J. Sloan

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See that dairy cows get plenty of water, expecially in hot weather. If pastures taper off, increase the supplement feeding of hay, silage or grain. -- Ralph Wayne

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Box elder bugs will injure box elder tree leaves. Control them by spraying or painting areas where they congregate with a 2 per cent solution of chlordane. - - Marvin Smith

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Remove hay and feed, and cover mangers, troughs, watering cups and milking equipment before spraying the inside of barns for fly control.- - H. L. Parten

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Sufficient shade a few weeks ago may not be enough now for growing pigs. Keep the dust down in the shade area by pouring a little crank case oil on the dusty ground. - - H. G. Zavoral

add 1 - TIPS

Finish your last shelterbelt cultivation by about Aug. 1. Trees need time to "harden-up" for winter. And weeds sprouting in August won't have time to mature, anyway. -- Parker Anderson

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Poor growing alfalfa can be given a boost with phosphate or phosphate-potash. Put on 300 pounds of 0-20-0 or 0-20-10 as a topdressing after the second cutting is off.--E. R. Duncan

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Have prairie hay or straw available for cattle to eat when they are first turned on sweet clover pasture. It will help prevent scouring.--W. E. Morris

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Let malting barley ripen in the field until the stalks are completely yellow and the kernals hard. Then combine it direct, rather than from the swath. It will be better quality.--Ralph Crim

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Keep cattle off sudan for a few days after a rain which follows a dry spell. The young shoots contain a lot of poisonous prussic acid.--A. L. Harvey

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News Bureau
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SPECIAL

To all counties

Note to Agent: This is the second of the background stories on corn borer infestations in Minnesota. Use it to fill out your county story of July 5-6.

BE READY WITH BORER CONTROLS

Most of the Minnesota corn belt is now in a critical period of peak corn borer infestation.

Egg mass counts have soared far above the average needed to make control measures pay, with reports in some fields going as high as 1000 egg masses per 100 stalks

Young borers are now hatched in fields all over the state. "Shot hole" damage to corn leaves is becoming common.

Cool weather has reduced moth activities somewhat, although huge flights are underway whenever a calm, warm night occurs.

Tallest corn over the state has been ready for treatment for the past few days. Entomologists earlier this week expected general treatment in most areas would be warranted now.

In a joint statement the first of this week (July 2) State Entomologist T. L. Aamodt and Extension Director Paul E. Miller urged farmers to be ready to start controls immediately when infestations neared 50 egg masses per 100 stalks in their fields.

They were backed in their statement by Commissioner of Agriculture R. A. Trovatten and University entomology head C. E. Mickel.

"Unless proper controls are begun at the exact proper time, corn borer losses will be tremendous in many areas," the farm leaders said.

They urged that farmers watch fields closely during the present critical days.

Control measures last year were started too late all through the corn belt to be most effective, they pointed out.

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