

Nov. 1, 1950

Editors Note: This is the fourth in a series of articles introducing scientists on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Here we present Dr. Harold Macy, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station today conducts research in hundreds of fields of vital interest to Minnesota farmers, homemakers and foresters. These range from turkey diseases to new and improved crop varieties and better diets for children.

The man who has the job of "tieing" all these projects together and seeing that all are running smoothly is Dr. Harold Macy, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Macy first gained fame in Minnesota agricultural circles with his work in dairy processing. Technically speaking he is a dairy microbiologist, which simply means that he was an expert on how microorganisms work and act in dairy products.

When Dr. Macy moved from the Dairy division to the associate director's and later the director's job he had to leave much of his scientific research and teaching in dairying for a much wider field embracing all research by the University staff in agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine on the St. Paul Campus, at Branch Stations and other areas in the state. He passes on every agricultural research project now carried by the University.

A native of New York State, Dr. Macy took his undergraduate work at Cornell, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in 1917. His graduate study was completed in 1929 at Iowa State College which conferred the Ph.D. degree on him.

He joined the staff of the University of Minnesota in 1919 as assistant

Add 1 - Dr. Macy

professor of dairy husbandry and was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1929 and to professor in 1935.

As a prominent dairy bacteriologist, he has played a leading role in maintaining the quality of Minnesota dairy products. His work on the bacteriology and mycology of butter and his instruction of buttermakers of this state through short courses and other means helped substantially in paving the way for Minnesota's enviable reputation as the country's leading producer of high quality butter. More recently his work with the bacteriology of milk, ice cream, dry milk and dry milk preparations has opened new opportunity for dairy manufacture.

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, primarily in England and France.

In his capacity as major in the public health branch of the SHAEF Mission to France, Dr. Macy supervised the transfer of medical supplies and sanitation facilities to the continent immediately after D-day. As public health officer of the SHAEF Mission he worked with the French government in the critical campaign to control epidemics and supply medical assistance during the last year of the war. For his distinguished 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 returned to his research work and teaching at University Farm in November 1945 after his discharge from military service, and in 1946 was named associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In July, 1950, he was named director of the station.

TIMELY TIPS (for Nov. 18)

Declines in farm prices and farm income, along with rigid costs for commodities which farmers purchase, may lead to difficulties in repaying short-term production loans. Even in a war-time mobilization period like this, when the downward trend of farm prices may be halted, the interests both of the lender and the borrower can be served best when credit is geared to the earning and repayment capacity of the particular farm operation.—Sherwood O. Berg and Reynold P. Dahl.

In gnawing on the bark and feeding near the snowline in winter, cottontail and jack rabbits frequently deform trees and often cause their death by girdling. One repellent tested by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service has proven effective enough to recommend its use. It is known as Formula TP-96A. Minnesota county agents can furnish more information.—Marvin Smith.

Breed sows now if you have facilities to keep little pigs warm in February and March. In 1949 an average pig was worth \$17.50 more in August than December. In 1950 hogs sold for \$25.50 in August and on October 23 brought \$19.50. This is a \$6.00 spread, or \$13.50 on a 225-lb. hog. Next year hogs will again be worth more in August than later. How much is hard to tell in dollars, but they will bring 15-20% more in August than in December. Early farrowing requires a good building and some extra heat.—H. G. Zavoral.

The dairyman who finds himself short on feed should either arrange to obtain the feed needed or proceed at once to reduce the size of his herd to fit his feed supply. Every farmer should cull out low producers and other unprofitable animals, regardless of his feed supply. By culling now he will save more feed for the other cows in the herd. Dairy Herd Improvement records show that the only cows in the herd that pay for their feed and yeild a fair wage to their owner are those that produce 350 lbs. or more of butterfat in a year.—T. W. Gullickson.

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Tractors on the highway after dark should be equipped with two white headlights and a red rear light. Equipment, cornpicker, trailers, etc., should be equipped with a red rear light or red reflector visible up to 500 feet. White rear spot field work lights should not be used as tail lights on the highway unless covered with red material.—Glenn Prickett.

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A good dairyman seeks facts on individual cow production. He keeps monthly and yearly production, feed cost and breeding records on his cows. He identifies heifers and proves bulls.—Ramer Leighton.

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Unless untreated durable fence posts woods are available at reasonable cost, non-durable woods should be given a preservative treatment, such as pentachlorophenal or creosote, or treated posts should be purchased for the fence. There is no substitute for long life when choosing an economical post. With durable posts, the original cost and the cost of setting are distributed over many years. Thus the annual cost per post is low.—John S. Neetzel and S. A. Engene.

News Bureau
University Farm
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 1 1980

Special
For release in advance
of institute in each
county concerned.

SPECIALISTS SLATED
FOR EGG INSTITUTE

Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, and Max Hinds, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, will conduct a _____ county egg institute beginning at _____ in _____ on _____. County Agent _____ has announced.
(time) (town) (date)

At that time Miss Cooke will demonstrate ways in which poultrymen can produce better eggs with new labor saving devices and improve quality of eggs with less work.

In another talk called "What Happens to an Egg," Miss Cooke will show how eggs may drop one full grade by being packed the wrong way up in the egg crate.

Speaking on "What's Ahead for the Poultry Producer?" Hinds will give some tips on the future egg market. He will also discuss ways to market quality eggs.

Included in the program are judging of egg entries and individual discussion of questions and problems.

Miss Cooke is well known in Minnesota, having helped establish the state as a prominent egg producing state with her program of improved egg production.

Hinds was one of the Minnesota delegates to the national outlook conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington October 30-November 3.

SCHEDULE: Nov. 13, Wright county; Nov. 14, Stearns (Melrose); Nov. 15, Stearns (St. Cloud); Nov. 17, Goodhue; Nov. 21, Scott; Jan. 3, Martin; Jan. 4, Brown; Jan. 5, Olmsted.

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

Immediate Release

STEELE COUNTY FILLS 4-H QUOTA

Steele county was first to reach its 4-H enrollment quota for 1951, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. It went over the top with 551 new members.

Last year Steele county was second to fill its quota. Stevens county, which was first last year, was second this year, filling a quota of 540 members.

All counties have been trying to get their quota filled by November 4, which is opening day of National 4-H Achievement Week. The state-wide quota is 53,000 members.

The purpose of the fall sign-up drive is to get new members acquainted with 4-H projects and activities so they can get a good start during the new year.

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

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For Release:
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1950
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"HUMANE" BIOLOGICAL WARFARE STUDIED

A "humane" kind of biological warfare is being studied at the University of Minnesota.

Without this warfare, said Professor J. J. Christensen, professor of plant pathology at University Farm, the microscopic organisms in the soil which cause plant diseases would multiply so fast that the land would become "sick" and unsuitable for crops.

At the University, new ways of helping the microscopic friends of farm crop plants fight their enemies in the soil are being studied.

Certain bacteria and fungi frequently hinder the development of others. This is commonly called "antibiosis," explains Christensen. A few of the antibiotics, such as penicillin and streptomycin, have been extracted and identified, and have come into wide use in promoting both human and animal health.

Applying large amounts of specific antibiotic organisms or their extracts will also control certain plant diseases, it has been found. Christensen points out that applying antibiotic organisms to the soil at planting time, for example, prevents certain types of seedling blight of wheat and barley.

Recently M. B. Moore and H. T. Tveit, University of Minnesota plant pathologists, demonstrated that applying antibiotic organisms to the soil at planting time completely controlled *Helminthosporium* root-rotting blight on Tama and Vicland oats. Similar tests with other root-rotting organisms have also been fairly successful, reports Christensen.

Although the applications of the organisms to the soil may not be feasible on a large scale, it might be practical in treating seedbeds, greenhouse soil and soil used for crops with a high acreage value, according to Christensen. There is also a possibility that antibiotic substances may be used as seed disinfectants, he said.

"Biological control of certain plant diseases is very promising," summed up Christensen. However, more extensive study of the methods of increasing development of antibiotic organisms in the soil under natural field conditions is needed, he explained.

This problem is being studied at the agricultural experiment station at the University's Rosemount Research center. Other phases of antibiosis are being investigated at University Farm.

Professor Christensen is the author of an article on this subject which appears in the current issue of Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

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

Immediate Release

MACY SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AGRICULTURE

Minnesota agriculture in 1950 is on a sounder basis than ever before, a University of Minnesota administrator and scientist said today in a University centennial year statement which reviewed the vast strides made in rural living since 1900.

Dr. Harold Macy, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, declared that the contributions of agricultural research have been significant factors in maintaining a stable and profitable agriculture.

"Research findings applied in a broad program of agricultural education and extension have made the state of Minnesota a better place in which to live, and the future is most promising," he said.

Dr. Macy stated that "The vast strides made in Minnesota agriculture since the turn of the century indicate that this is not the 'Twentieth Century Limited' but rather the 'Twentieth Century Unlimited'."

He cited a "wholesome tendency for farmers and scientists to join hands in meeting the problems and finding solutions to them."

"The public," he said, "has become more and more convinced that scientific research is absolutely necessary if we are to make progress in agriculture or even to hold our present favorable position in the world."

Dr. Macy pointed to progress made by the Minnesota Experiment station in research on plant and animal diseases, breeding of plants and animals and the physiology and nutrition of poultry and livestock. New methods have been developed for processing agricultural and forest products, too, he stated.

"With the development of mechanical devices, we have seen a rapid growth of industries engaged in the dehydration or freezing of many fruits, vegetables and animal products. The rapid growth of the frozen food industry has been a phenomenon of the past 50 years.

According to Dr. Macy, if the experiment station had not been active in developing new varieties of farm crops such as Thatcher wheat and Bonda oats; fruits, especially apples, raspberries and strawberries; and several vegetables, "agriculture in Minnesota would not have been what it is today."

Dr. Macy is the author of an article containing these statements which appears in the current issue of Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

LOWER-PRICED MEAT PREDICTED FOR NOVEMBER

Pork, turkeys and chicken supplies should be large enough to make it possible to hold family meat costs a little lower in November than in recent weeks, Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, reported today.

Pork reappears on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful food list this month for the first time since last June. The spring pig crop is estimated at 60 million head, a peacetime record. Because of heavier marketings through November, pork should sell at lower levels.

Homemakers can take their choice of fat hens for stewing, broilers or fryers, since all will be in fairly heavy supply. Broiler and fryer production for the November market is an estimated 50 per cent larger than a year ago.

As the Thanksgiving holiday approaches, marketings from a record crop of turkeys will be heavy. Since there is no price support program on turkeys this year, the large supply should help to insure reasonable prices.

Besides turkey, food buyers will find a number of other favorite foods on the plentiful and low-priced side. These include cranberries, sweet potatoes and apples. Though apple production is below last year's bumper crop, it is well above the 10-year average in the United States. The largest sweet potato crop in several years is moving to market, and the cranberry crop is second greatest on record.

Plentiful supplies of onions, cabbage, carrots and Irish potatoes place these vegetables on the Department of Agriculture list of better food buys for the month.

Protein foods which should provide relatively good food buys, besides pork and poultry, are eggs and cheese, including cottage cheese, according to Mrs. Loomis.

Honey has a place among November plentifuls with generous supplies from the new crop. Butter supplies also are heavy.

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

Immediate Release

STAFF MEMBERS TO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE MEETING

Nine staff members of the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus will be delegates to the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Washington, D.C., November 14-16.

They are among more than 300 of the nation's top educators who will attend sessions which will focus attention on the research, teaching and adult education programs of the land-grant institutions.

Representing the St. Paul campus at the meeting will be C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture; Harold Macy, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine; Skuli Rutford, acting director of the Agricultural Extension Service; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; Ella J. Rose, acting director of the School of Home Economics; W. L. Boyd, director of the School of Veterinary Medicine; T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations; and J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Dean Bailey, Dean Schmitz, Dr. Macy, Dr. Christianson and Miss Simmons will take an active part in the meeting as chairmen of various sections or as members of association committees.

A-8078-JBN

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1950

SPECIAL--RAT CONTROL

Release at will

with mate

CHEAPER TO KILL THAN FEED RATS

The old saying, "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure," is certainly true in controlling rats.

"The cost of keeping rats from over-running your farm is only a fraction of the expense of buying poison and feeding the rats later," County Agent _____ said today.

Keeping a farm unattractive to the pests isn't a hard job, however. A rat that can't find shelter or food won't "hang around" a farm long.

H. L. Parten, University Farm extension entomologist, lists these seven ways to keep rats away:

1. Place feeding racks, lumber piles and wagon boxes on racks at least 18 inches off the ground. This eliminates immediate shelter for rats and exposes them to attacks from dogs, cats and other animals.
2. Where possible, keep cribs at least 18 inches off the ground. Do not allow them to rest on 2 x 4's or 2 x 6's placed directly on the ground. Rat-proof floors and lower walls of buildings close to the ground with half-inch mesh hardware cloth and tin sheeting.
3. Keep lumber piles, fence posts, wagon boxes and similar items away from cribs.
4. Clean out old straw pile bottoms at least every year.
5. Clean away corn stalks and rubbish about every two weeks.
6. Keep your farm cleared of junk.
7. Keep all grain and foodstuffs out of reach of rats.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1950

SPECIAL--RAT CONTROL

Release at will

RAT-PROOF CRIBS AND SAVE \$\$\$\$

Rats eat and destroy millions of bushels of grain each year. They carry disease, damage buildings and even kill young livestock.

With another good corn crop coming along, County Agent _____ recommends that corn cribs be rat-proofed now to protect corn from rats.

The job is a fairly easy one.

First, _____ says to put a 2-foot strip of half-inch mesh hardware cloth around the bottom of granaries and corn cribs. Above this put a smooth 8-inch strip of tin. Rats will be unable to chew through the hardware cloth and cannot climb about the smooth tin strip.

For the bottom of the crib, _____ says to put the mesh hardware cloth below the wooden crib floor. Care should be taken that no exposed openings are left between the floor hardware cloth and that on the outer walls.

Such a rat-proofing job really works. H. L. Parten, State extension entomologist, reports one Cass county farmer who rat-proofed two cribs with hardware cloth in 1945. The hardware cloth, covering each wall to the eaves, kept out not only rats but birds and squirrels as well.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1950

SPECIAL--RAT CONTROL

Release at will

USE TRAPS ON RATS IN HOME

A vigorous trapping campaign, not poisoning, is the best method of controlling rats and mice in homes and stores.

H. L. Parten, University Farm extension entomologist, does not recommend poisoning in homes or store buildings because of the danger of the pests dying under floors or in walls.

Either No. 0 steel traps or ordinary wooden-base snap traps are satisfactory for rat control. For mice, small wooden traps should do the job.

The most important thing is to have plenty of traps, at least a dozen in most buildings. Rats and mice soon learn to avoid traps and, after a few days, results are apt to be poor.

The traps, either baited or unbaited, should be placed close to walls or along runways normally used by the animals. If possible, Parten says to block the runway in such a manner that the rodent has to climb over or around the blockade. Place a trap on either side of the obstacle.

If the trap must be set in the open, better use some sort of bait. Wire or tie the bait firmly to the trigger.

Parten says it is not necessary to wash or smoke traps to remove the human odor. Neither is it necessary to wash off old blood left by previously trapped rats.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1950

SPECIAL--RAT CONTROL

Release at will

WATER IN BARREL MAKES GOOD TRAP

A partly filled barrel of water makes an effective trap for rats that are too smart for ordinary ones.

County Agent _____ says to fasten red rosin building paper over the top of a barrel like a drum head. Suspend fresh meat above it, and lean boards against the barrel to make easy runways for the rats.

Keep the meat fresh for several days to accustom the rats to feeding there. Then slit a "X" in the drum head. The feeding rats will fall through into the water and be drowned.

The barrel trap is effective for only a night or two, however, _____ says. Rats are smart. They catch on quick.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1950

SPECIAL--RAT CONTROL

Release at will

USE CARE IN GASSING RATS

Poison gas can be used effectively against rats where the runways are tight enough to confine the fumes.

However, it must be used carefully by someone who has had actual instruction in using poisoned gas.

County Agent _____ recommends calcium cyanide (Cyanogas A-dust), which can be purchased from a drugstore or seedhouse. It should be used only in tight runways such as are found under dirt and cement floors.

Rats can be driven out of corncribs in some cases by the use of cyanide gas. _____ said to pump the gas into the cribs in four foot intervals from the windward side. Although some rats will be killed in the crib, many will be only routed out. _____ recommends using poison bait following fumigation. Otherwise, the rats will stick around the farm.

(IF YOU ARE PLANNING A GASSING DEMONSTRATION, THIS IS A GOOD PLACE TO ADD A PARAGRAPH ON WHEN AND WHERE IT WILL BE HELD.)

_____ cautions that cyanide gas is very deadly and should be handled with the greatest care. Be sure to remove all livestock before gassing your building--stay out yourself.

RAT CONTROL STEPS SIMPLE

Letting rats overrun a farm is not quite as bad as pouring cash down a hole--but it's the next thing to it.

Rats indirectly attack _____ county farmers' pocket-books by eating many bushels of grain. They contaminate untold additional amounts by their filthy habits. They spread disease among humans and livestock. On occasion, they have actually bitten and killed infants asleep in their cribs.

"Losses of millions of bushels of high-priced grain can be blamed to rats," H. L. Parten, extension entomologist, University Farm, reports.

This loss can be stopped.

The _____ is cooperating with County Agent Wayne
(name of newspaper)

Hansen and others in a three-way campaign to rid _____ county of rats.

The three-main points are simple--ones that all can cooperate in carrying out. They are:

1. Clean-up campaigns. Destruction of rat harbors. Eliminating of trash piles.
2. Killing rats by poisoning as many times as necessary, following practices advocated by University Farm entomologists.
3. Rat-proofing buildings by using hardware cloth, concrete and sheet metal.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 6 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

SHRINK JERSEY
BEFORE SEWING

Wool jersey is a popular fabric for cold weather wear.

_____ county home sewers who plan to make dresses or other garments from wool jersey will be wise to take precautions against shrinkage by shrinking the material at home, says Home Agent _____ (says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota). Sometimes wool jersey shrinks in dry cleaning. The time to shrink the material is before the pattern pieces are cut.

The first step is to check the straight of the grain, that is, the lengthwise and crosswise yarns. Run a long basting stitch down the length of the fabric, making sure that it runs parallel to or along a "rib", _____ advises. Then fold the material on this row of stitching.

The next step is shrinking the material. A good way to do this is to lay the folded wool jersey on a doubled sheet that has been dampened with clear water and thoroughly wrung out. Fold the end of the wet sheet over the end of the jersey about 12 inches. Roll or continue to fold the rest of the sheet and jersey together. Then wrap the roll in a wet towel.

After eighteen to twenty-four hours, remove the jersey from the wet sheet and lay it on clean wrapping paper on a flat surface to dry. Be sure the fabric is smooth and on the straight grain. After it is dry, press with the grain.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 6 1950

To all counties
For publication during
week of November 12
(Filler for your column)

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

With cold weather coming on, hogs should be kept in a dry, well bedded place free from drafts to avoid hog flu, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension husbandman at University Farm. This flu can be mild or serious. Most pigs recover but lose a lot of weight which requires extra feeding. If gilts have the flu during breeding season it is best not to breed them until they recover, or small litters may result.

* * * * *

"Blind driving may lead to a blind driver," said Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm. Cold weather, bringing frosted car windshields, makes driving dangerous unless the car is equipped with good frost shields. Prickett advises keeping a heavy coat, mittens, overshoes and shovel in the trunk in case of trouble. Smooth tires are dangerous on ice and snow--new tires or chains may prevent skidding into another car.

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4-H potato exhibitors who plan to exhibit at the state 4-H Potato Show will need to do a good job of storing their potatoes until time for the show, says Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H club supervisor at University Farm. The show will be held at East Grand Forks, December 12-13. The 4-H Dairy Calf Sale, scheduled for Saturday, November 11, at University Farm has been cancelled.

* * * * *

Before renovating your pasture, check it first for lime and fertilizer needs. Samples of all fields to be fertilized should be taken now. Take the samples before freeze-up--they can be sent to the Testing Lab at U Farm later in the winter. Pastures being renovated can be reworked. If they are gone over with a disc or field cultivator, they will be in better shape for spring.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 6 1950

To all counties
For release in papers
published during
week of November 12

DAIRY CALVES MAY
SHOW PROFIT ON
NO-GRAIN RATION

Feeding dairy calves on a no-grain ration but with plenty of skim milk and good alfalfa hay might be profitable when skim milk is plentiful and grain prices are high, stated County Agent _____ today.

Feeding trials at University Farm show that dairy calves on such a no-grain ration will gain weight almost as rapidly and at a substantially lower cost than those fed grain.

T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, reports that the average cost of raising a calf to six months of age by the grain-fed plan proved to be \$24.04, as compared with \$19.31, or \$4.73 less, for the no-grain method. The assumed price of the grain mixture in this case was \$50 per ton.

Gullickson emphasizes that in raising calves by the no-grain plan it is essential that strictly good quality legume hay be fed. Otherwise not enough of the hay is consumed to provide the calf with the needed nutrients.

In these trials, three sets of identical twin bulls were used. Gullickson pointed out that one pair of identical twins is at least 20 times as efficient as non-twins in growth experiments. Identical twins are developed from the same parent cell, and therefore differences in weight and appearance between them are due to rations rather than inheritance.

All six calves in this case were fed similar rations, except that one in each set did not get grain. All were fed all the good alfalfa hay they would eat, and one twin in each set was fed as much of a grain mixture as he would take.

Gains made by calves fed the grain supplement were only slightly greater and faster than those of their respective twin brothers fed the no-grain ration.

Gullickson's report of these feeding trials appears in the October issue of Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 6 1950

To all counties
For release to papers
published during
week of November 12

DHIA COWS SHOW
BIG ADVANTAGE
IN HOURLY PAY

The average cow in a Dairy Herd Improvement association in Minnesota paid her owner, after all expenses, a return for labor more than four times that of the average cow in the state, it was pointed out today by County Agent _____.

The county agent based his statement on information released by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, who is in charge of DHIA work in the state.

Sixteen cents per hour is all the return the dairyman received from his labor from the average cow in Minnesota (a 200-lb. butterfat producer) last year, reported Leighton. However, the average cow in a Dairy Herd Improvement association in Minnesota produced 351 lbs. of butterfat, which meant a return of 70¢ per hour for the owner's labor during 1949.

These figures are based on DHIA records carefully kept by many Minnesota dairymen during 1949.

The tremendous advantage shown by DHIA members over non-members is due to the following of accepted modern dairy practices, said Leighton.

A Dairy Herd Improvement association is a group of dairymen joined together to improve herd production. This group hires a supervisor who visits farms once a month. During his visit he takes samples of milk produced, notes production of each cow and gives advice to the farmer.

He is paid by members of the association and is trained and supervised by the Agricultural Extension service. Actually DHIA's are cooperative groups managed jointly by member dairymen, the supervisor, the Extension service, with the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The associations are supervised and aided by the University of Minnesota through its extension dairymen and local county agricultural agents. Those interested in joining an association are invited to see the county agent.

The role of Dairy Herd Improvement associations is described more fully by Leighton in the October issue of Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

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

Immediate Release

HIGHER PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

Higher prices were the rule for practically all goods purchased by farmers in October, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent in the Twin Cities area, reported today.

Sharpest upturns were recorded for clothing, food and furniture. Prices paid for auto supplies and building materials advanced moderately.

Most clothing continued to rise during the month ending October 15. Shoe prices also rose. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, clothing prices were around 4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Higher prices for cotton and wool goods this fall have been the principal factors in pushing clothing prices upward. World consumption of apparel wool exceeded production by nearly a fifth during the past fiscal year.

On the average, mid-October prices of the kinds of food bought by farmers were about 10 per cent higher than a year ago, Bureau of Agricultural Economics studies indicate. Prices paid by farmers for food rose moderately from September 15 to October 15. Red meat prices weakened a little, but the only sharp seasonal cutbacks were for pork chops and ham. Apple prices declined substantially as marketings increased. Retail prices of cereal products were down slightly, but other items on the food list were generally higher. Coffee and tea prices advanced moderately. Salmon and tomatoes, however, were sharply higher.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 7, 1950

Immediate Release

CHICAGO TRIPS FOR STATE 4-H WINNERS

A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 26-30 is in store for 12 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have won state championships for excellence in their project work, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Trip winners and the projects in which they have won championships include Darlene Hiller, Granada, and Beverly Johnson, Guckeen, bread demonstration team; Marlene Haseleu, Clements, and Shirley Ellefson, Northfield, bread individual; Richard Sample and James Sample, Jr., Spring Valley, meat animal demonstration team; Vernel Nelson, Kensington, and Ruth Reinke, Rochester, health; Donald Gustafson, St. Peter, farm fire prevention; Vincent Fruth, Grand Meadow, pig; Victor Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, dairy record; Leo Schneider, Ada, meat animal demonstration individual.

A total of 26 boys and girls will be selected for the trip, which is given for outstanding accomplishments, Harkness said. Final selections of members who will attend the National Club Congress are now being made and will be announced soon.

State 4-H club staff members who will accompany the group to Chicago include Gwen Malum, B. V. Beadle and Osgood Magnuson. Verna Mikesh, Lac qui Parle home agent, will also accompany the group.

A-8080-JEN

BEEKEEPERS TO MEET

The Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold its annual convention Tuesday, December 5, in the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, C. D. Floyd, secretary of the group, has announced.

Honey house sanitation, price supports and the question of express rates on package bees will be considered by the group. The committee working on small cooperatives to take care of the marketing of Minnesota honey will also make its report.

A-3081-JBN

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BERRY GROWERS WILL HAVE SHORT COURSE

Minnesota berry growers will hear discussions of common problems when they hold their fourth annual short course at University Farm November 21, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Out-of-state speakers at the event include C. R. Ure, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada; Lloyd Spangelo, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; and A. S. Colby, professor of pomology and small fruit culture, University of Illinois.

Members of the University of Minnesota staff also have a prominent place on the program.

Problems in small fruit culture, soil management for berry growers, strawberry mulches, strawberry viruses and loss of cold resistance in the raspberry will be among the subjects discussed.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

A-3082-JBN

TEN 4-H CLUBS WIN HEALTH AWARDS

Ten Minnesota 4-H clubs were named state winners today in the 4-H health improvement contest. The clubs will receive an award of \$20 each.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said the ten top-ranking health clubs are:

Butternut Boosters, Blue Earth county; Panola Rockets, Chisago county; Verona Lively Leaders, Faribault county; Bloomington Senior 4-H club, Hennepin county; Swanville Sparklers, Horrison county; Silverton club, Pennington county; Maplewood club, Ramsey county; Golden Opportunity club, Rice county; Golden Valley club, Todd county; Junior Citizens, Wadena county.

Individual members of these clubs worked to improve their own health by getting regular dental check-ups, health examinations and by eating balanced meals. They worked to improve sanitation of the community by spraying flies and destroying rodents. They took part in healthy recreation like softball, skating, volley ball and swimming.

Working as a unit, the clubs participated in Sister Kenney, Red Cross, March of Dimes and Christmas Seal drives. Members taught the use of first aid kits to younger members. They took part in radio programs on health and prepared health activity workshops.

The \$20 awards will be made by the Kellogg company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

OLLI BARLEY NOT SUITABLE FOR MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers were warned today against buying seed of Olli barley, a Canadian variety being promoted in midwest states.

Olli is not a new variety. It was tested at the University of Minnesota in 1940 and previously, said J. W. Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist. Since the variety showed no promise at that time, testing was stopped, he said.

Before buying any so-called new variety, University experts emphasize, it is good business to check with the county agent, agricultural experiment station or crop improvement association.

A-8084-RR

* * * * *

U SPECIALISTS TO SPEAK AT EGG INSTITUTES

Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, and Max Hinds, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, will speak at a series of eight egg institutes in seven counties of the state beginning November 13.

Miss Cooke will demonstrate ways in which poultrymen can produce better eggs with new labor-saving devices. She will also show how eggs drop one full grade by being packed the wrong way in the crate. Hinds will give tips on the egg market of the future and will also discuss ways to market quality eggs.

The institutes will also include judging of egg entries and discussion of questions and problems of producers.

The series will begin in Wright county November 13, followed by meetings in Stearns county, November 14 and 15; Goodhue county, November 17; Scott county, November 21; Martin county, January 3; Brown county, January 4; and Olmsted county, January 5.

Local arrangements for the meetings are being made by county agents.

A-8085-RR

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

Immediate Release

RECREATION-RURAL ARTS WINNERS

Awards of \$25 will go to ten Minnesota counties named as winners of the state 4-H Recreation-Rural Arts contest. Each of these counties had a blue award group of clubs in this activity.

State winner of the individual Recreation-Rural Arts contest is Janice Ogren, 16, Shafer. Her 4-H record will go to Chicago to compete for national honors.

The counties announced as winners by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota are:

Blue Earth county, Chisago county, Goodhue county, Hennepin county, Morrison county, Nicollet county, Ramsey county, Renville county, South St. Louis county and Wabasha county.

The awards will be used by the counties to purchase recreational equipment for the clubs.

Blue award clubs in these counties were judged on the basis of their planning and participation in club recreation. Their activities included sports, hay rides, choral groups, camping programs, one-act plays and talent contests.

The awards are made by the United States Rubber company, New York city.

A-8086-BP

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

Immediate Release

TO INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Six 4-H boys have won a chance to compete in the International Livestock Show in Chicago, which starts November 25, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

Hans D. Peterson, 17, Glenwood, will take part in the sheep shearing contest. Leo Wach, 16, and Robert Evenson, 15, both of Minnesota Lake, are the Livestock Loss Prevention Demonstration team which will make the trip to vie for further honors.

The state champion general livestock judging team from Steele county will compete in the judging contest. Members of the team are Jim Grass, 20, Wayne Knutson, 19, Reuben Ebeling, 21, all of Owatonna; and Jim Carlton, 19, Medford, alternate. Knutson was the individual high scorer in livestock judging at the State Fair.

A-8087-BP

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RAMSEY COUNTY IS SAFETY WINNER

Ramsey county today was named outstanding county in the state 4-H Farm Safety contest, winning a plaque.

The county has 1,116 4-H members enrolled in safety activities. Ramsey county 4-H'ers in 1950 gave safety talks and demonstrations at 45 public programs, including PTA, schools, Farm Bureau meetings and on radio programs.

In addition, members of Ramsey county clubs made home surveys of hazards, practiced fire prevention, promoted pedestrian safety and held safety slogan contests.

A-8088-BP

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

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H CLUB POTATO SHOW

The State 4-H Club Potato show will be held December 12-13 at East Grand Forks, Minnesota, it was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader.

At the show the state 4-H potato champion will be picked.

Entries will be received until 6 p.m., Monday December 11, Harkness said.

The potato exhibits will be judged on bushel yield, quality of the exhibit and record of the entrant.

Judging will be done by O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist.

Committeemen in charge of the show are Osgood Magnuson and H. A. Pflughoeft, 4-H district supervisors; and Royal Anderson, county agent of Lake of the Woods county.

Exhibitors will attend a banquet Wednesday evening, December 13.

A-8089-BP

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ENGELMAN NAMED TO WASHINGTON POST

Gerald Engelman, research associate in the University of Minnesota Division of Agricultural Economics, has been appointed to the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Engelman, who has been a joint employee of the University of Minnesota and the U.S.D.A. for several years, will be working with livestock marketing problems. While at the University, he was a leader in several studies on marketing livestock by carcass weight and grade.

Engelman was research assistant for five years before entering military service in 1942. Following his discharge he returned to the University as instructor and then research associate. He recently received a special award for his Ph.D. thesis on "Marketing Hogs by Carcass Grade and Weight," given by the American Farm Economics association.

A-8090-HS

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

Immediate Release

FIRST SOILS-FERTILIZER COURSE SCHEDULED AT U. FARM

The first soils and fertilizer short course will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota on December 4, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at University Farm, estimated that 300 persons, mostly fertilizer dealers, will be enrolled for the one-day course.

University staff members who will serve as instructors are Rost, J. M. MacGregor, A. C. Caldwell and P. M. Burson of the soils division, and E. R. Duncan and H. E. Jones, extension soils specialists.

A-8091-RR

* * * * *

U SCHOLARSHIP NAMED FOR WEST CONCORD MAN

A check for \$250, to be used for establishment of a scholarship in honor of Charles D. Gillard, West Concord, Minnesota, farmer, has been received by the University of Minnesota.

Gillard qualified to have the scholarship named in his honor when he won fourth award of \$250 in the national award and scholarship program of the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding foundation, Cleveland, Ohio.

He competed in a contest for the best descriptions of how arc welding is used to improve farming methods.

The scholarship will be granted to a student majoring in agricultural engineering or farm mechanics. He will be selected on the basis of "scholastic merit, imagination and promise."

A-8092-RR

4-H'ERS ENTER NATIONAL CONTESTS

Twelve Minnesota 4-H boys and girls have been chosen to compete with club members from other states for sectional and national honors. All of them will receive all-expense trips to Chicago to attend the 29th annual National 4-H Club Congress, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota said today.

Announcement of the 12 trip winners now brings to 24 the number of club members who will attend this year's congress as state champions. Twelve trip winners were announced earlier.

Four-H'ers receiving trips and the national contests in which they will compete for further honors are: Eileen Pritzel, 17, Lake Elmo, clothing; Beverly Leuthner, 18, St. Bonifacius, canning; Patricia Benson, 18, Harmony, food preparation; Edward C. Frederick, 19, Eagle Lake, farm and home electric; David J. Clausen, 17, Pemberton, tractor maintenance; Ted Trojahn, 19, Nassau, field crops; Valerie Logemann, 17, Bricelyn, safety; Mildred Howe, 17, Chokio, girls' record; Dona Kokesh, 19, Hopkins, garden; Marilyn Graber, 16, Brook Park, home improvement; Bernard Stevermer, 20, Easton, poultry; Jo Ann Knutson, 16, Lamberton, dress revue.

Trip winners announced earlier include Darlene Hiller, Granada; Beverly Johnson, Guckeen; Marlene Haseleu, Clements; Shirley Ellefson, Northfield; Richard and James Sample, Spring Valley; Vernel Nelson, Kensington; Ruth Reinke, Rochester; Donald Gustafson, St. Peter; Vincent Fruth, Grand Meadow; Jo Ann Knutson, Lamberton; and Vincent Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie.

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

Special to Becker county

Immediate Release

HINDS TO SPEAK AT
DAIRY MARKETING MEETING

Max Hinds, University of Minnesota agricultural extension economist in marketing, will be among the speakers at a Becker county Dairy Marketing and Merchandising meeting at _____ on November 28 at _____. County Agent Kermit J. Stenerson announced today.
(place) (time)

Hinds, who recently returned from the annual Outlook Conference at the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., will cover such subjects as trends in production, the shift from selling cream to selling whole milk and butter rationing in World War II and the decline in butter consumption per person.

He will also deal with the need to eliminate low quality butter, competition from new type margarine, changes in consumption of dairy products and reducing marketing costs.

Hinds has been on the University of Minnesota staff since September 1, 1946. A native of Hartley, Iowa, he was raised in Jackson county, Minnesota. He is a graduate of both the Minnesota School of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture and has taken graduate work in agricultural economics.

Hinds served several years in the U. S. Army, seeing service in England, France and Germany. He was awarded the bronze star medal and combat infantry badge.

He has written many articles and pamphlets on the business of agriculture and is co-author of the bulletin "Know Your Cooperatives."

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NOTE TO COUNTY AGENT: Mr. Hinds said he believed Lou Conlon, executive secretary of the Minnesota Dairy Industry committee, was also scheduled for your meeting. We have been unable to reach his office to confirm this, but if it is true you may want to use this information on Mr. Conlon in your news story: He gives a snappy presentation on "What Happens to the Money Deducted from My Cream (or Milk) Check". He uses colored slides showing the advertising program of ADA (American Dairy Association). Mats of Mr. Hinds were mailed to you earlier.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 10 1950

Immediate Release
(Special to Red River Valley
counties; Freeborn, Itasca,
Anoka, Hennepin counties.)

PLANS ANNOUNCED TO
REDUCE POTATO SURPLUS

Plans to reduce the surplus of potatoes in six Midwest states by about 10 million bushels have been announced by the North Central Potato Committee, which administers Federal Marketing Order No. 60, covering North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and northern Indiana and Iowa.

The Committee, composed of potato growers and shippers in the six states, would keep surplus potatoes at home by setting grade and size requirements which potatoes must meet before they are permitted to be sold.

These requirements have been recommended to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and when they are approved they will become official regulations of the Department.

Under the proposed regulations, potatoes produced in the southern part of the six-state area, including the Indiana and Iowa counties, and the southern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, must grade at least U. S. No. 2, 65 per cent U. S. No. 1; in the northern zone, which produces the bulk of the Midwest potato crop, the potatoes must grade U. S. Commercial, 85 per cent U. S. No. 1, or better.

Washed potatoes must grade U. S. No. 2, 30 per cent U. S. No. 1, or better, in order to be marketed. Minimum size which may be marketed, under the proposed regulations, is 2 inch diameter for round varieties, and 1³/₈ inch diameter for long varieties. Official inspection would be required on all commercial shipments of 50 or more hundred-pound bags.

In late September, potato growers in the six states voted in favor of continuing the Federal Marketing Order, with amendments, which added northern counties of Indiana and Iowa to the area affected, and gave the North Central Potato Committee authority to make adjustments to meet varying conditions within the area. The proposed regulations are the first to be issued by the Committee since its endorsement by the growers.

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 SERVICE
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 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

It's Cranberry Time (54 seconds)

Cranberries are plentiful these days and reasonably priced as well. They're a versatile fruit and one you'll want to use often even before the traditional turkey and cranberry feast day rolls around.

For a colorful appetizer, try cranberry juice mixed with cider, ginger ale or sweet pineapple juice. For a relish, you can turn a delicious cranberry combination out of your food chopper. Grind a pound of cranberries and an orange from which the seeds have been removed. Add 3/4 cup of sugar - or more if your sweet tooth dictates - and a pinch of salt to bring out the flavor. If it lasts that long, this relish will keep in a covered jar in the refrigerator for two or three weeks. It's delicious for serving with any kind of meat or poultry.

For special treats, don't forget cranberry muffins, luscious cranberry steamed puddings, and cranberry and apple pie.

* * * * *

For Plump, Tender Turkey (34 seconds)

Of course you want a plump, golden-brown turkey to grace the family board this Thanksgiving. The secret of a plump, tender bird is to cook it long enough at low temperatures. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say slow cooking assures better flavor and appearance and prevents shrinkage and loss of juices.

Because turkeys less than a year old are tender, they'll have the finest flavor if they are cooked by dry heat in an open pan at a temperature of 300 to 350^oF. A cloth dipped in melted fat placed over the bird will prevent it from drying out. A covered pan should be used for roasting an older turkey, so the bird will steam and become tender. Near the end of the cooking period, remove the cover to give the turkey a chance to brown.

CLOTHINGFelt Hats Into Gifts (40 seconds)

Often we discard old felt hats because they look dingy or have gone out of style. But University of Minnesota extension clothing specialists say that wool or fur felt is easy to clean, press, re-block or remodel. Or you can use it in making Christmas gifts.

Bedroom scuffs, children's hoods, handbags, mittens and belts decorated with wool stitchery are just a few of the many articles you can make from old felt. All of them would be attractive and welcome Christmas gifts.

To give the old felt a new look, first brush dust off with a stiff brush, then sponge with dry cleaning fluid. Steaming makes felt easy to mold to the size and shape desired. To press, cover felt with a cloth and use a hot iron. Handle felt gently when damp, because it's easily broken or pulled apart.

* * * * *

New Garments from Old (56 seconds)

Stop, look and think before you throw away those novelty wool socks that are badly worn, the sweater with perspiration stains or the old bathing suit damaged by moths. Old as these clothes may look, if the materials are still good, you can make them into new, attractive garments.

A fashionable weskit can be made from an old sweater that has become stained or matted under the arms. With a little ingenuity, a man's cast-off sweater becomes cap, mittens and scarf for a teen-ager. Left-over scraps of old sweaters can be used for bedroom slippers or bedsocks. As for those worn novelty wool socks with good tops - they'll make attractive lounging socks, cozy for an evening at home. The upper parts of the old socks can be sewed by hand to padded soles made from an old gray felt hat, then finished with colorful blanket stitches. You can decorate the front of the socks with gay yarn stitchery.

(If you have copies of the U.S.D.A. bulletin, "Knitwear Make-Overs," add this paragraph: Suggestions for making these and many other attractive garments from old knitwear are given in the U.S.D.A. bulletin, "Knitwear Make-Overs." Get a copy at the County Extension Office.)

HOME FURNISHINGSReupholster at Home (51 seconds)

If sagging springs and bumpy padding are spoiling the comfort and good looks of your chairs or your davenport, it's time to do something about them. You can reupholster them at home and make them more comfortable, durable and attractive. If you are budget-minded, you'll be pleased at the money you'll save.

Even though you've never tackled upholstering before, you can do the job of a craftsman provided you use the right tools and materials and devote the time and patience the work requires.

A new bulletin just off the press -- published by the University of Minnesota -- will give you the A -- B -- C's for reupholstering. There are specific directions to tell you just what to do and illustrations to guide you. The bulletin -- called Reupholstering at Home -- was written by Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota. You can get a copy of Extension Bulletin 262 on reupholstering at the county extension office.

* * * * *

Thanksgiving Table (57 seconds)

A colorful centerpiece will give your Thanksgiving table the festive air it should have for our traditional American holiday. You can make an attractive one by fashioning a horn of plenty out of stiff paper and arranging shiny red apples, royal-hued grapes, oranges and walnuts so they give the effect of spilling out of the cornucopia. Or use colorful vegetables instead of the fruit.

To give the horn of plenty a finished look, cut green crepe paper in strips, flute one edge and glue the plain side around the cornucopia.

If your dinner is to be at night, you may want to make some novel candle holders. Cut a small acorn squash in half, turn the green side up and cut a hole to fit the candle. A little wax on the squash will make it shiny. For smaller candle holders, take an ear of corn, cut it in two-inch lengths and whittle out the center of the cob for the candle. Your novel use of either squash or corn will start conversation rolling.

HOME MANAGEMENTBe A Skillful Shopper (50 seconds)

Are you a wise shopper? Or do you buy something because it looks like a bargain, only to find in a week or two that you have no use for it? Here are some pointers suggested by Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, on how to get the most for your money:

Make a shopping list.

Shop around before you buy.

Keep within a set price range.

Compare values of various qualities. Compare weights and measures. Compare tags and labels.

Select by need, not by whim.

Disregard so-called bargains.

Handle goods carefully.

Shop in non-rush hours.

Don't shop for important items when you're fagged out or in a hurry!

Other suggestions on how to be a skillful shopper are given in the new Extension Pamphlet 175, "Getting Your Money's Worth." Ask your home agent for a copy.

* * * * *

Do You Read Labels? (59 seconds)

More and more, intelligent consumers are relying on informative labels to help them make wise shopping decisions. The National Consumer-Retailer Council defines an informative label as one which tells: what the product is made of; how it is made or constructed; how it will perform or wear; how it should be used and cared for; the name and address of the manufacturer; and the brand name.

Many articles don't have informative labels. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that you encourage manufacturers to use informative labels. You can do that by asking for labeling, by keeping labels and tags giving use and care and by saving the label as a guide when replacing a satisfactory article. When you find a really helpful label, do something about it to show your approval - comment on it to a salesperson or store manager; write your appreciation to the manufacturer; or send your comments to the National Consumer-Retailer Council, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, New York.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1950

To all counties
For publication during
week of November 20
(Filler for your column)

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

Fertilizers can be stored on the farm over winter in good condition. Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, makes these suggestions: Don't store fertilizer in buildings where livestock is kept, in the hay mow, or on a cement or dirt floor. Don't store next to an outside wall, and don't stack it more than 6 bags high. A good place would be in a granary on a board floor where the air can get underneath.

* * * * *

Ward Marshall, who is in charge of seed certification work at University Farm, says that there will not be any Blackhawk soybean seed available for general distribution in Minnesota until 1952. Limited stocks of this seed are at present under control of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, and until further increase there won't be enough for general release.

* * * * *

Declines in farm prices and farm income, along with rigid costs for commodities which farmers may purchase, may lead to difficulties in repaying short-term production loans, according to Sherwood O. Berg, research assistant, and Reynold P. Dahl, instructor in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Even in a war-time mobilization period like this, when the downward trend of farm prices may be halted, the interests both of the lender and the borrower can be served best when credit is geared to the earning and repayment capacity of the particular farm operation, they point out.

* * * * *

Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, says that a good dairyman seeks facts on individual cow production. He keeps monthly and yearly production, feed cost and breeding records on his cows. He identifies heifers and proves bulls.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1950

To all counties

For release in newspapers
week of Nov. 20 or after

TIPS GIVEN FOR
FEEDING FRESH COW

Some tips from an expert at University Farm on feeding the freshening cow were passed along today to _____ county farmers by County Agent _____.

Dr. T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry, suggests feeding the fresh cow all the hay she wants--also silage. But it is generally advisable to limit the grain to two or three pounds a day the first few days after calving. Then step it up gradually until she approaches her maximum production. This may take two to four weeks.

Gullickson pointed out that a lot of grain might be saved if it is reserved for only the higher producing cows. In general, he said, "cows in good physical condition that won't produce more than 3/4 pound of butterfat a day can get along very well without any grain at all if they are getting good quality alfalfa hay and silage."

In the meantime, according to Gullickson, the farmer who follows these feeding practices should have dried up the cow six to eight weeks before calving. This gives the cow a chance to get into the best possible physical condition for heavy milk production later and also helps insure that her calf will be healthy and strong at birth.

He recommends giving her all the good quality legume hay she wants during this pre-calving period, plus some silage and just enough grain to put her into the desired condition. Usually it isn't necessary to feed more than 5 pounds of grain a day.

The same grain mixture as is fed to producing cows will be satisfactory during the pre-calving period. "When cows are fed good quality alfalfa hay, almost any combination of oats, corn and barley, with perhaps 10 per cent of some high protein feed, will be satisfactory. With grass and mixed hay, the grain mixture should contain at least 20 per cent protein."

To insure that the cow gets enough phosphorus, Gullickson suggests that 1 to 2 per cent of steamed bone meal be included in the mixture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS
For use week of Nov. 20

PLAN SPENDING
IF YOU WANT
BETTER LIVING

Better living would result in many homes in _____ county and throughout the nation if family members worked out a plan for spending the family dollar.

Families need to plan suitable controls for the family's purse strings to help provide for better family living, rainy days and old age security, Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, declares in a pamphlet called "The Family Dollar" just published by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

If the family has happiness, reasonable comforts and conveniences, health and security, its financial system is probably a good one. If not, the family may decide that it is time to work out a plan for improved living.

Half of what most families spend goes for everyday living, unless income is very high, according to Miss Miller. Although most of it will go for food, clothing, operating expenses and supplies, some of it dribbles away so it is hard to account for.

Here are a few ways Miss Miller suggests balancing spending and savings with income:

- . Use shopping lists to curb impulsive buying.
- . Reduce waste in the kitchen.
- . Plan allowances for "spending as you please."
- . Make timely repairs for longer service.
- . Check inventories before restocking supplies.
- . Manage fuel, utilities, supplies economically.
- . Keep expense records.
- . Make a plan for control of family spending so dollars will stretch to cover more of the needs and desires of family members.

Further suggestions for setting up a plan of family spending are given in the pamphlet "The Family Dollar," Extension Pamphlet 173. Copies may be obtained at the county extension office.

News bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS
For use week of Nov. 20

CRANBERRIES STAR
AS RELISH, SALAD
AND DESSERT

Bright red cranberries, always associated with the Thanksgiving turkey, needn't be reserved for holiday use.

A bumper crop is responsible for the plentiful supply of cranberries now in local markets and for the reasonable price.

Since cranberries are such a versatile fruit, _____ county homemakers will want to use them often before and after the traditional turkey and cranberry feast day, says Home Agent _____ (Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent).

Though cranberries do not contain as much vitamin C as citrus fruits, they do contain enough so that a sizeable serving of cranberries contributes considerable vitamin C to the diet.

Cranberries can be used as the "starter" for a meal, with the main course or in the dessert. For a colorful appetizer, try cranberry juice mixed with cider, ginger ale or pineapple juice.

A cranberry relish adds zest to the meat course and can be kept in the refrigerator for several weeks. Make the relish by putting 2 cups of cranberries and an orange through the food chopper. Add 1 cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of diced celery. A molded salad can be made by adding the relish to lemon jello.

Cranberry muffins make a delicious accompaniment to a luncheon or supper. For afternoon tea or evening entertaining, cranberry nut bread is both attractive and appetizing.

As desserts, cranberries play a starring role, too. Steamed cranberry pudding, cranberry and raisin pie, cranberry and apple pie or cranberry sherbet will add a festive touch to any meal.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1950

To all counties

For release in papers
during week of Nov. 20

WINTER BRINGS
HOME ACCIDENTS

"With winter weather here, more time will be spent indoors by all members of the family, and the chances for home accidents will be much greater unless care is taken to prevent them," said County Agent (Home Agent) _____ today.

Forty-four per cent of the fatal accidents in Minnesota in 1949 occurred in the home, and more than 60 per cent of these accidents were the result of falls, according to a report from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm.

Fires, burns and explosions ranked second, accounting for more than 13 per cent of the home accident fatalities.

County (Home) Agent _____ joined Prickett in urging farm families to observe these precautions:

Teach children to slow down in the house and on the stairs. Have storage space for all toys and keep them off the stairs.

Caution older people regarding slippery floors.

Place furniture so it will not be a stumbling block.

Place adequate hand rails on staircases. See that stairs are adequately lighted and in good repair.

Snow, ice and sleet should be removed from steps. Gravel, ashes or salt may be used if it is frozen too hard.

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NOTE TO AGENT: Please refer to safety packet sent you last June for additional safety story material.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 14, 1950

Job - Special

Special to GOBBLES

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the ninth in a series of introductions of members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture whose work has contributed to the advancement of the Minnesota poultry industry.

EVERYBODY KNOWS CORA COOKE

There are few Minnesota poultry producers, from small flock owners to large-scale commercial producers, who have not come into contact with the friendly personality or benefitted directly or indirectly from the sound scientific advice of Cora Cooke, the University of Minnesota's distinguished extension poultry specialist.

Miss Cooke, a graduate of Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y., completed 29 years in mid-September this year as Minnesota extension poultry specialist.

Traveling over the state and working with county agents during that span of years, she has made literally thousands of contacts during farm visits with members of Minnesota rural families in helping them with their poultry problems.

She has reached thousands of others through her counsel in the press and through the distribution of extension bulletins, pamphlets and folders.

Her teaching of poultry production methods, although confined largely to chickens, has been based on sound scientific principles which many turkey growers have been able to apply profitably to their businesses.

To Miss Cooke must go a substantial share of credit for helping establish Minnesota as a prominent poultry producing state, and she is widely known for her program of improved stock, higher winter production, systematic culling and more pullets in laying flocks.

She was among the foremost in advocating many of the methods which have come into general use in the poultry industry, including the use of sun porches, which has become widely accepted by turkey growers of the state.

Add 1 - Cora Cooke

Last May Miss Cooke was among 118 U. S. Department of Agriculture employees who were presented awards by the Secretary of Agriculture in ceremonies conducted on the Washington Monument grounds in the nation's capital. She received a silver medal and certificate for her "meritorius service to agriculture and rural life."

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

In commenting on the changes which have taken place in the poultry industry since she took over her duties at Minnesota, Miss Cooke recalled that her predecessor as extension poultry specialist reported that she had located 32 breeding flocks throughout the state, whereas today there are between 500 and 600 hatcheries each having at least that many supply flocks.

She also pointed out that with 50 per cent more hens today than 20 years ago, more than three times as many eggs are being produced in the state. With less than 17 million hens 20 years ago production of the average hen in Minnesota was about 70 eggs per year, compared with a figure of close to 170 eggs today, when there are 25 million hens in the state.

While these figures do not apply directly to the turkey industry, they were given by Miss Cooke to show the "revolution" that has taken place in poultry production, a revolution that has seen turkey growing coming into its own as a highly specialized phase of the poultry industry.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 14, 1950

Immediate Release

DHIA COWS SHOW BIG ADVANTAGE IN HOURLY PAY

The average cow in a Dairy Herd Improvement association in Minnesota paid her owner, after all expenses, a return for labor more than four times that of the average cow in the state.

This information was released today by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, who is in charge of DHIA work in the state.

Sixteen cents per hour is all the return the dairyman received from his labor from the average cow in Minnesota (a 200-lb. butterfat producer) last year, reported Leighton. However, the average cow in a Dairy Herd Improvement association in Minnesota produced 351 lbs. of butterfat, which meant a return of 70¢ per hour for the owner's labor during 1949.

These figures are based on DHIA records carefully kept by many Minnesota dairymen during 1949.

The tremendous advantage shown by DHIA members over non-members is due to the following of accepted modern dairy practices, said Leighton.

A Dairy Herd Improvement association is a group of dairymen joined together to improve herd production. This group hires a supervisor who visits farms once a month. During his visit he takes samples of milk produced, notes production of each cow and give advice to the farmer.

He is paid by members of the association and is trained and supervised by the Agricultural Extension service. Actually DHIA's are cooperative groups managed jointly by member dairymen, the supervisor, the Extension service and the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The associations are supervised and aided by the University of Minnesota through its extension dairymen and local county agricultural agents. Those interested in joining an association are invited to see the county agent.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 14, 1950

Immediate Release

SEED DIRECTORY NOW AVAILABLE

Quality seed of practically every approved field crop variety is offered by certified growers listed in the 1950 Fall Seed Directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, it was announced today by Ward Marshall, seed registrar with headquarters on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Copies will be sent free of charge to those writing to the Association office at University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Oats hold the limelight in the new directory, with a selection of seven different varieties. Seed supplies of corn, barley, flax and soybeans will also be adequate, Marshall indicated.

Minnesota production of certified spring wheat, alfalfa, red clover and brome grass in 1950 was very limited, according to Marshall. However, he said that "this condition is not serious, as large seed volumes of these crops are coming into the state from other areas."

Bonda and Andrew are most in demand among the oats at present, reported Marshall. There is also much interest in Shelby, newest oat variety. A sizeable quantity of Shelby is expected to come into the state from Iowa, Wisconsin and North Dakota, in addition to about 1200 acres produced in Minnesota and listed in the seed directory.

Marshall cautioned growers not to pay an excessive price for Shelby. "Reliable dealers will ask only a reasonable price," he said.

Monroe, a new soybean from Ohio, was produced in Minnesota for the first time in 1950. Monroe has the advantage of bearing seed pods higher above the ground level, and this helps eliminate seed losses in combining.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, there was not too much damage to the seed corn crop this year, Marshall reported. Principal losses will result from chaffy seed. An reduction in the 1950 supply is compensated for by carry-over stocks, he said. One new hybrid, Minhybrid 802, was produced in the state this year.

A-8095-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 14, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS WIN WATKINS SCHOLARSHIPS

A Hennepin county girl and a Ramsey county boy today were named state all-round 4-H members, each winning a \$100 Watkins scholarship award, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Catherine Duevel, 20, Route 11, Minneapolis, and William Seabloom, 21, Route 3, St. Paul, took top state honors for work in all phases of 4-H activity.

Each year the J. R. Watkins company, Winona, awards a \$100 scholarship to one boy and one girl for outstanding club work over a period of years.

A member of the Victory Robins 4-H club, Miss Duevel is a senior at the College of St. Catherine, majoring in Home Economics.

In 1949 she was a delegate to the National 4-H Camp in Washington, D.C. She was 1948 state 4-H champion room furnishings demonstrator and 1947 Minnesota 4-H style queen.

The Hennepin county girl has held other offices in her club. She has been the vice president of the State 4-H Federation and has held all offices in the state 4-H Council. In 10 years of club work she has completed 83 projects.

Seabloom is a senior at the University of Minnesota, majoring in sociology. He has won state championships in junior leadership, citizenship, home beautification and community service. He is a member of the Community Builders 4-H club.

Last year Seabloom won a trip to the American Youth Foundation Camp in Michigan, specializing in leadership training. He placed near the top in the state 4-H speaking contest in 1949.

During the 1949 State Fair William was a counsellor in the 4-H boys' dormitory. He is active in YMCA, church work, and is a member of the Order of the Arrow. He is an Eagle Scout.

A-8096-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 14, 1950

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA TYPICAL 4-H CLUB SELECTED

The Palmdale Livewires 4-H club of Chisago county has been named Minnesota's typical 4-H club.

Selection of the Palmdale Livewires as the outstanding 4-H club in the state was announced today by Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H club supervisor at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Arvid Ogren, Shafer, adult leader since the club was organized 13 years ago, has been awarded an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 26-30, in recognition of the fine work done by her club. Mrs. Ogren has attended every meeting held by the group.

When the club was organized in May, 1938, it had 11 members. Present membership is 34. During that time 102 girls and boys have completed 1,416 projects, have won two national awards, 74 trips to the State Fair, four grand championships and 190 blue ribbons. The club now has 15 junior leaders from 14 to 18 years of age.

One of the members, Janice Ogren, was recently named state winner in recreation and rural arts for 1950. In 1946, two members, Jo Ann Hemquist and Raymond Reed, won national honors in frozen foods and rural electrification and received expense-paid trips to Chicago to attend the National Club Congress.

Among the aims of the club are to have every member demonstrate and every member exhibit at the fair.

Health and recreation were selected as the main activities of the club this past year. Recreation has a special place on every program and sports parties are held at various times during the year. Working toward the goal of a perfect score in physical fitness, all members had x-rays, speech tests and immunization shots. In addition, they have sought to improve community health by promoting milk pasteurization, have donated to cancer, polio and community chest drives and have sold Christmas seals. They have also made scrapbooks, collected books and toys for children in hospitals.

Adult leaders of the club besides Mrs. Ogren are Mrs. George Hemquist and Elmer Moe, Taylors Falls. Also helping the club with its activities has been Mrs. Esther Schmidt, assistant 4-H club agent for Chisago county.

A-8097-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 14, 1950

Immediate Release

4-H MEMBERS WIN GOLD WATCHES.

Eleven 4-H'ers will be awarded gold watches as state winners of the contests they competed in, it was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Phyllis Bowe, 19, Elk River, and David Lohmann, 20, Zumbrota, had the best records in junior leadership.

Other winners included: Donald Sloan, 21, Ellendale, dairy achievement; Muriel Fruechte, 16, Calodonia, home beautification; Vernet Mariann Smith, 17, Pine Island, frozen foods; Tom Winter, 17, Hallock, and Justine Oliver, 19, Winnobago, radio speaking; Lois Intlekofer, 16, and Melva Lou Roforth, 16, both of Granada, dairy foods team; Beatrice Luoma, 16, Floodwood, dairy foods demonstration; Carole Hanson, 20, Ellendale, meat animal contest.

Lavern Bendorf, 20, Owatonna, will receive a gold medal as state forestry winner,

A-3098-BP

TIMELY TIPS (for Dec. 2)

It is even more important this winter than last to market hogs at light weight, because we have more hogs to be sold. There are no prospects that anyone is going to be willing to consume more lard or more of the fat cuts of pork than was case last year. It is up to the hog producer to sort out the fat hogs as soon as they get ready for market and not wait until they get overfat before putting them on the truck.—E. F. Ferrin.

Soybean hay is likely to be quite rich in protein, but its value will depend on how well it is cured and on the number and maturity of the beans it contains. It may prove quite laxative if fed in large amounts but should prove quite satisfactory if fed with either mixed or grass hay.—T. W. Gullickson.

Experimental evidence shows that livestock do not particularly like warm water. It has been shown that they will drink more water if the icy chill is off of the temperature is brought to 35-50 degrees F. The thing of prime importance is that they must have water always available when they want a drink and without having to break ice to get at it.—Arnold Flikke.

The Minnesota State 4-H Potato show will be held again this year at East Grand Forks on December 12 and 13.—Osgood Magnuson.

Add 1 - Timely Tips

A good dairyman uses improved herd management practices which include: feeding according to production, culling low producers, controlling disease, selecting heifers from among best cows, growing legume hay.--Ramer Leighton.

* * * * *

The public has become more and more convinced that scientific research is absolutely necessary if we are to make progress in agriculture or even to hold our present favorable position in the world.--Harold Macy.

* * * * *

A sizeable quantity of Shelby oat seed is expected to come into Minnesota from Iowa, Wisconsin and North Dakota. In addition, about 1200 acres of Shelby were produced this year by Minnesota growers, who are listed in the 1950 Seed Directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. Do not pay an excessive price for Shelby. Reliable dealers will ask only a reasonable price.--Ward Marshall.

* * * * *

To prevent fires in the home, chimneys and stove pipes should be inspected and cleaned frequently. Fires should be started with kindling, not with kerosene, and ashes should be placed in metal containers.--Glenn Prickett.

* * * * *

Olli barley, a Canadian variety, is not adapted to the midwest. It was tested at the University of Minnesota in 1940 and previously. Since the variety showed no promise at that time, testing was stopped.--J.W. Lambert.

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

file

*Special to
Grand Rapids
& Bemidji
A's*

NEW RAT POISON AVAILABLE

Immediate Release

(This material on Warfarin to supplement rat control information sent earlier.)

Warfarin, the new rodent poison, is now on the market under various trade names, some of it in ready-prepared bait mixtures, according to County Agent _____.

For those who prefer to prepare the bait mixture themselves, H. L. Parten, University of Minnesota extension entomologist, advises mixing 45 per cent corn meal, 45 per cent ground oats, 5 per cent mineral oil or vegetable oil and 5 per cent warfarin.

If the rodents turn up their noses at this mixture, Parten suggests adding fish meal.

Complete or satisfactory destruction of rats and mice by warfarin was reported in 85 - 90 per cent of the experiments conducted in a large-scale testing program in which the U. S. Public Health service and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service participated. Continued baiting minimizes the possibility of rebuilding the rodent population.

Rodents die after they have eaten warfarin baits in small quantities over a period of days. They show no immediate effects but eventually become drowsy and walk with a slow, measured gait. Finally, without suffering, they die of internal hemorrhage.

Warfarin does not develop "bait-shyness"—an awareness that poison is being consumed. It is slow-acting, and rodents cannot detect it in bait mixtures. They keep eating warfarin baits until they die.

The relative safety of warfarin rodenticide is considered a major advantage. There is little danger that human beings, pets or domestic animals will consume enough successive doses to cause ill effects.

Warfarin is a patented product discovered in the laboratories of Dr. Karl Paul Link, biochemistry department, University of Wisconsin, and developed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation.

RED RIVER VALLEY POTATO MARKETING CLINIC ANNOUNCED

"What Is the Future of the Potato Industry?" will be the theme of the fourth annual Red River Valley Potato Marketing clinic in the high school at East Grand Forks December 12 and 13.

Attending will be potato growers from the Red River Valley counties of Minnesota and North Dakota. According to O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota and a member of the clinic planning committee, the program will include talks by marketing experts, a panel discussion on the clinic theme and a potato grading contest for growers.

Open house will be held for growers at the U. S. Department of Agriculture potato research center at East Grand Forks, and there will be tours to potato processing plants in the area. The 13th annual meeting of the Red River Valley Potato Growers association will be held December 13, and the annual clinic banquet is scheduled for the evening of the same day.

Commercial interests will exhibit potato machinery and equipment.

A-8099-RR

* * * * *

PARENTS' DAYS AT CROOKSTON, MORRIS

Parents' days will be held at both the University of Minnesota's Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston, and the West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, on Wednesday, November 22, T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations, announced today at University Farm.

Featured speaker at an afternoon program at Morris will be Dr. L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry, one of a family of nine boys and girls who graduated from the West Central school before going on to the University of Minnesota.

Parents will visit classes during the morning at Morris, and there will be a noon dinner in the school dining hall.

At Crookston, there will be a meeting of the Northwest School Parents association and visits to classes in the morning, noon dinner, and entertainment and demonstrations staged entirely by students in the afternoon.

A-8100-RR

TRACTOR TOLL WORSE THAN POLIO

Farm tractors have taken more lives in Minnesota this year than polio, stated Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, today.

Prickett pointed out that, according to records of the Minnesota Department of Health, polio caused 11 deaths in the state from January 1 to October 1, 1950, while farm tractors killed 31 Minnesotans.

Some of these accidents occurred on highways, but most happened on farms where in most cases tractors overturned, pinning or crushing the victim.

"The public has been aroused to the threat of polio but generally is not aware of the toll tractors and other farm machinery are taking," said Prickett.

He urged tractor operators to observe safety rules issued by the farm safety committee of the Farm Equipment Institute, Chicago. These include:

Be sure the gear shift is in neutral before cranking the engine.

Always engage the clutch gently, especially when going up a hill or pulling out of a ditch.

When driving on highways, or to and from fields, be sure that both wheels are braked simultaneously when making an emergency stop.

Always ride on seat or stand on platform of tractor. Never ride on drawbar or drawn equipment.

When a tractor is hitched to a stump or heavy load, always hitch to drawbar and never take up the slack of chain with a jerk.

Be careful when working on hillsides. Watch out for holes or ditches into which a wheel may drop and cause a tractor to overturn.

Always keep a tractor in gear when going down steep hills or grades.

Always drive at speeds slow enough to insure safety, especially over rough ground or near ditches.

Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes. The hazard of overturning the tractor increases four times when speed is doubled.

Always stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor.

Never permit persons other than the driver to ride on tractor.

Never refuel tractor while motor is running or extremely hot.

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

Immediate Release

SOIL CONSERVATION WINNERS NAMED

Three winners were named today in the state 4-H Soil Conservation contest, it was announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

They are Edgar Stoesz, 21, Mountain Lake; Alvin Vakoch, 17, Ada; and Jerry Fuller, 14, Byron.

Stoesz was the 1950 State Fair Soil and Water Conservation demonstration champion. He won a pen and pencil set and a chance to compete in the national 4-H Soil Conservation contest.

A member of the Loyal Lakers club of Cottonwood county, Stoesz has been a junior leader and club president. He has acted as a "roving demonstrator" in his county, helping other club members to get started on demonstrations.

Vakoch won a gold watch for having the best record in the division for boys 15 and over. Fuller's record was the best in Division B, for boys under 15. Fuller won a \$25 Savings Bond.

These boys have put knowledge gained in 4-H work to good use, practicing soil conservation on their fathers' farms. They have planted grass waterways and used contour planting to prevent washing away of the soil.

Awards are donated by the Firestone Tire & Rubber company, Akron, Ohio.

A-8102-BP

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

Immediate Release

TWO MINNESOTANS WIN SECTIONAL HONORS

Two Minnesota girls have won sectional honors and trips to Chicago for their records of 4-H achievement and leadership.

They are Marjorie Smallidge, 20, St. Paul Park, and Phyllis Bowe, 19, Elk River.

Marjorie was selected from this section of the country as a winner in the national achievement contest. Phyllis was high-ranking girl in this region in junior leadership. Only eight 4-H members in the nation are chosen for sectional honors in each contest, four of them boys. As their award, they will receive all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 26-30.

Marjorie has won sectional honors in a national contest before. In 1947 she was sectional winner in frozen foods of a \$200 scholarship and a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Up to this time, she considers that honor her biggest thrill in club work.

Now a junior in home economics at the University of Minnesota, Marjorie has a record of all-round achievement in the 10 years she has been a club member. She has completed 100 projects and has won honors in food preparation, canning, health and home furnishings.

Phyllis, a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, is also majoring in home economics. Her record in leadership in her local 4-H club, the Baldwin Livewires, and in the community won for her this year's state award of a gold watch. During her six years as junior leader, she has helped to build up membership in her club and has assisted younger members with their projects. She has completed 65 projects in her eight years of club work and has won many trips to the State Fair on her demonstrations.

Since her father's death, she has spent her summers helping her mother and brother operate their 120-acre farm.

A-8103-JBN

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

For Release:
TUESDAY NOON, NOVEMBER 21

MINNESOTA BERRIES GROWN IN CANADA

Minnesota-developed strawberries and raspberries are among the varieties that have proved to be well adapted to conditions in the provinces of Manitoba and Ottawa, Canada, Minnesota berry growers were told today at their fourth annual short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

C. R. Ure of the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Canada, and Lloyd Spangelo of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, said that Latham and Chief raspberries, both originated at the University of Minnesota, were among the most dependable varieties in their provinces. The Minnesota strawberries Arrowhead and Evermore rank among the better varieties and have given good yields.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of arrangements for the short course which will continue through this (Tuesday) afternoon.

A-8104-JBN

For Release:
TUESDAY 4:00 P.M., NOV. 21

RASPBERRIES INJURED DURING WARM SPELLS IN WINTER

Loss of cold resistance in raspberry plants is one of the biggest problems faced by commercial growers in this area, according to W. G. Brierley, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Brierley spoke to commercial berry growers attending their fourth annual short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota today (Tuesday).

Warm spells any time after the first of December cause serious injury to raspberry plantings. Reporting on studies he has made, R. H. Stadtherr, teaching assistant in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, said that only a few hours of warm temperature may lead to injury. When warm spells last 48 hours, much of the resistance to cold which has been built up is lost. All the cold resistance is gone if warm weather continues as long as 96 hours. Buds in the early stages of growth are killed when cold weather sets in again.

Growers are looking forward to the time when plant breeders will develop a raspberry that will not lose its cold resistance during warm spells in winter. Meantime, Dr. Brierley said, the only recommendation to prevent winter injury is to cover raspberry canes with dirt in late fall.

A-8105-JBN

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 20 1950

To all counties
Not for publication before
week of November 26
(Filler for your column)

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

No present-day hybrid corn will be absolutely free of feeding damage if borers are present, warns E. H. Rinke, University of Minnesota agronomy professor.

"When approached by salesmen offering seed of 'borer-resistant' hybrids, have them explain what they mean by 'resistant' and ask to see proof of their claims. If you have been growing well adapted stalk rot-resistant hybrids which give high yields under your farm conditions, think twice before completely shifting to a hybrid you know nothing about. To be safe, buy seed from reliable sources and try new offerings on a small-scale planting under your own conditions," advises Rinke.

* * * * *

The late picking season and many reports of accidents lead Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist, to issue another warning on operation of corn pickers and shredders: The careful operator drives the tractor at safe speeds, shuts off the machine before adjusting or unclogging, keeps shields in place over power take-off and other moving parts, wears snug-fitting clothing and is always alert to dangers as they arise.

* * * * *

Although the feed supply situation generally is good, individual dairymen may find themselves short. In such a case, T. W. Gullickson, U. of M. professor of dairy husbandry, advises either arranging to obtain the feed needed or reduce the size of the herd at once to fit the feed supply.

* * * * *

"It can be definitely recommended at this stage," says George Briggs, University of Minnesota poultry professor, "that all chicken and turkey starting mashes should have a source of antibiotic activity present for most efficient results. This is about as far as recommendations can go, since research on this subject is just beginning.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 20 1950

To all counties
For release in papers
published during week
of November 28.

SEED DIRECTORY
NOW AVAILABLE

_____ county farmers will find sources of quality seed of practically every approved field crop variety in the 1950 Fall Seed Directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

County Agent _____ pointed out that the directory, which lists certified growers, will be sent free of charge to those writing to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association office at University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

Oats take the limelight in the new directory, with a selection of seven different varieties offered. Supplies of corn, barley, flax and soybeans will also be adequate, according to Ward Marshall, seed registrar at University Farm. Minnesota production of certified spring wheat, alfalfa, red clover and brome grass this year was very limited. However, Marshall said that "this condition is not serious, as large seed volumes of these crops are coming into the state from other areas."

While Bonda and Andrew oats have been most in demand, there is much interest in Shelby, newest variety. A sizeable quantity of Shelby is expected to come into Minnesota from out-of-state, in addition to about 1200 acres produced in Minnesota and listed in the new directory.

Do not pay an excessive price for Shelby, urged Marshall. "Reliable dealers will ask only a reasonable price."

Monroe, a new soybean from Ohio, was produced in Minnesota for the first time in 1950. Monroe has the advantage of bearing seed pods higher above the ground level, and this helps eliminate seed losses in combining.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, there was not too much damage to the seed corn crop this year, Marshall reported. Principal losses will result from chaffy seed. Any reduction in the 1950 supply is compensated for by carry-over stocks, he said. One new hybrid, Minhybrid 802, was produced in the state this year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 20 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

HIGHER PRICES
FOR 1951 SEEN

Purchasing power, now at near-record levels, seems likely to be even higher during 1951 for the American people as a whole, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Cost of living, however, will continue to push up in 1951. Though incomes are expected to rise, increased prices will act as a curb to fulfilling consumers' desire for goods, as will higher taxes, credit restrictions and export controls.

Industrial production is higher than in any other postwar year, but an increasing share of this production is likely to be directed into defense channels, leaving a smaller amount of goods for civilian consumption.

According to Miss Miller, this is the outlook for various commodity groups which affect family expenditures:

. Food. Supplies will be adequate. Food prices, for the most part, will probably average higher, although there will be considerable fluctuation seasonally throughout the year. Higher costs of handling and marketing and the strong demand and purchasing power will help to push food prices upward.

. Clothing. Higher rather than lower prices are in prospect, since demand appears to be increasing more than prospective supplies. Lower production in both cotton and wool this year and increasing demand to satisfy both military and civilian requirements may mean some shortages in those lines with increasing use of other fabrics.

. Building materials. The group of consumer commodities whose average price has reached highest levels is building materials. Defense requirements may push them even higher. Some types of materials, such as metals, will be more critical than others.

. Household furnishings. Supply and prices of sheets, linens, curtains and rugs will reflect the effects of the short supply situation in wool and cotton. The tight lumber situation will affect manufacture of furniture. Demand for home furnishings will be high for some time, as residential construction continues to be completed.

. Fuels, automotive supplies, automobiles. Defense operations will probably result in a tighter supply.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 20 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

CITRUS PLENTY ON
DECEMBER MARKETS

Plentiful supplies of grapefruit and oranges at lower prices will help _____ county homemakers solve the problem of keeping vitamin C foods on family tables now that harvest is over in Midwest gardens and orchards, says Home Agent _____.

Florida, Texas and Arizona expect to market a crop of Valencia oranges 13 per cent above last season. Grapefruit production will be about 34 per cent greater than last year.

The 34 million bushels of apples in storage November 1 indicate plenty of apples for winter markets. Cranberries will continue to be plentiful and a good buy.

Onions and cabbage head the list of abundant vegetables, closely followed by sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. Midwest yellow onions are particularly good buys.

Thanksgiving will dispose of many turkeys from the record crop, but there will be ample supplies left for December and the months ahead, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department reminds consumers that halves and quarters of the very large birds may be especially good buys.

Hog marketing will be heavy in December if it follows the usual pattern. The first of the month is expected to bring a peak movement of spring pigs to markets. That should mean lower priced pork for consumers.

Abundant supplies of chicken in December will include hens as well as broilers and fryers. Both fresh and frozen fish should be plentiful, and cheese stocks continue heavy.

Peanut butter and honey are heavily stocked in the nation's larder and should be comparatively good buys.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 20 1950

To all counties
For release in papers
published during week of
November 26 or later.

FARMERS URGED TO OBSERVE
WINTER SHELTERBELT BENEFITS

With cold weather on tap, County Agent _____ has called farmers' attention to the fact that now is a good time to observe the wintertime benefits of shelterbelts on _____ county farms.

Shelterbelts contribute to increased comfort of the home, decreased consumption of fuel and added comfort in doing chores in the farmyard, as well as increased livestock gains and enhanced sale value of the farm, the county agent pointed out.

In addition, successful culture of landscape plants and orchard trees in prairie areas is hardly possible without the protection of a good shelterbelt.

In spite of these benefits, a sometimes-heard remark is, "I would plant trees in a shelterbelt, but it takes too long to get results." However, there is plenty of evidence to show that in six to eight years after planting a well-designed shelterbelt is already an asset to the farm, said the county agent.

At that age, a farmer can expect his shelterbelt to be quite effective in stopping snow and reducing the force of the wind.

(COUNTY AGENT MAY WISH TO NAME LOCAL FARMS HERE WHICH PROVE THIS POINT. Many counties have demonstration farmstead shelterbelts.)

"Cottonwood can be expected to grow two feet or more in height each year," said Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester. "Silver maple will grow about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet per year. American elm, green ash, laurel-leaf willow, Russian olive and boxelder--commonly used in shelterbelts--will grow approximately 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet each year."

Proper ground preparation before planting, selection of hardy stock and shallow cultivation are necessary steps if this growth is to be attained, according to Smith.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1950

Immediate Release

U. STUDENTS TO COMPETE AT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EVENT

Two teams of animal husbandry students from the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture will pit their livestock and meat judging skill against other collegians from over the nation at the International Livestock exposition which begins in Chicago Saturday (Nov. 25).

The Minnesota livestock judging team is composed of John Clark, Hopkins; Richard Olson, St. Paul; William Penning, Pipstone; Noel Goss, St. Charles; Harold Bartz, McIntosh; and Wilson Pond, alternate, Minneapolis.

The Gopher meats judging team is composed of Paul H. Ivers, Bemidji; Lavon J. Sumption, Longville; Lester J. Schafer, Buffalo Lake; Rodney S. Dickey, Sioux Falls; and William Penning, Pipstone.

Coaches who will accompany the students are Animal Husbandry Professors P. A. Anderson for the meats team and R. M. Anderson for the livestock team.

A-8106-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1950

Immediate Release

CLUB MEMBERS TO CHICAGO SATURDAY

Thirty-two 4-H club members will leave for Chicago this week to attend the National 4-H Club Congress November 26-30. All of them have been awarded all-expense trips as winners in particular projects.

Most of the 4-H boys and girls will board the train for Chicago Saturday afternoon.

Accompanying the group will be Mrs. Arvid Ogren, Shafer, who was awarded a trip as adult leader of the Palmdale Livewires, Chisago county, selected as Minnesota's typical club; Verna Mikesh, Madison, Lac qui Parle county home agent; Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota; and Osgood Magnuson, Gwendolyn Malum and B. V. Beadle, members of the 4-H club state staff.

Four-H'ers attending the congress and the contest in which they won the trip are: Edward Frederick, Eagle Lake, electrification; Jack McDowell, Backus, citizenship; Lois Edwardson, North Branch, knitting; Janice Ogren, Shafer, recreation; JoAnn Knutson, Lamberton, dress revue; Vernel Nelson, Kensington, and Ruth Reinke, Rochester, health.

Bernard Steverner, Easton, poultry; Valerie Logemann, Bricelyn, safety; James Sample, Jr., and Richard Sample, Spring Valley, meat animal team; Patricia Benson, Harmony, food preparation; Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius, canning.

Dona Kokesh, Hopkins, garden; Marilyn Graber, Brook Park, home improvement; Ted Trojahn, Nassau, field crops; Darlene Hiller, Granada, and Beverly Johnson, Guckeen, bread team; Melva Lou Roforth and Lois Intlekofer, Granada, dairy foods team; Victor Klaustermeier, Lester Prairie, dairy; Vincent Fruth, Grand Meadow, pig.

Donald Gustafson, St. Peter, farm fire prevention; Leo Schneider, Gary, meat animal individual; Marlene Haseleu, Clements, and Shirley Ellefson, Northfield, individual bread; Phyllis Bowe, Elk River, leadership; Donald Sloan, Ellendale, dairy achievement; Mildred Howe, Chokio, girls' record; David Clausen, Pemberton, tractor; Eileen Pritzel, Lake Elmo, clothing; and Marjorie Smallidge, St. Paul Park, achievement.

A-8107-JEN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1950

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For Release:
FRIDAY P.M., NOV. 24
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HONORS TO THREE CLUB MEMBERS

National and sectional honors to three Minnesota 4-H club members were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Award winners are Marjorie Smallidge, 20, St. Paul Park; Marjorie Kirkpatrick, 16, Oakland; and Donald Sloan, 21, Ellendale.

Miss Smallidge was named second place national winner of a \$150 scholarship in the 4-H achievement contest. Previously she had been selected as one of eight sectional winners in the nation in 4-H achievement. As sectional winner she will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 26-30. Since she was 12, she has won numerous awards in her 4-H club projects, including a scholarship and trip to Chicago in 1947 as sectional winner in frozen foods.

Miss Kirkpatrick was one of 20 girls to win a wool blanket in national competition for outstanding achievement with wool materials in the clothing project. A senior in high school in Austin, she was county style queen last year. As junior leader, she helps younger members with their clothing projects.

Sloan was selected as a sectional winner in the national 4-H dairy achievement contest. He was one of 12 club members in the nation to win a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress as an award for his extensive work in dairy projects. He will also receive a gold watch as state winner in dairy achievement. During his 11 years of club work, Sloan has won many honors with his dairy animals and has built up a herd of 17 head of cattle.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1950

For Release:
MONDAY A.M., NOVEMBER 27

NATIONAL AWARD TO FARIBAULT COUNTY BOY

Bernard Stevermer, 20, Easton, will receive a \$300 scholarship as national winner in the 4-H poultry contest. The announcement was made today at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago which Bernard is attending as sectional winner.

A 1950 State Fair blue ribbon winner, Bernard was one of ten contestants in the national contest to win a scholarship. The scholarship was donated by Dearborn Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

In demonstration work Bernard has exhibited community type nests as part of equipment in the modern poultry house. He has demonstrated culling of birds and the use of capsules on cockerels.

A member of the Walnut Lake 4-H club of Faribault county, Bernard has raised about 5800 chickens in 10 years of 4-H work.

A-8109-JBN

For Release:
MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27

SCHOLARSHIP TO WASHINGTON COUNTY GIRL

Top honors in the national 4-H club clothing contest have been taken by Eileen Pritzel, 17, Lake Elmo, who will receive a \$300 scholarship. She is one of 12 girls in the nation to win scholarships for clothing achievement.

The award was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, who is attending the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Eileen won a trip to the Congress as state clothing winner.

Eileen has made three complete wardrobes for herself besides many garments for friends and members of the family.

A member of the Washington county Go-Getters club, she has won blue ribbons on all her records, regardless of project.

Awards are donated by the Spool Cotton company, New York, New York.

A-8110-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 21, 1950

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For Release:
SATURDAY A.M., NOV. 25
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\$300 SCHOLARSHIPS TO TWO 4-H MEMBERS

Two Minnesota 4-H'ers were named at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago today as winners of \$300 scholarships and a trip to Washington, D.C., to attend President Truman's Mid-century Conference on Children and Youth, December 2-6.

Phyllis Bowe, 19, Elk River, who will attend the 4-H Club Congress as a sectional winner in leadership, won top national honors in the girls' division in the leadership contest.

Jack McDowell, Jr., 19, Backus, was selected as top boy in the national 4-H citizenship contest.

The two are part of a delegation of six picked at the National 4-H Congress to visit President Truman December 1 and remain in Washington for the Conference on Children and Youth. They will be accompanied on the Washington trip by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Also attending the conference will be Russell Thompson, Rushmore, past president of the State 4-H Federation, who will act as official representative of the state 4-H organization.

As Minnesota 4-H representatives, McDowell, Miss Bowe and Thompson will sit on committees and help form policies drawn up by the conference.

Miss Bowe, a member of the Baldwin Livewires club of Sherburne county, is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, where she was co-chairwoman of Religion in Life Week.

Phyllis has been conservation captain of her club for three years and attended the 1948 state conservation camp. In that year she was also county representative in the national leadership contest. Phyllis has won many state fair trips for demonstrations. She spends her summers helping her mother and brothers run their 120-acre farm.

McDowell helps his father run a 640-acre farm in Cass county. He attended the 1949 National 4-H Club Congress as state winner in the individual meat animal demonstration contest and was selected toastmaster at the final banquet of the congress. Last spring he took part in a panel discussion at the National 4-H breakfast in Washington, D.C.

In winning the citizenship award, Jack has shown what it means to be a "good neighbor." He has disked gardens for people unable to do it themselves; delivered Christmas packages to needy families; acted as chairman for the polio drive. He has sponsored an essay contest in citizenship and a county-wide fellowship award.

Donor of the leadership award is Edward Foss Wilson, Chicago. Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago, provides the award for citizenship.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1950

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For Release:
MONDAY A.M., NOV. 27
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U. FARM MAN WINS RADIO HONORS

Farm safety promotion supervised by Raymond Wolf, extension information specialist in radio on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, has earned national honors for KUOM, University of Minnesota broadcasting station.

Wolf received the National Safety council's public interest award "for exceptional service to farm safety" at a luncheon given Sunday at the Stevens hotel in Chicago for members of the National Association of Radio Farm Directors.

KUOM was one of six stations honored for farm safety activities carried on during National Farm Safety week in July, 1950, and the preceding 12 months. Other stations honored were KUSD, Vermillion, and WMAX, Yankton, S. Dak.; WIBX, Utica, N.Y.; WSJS, Winston-Salem, N.C.; and WTIC, Hartford, Conn.

KUOM was cited for preparing four special recorded safety programs and distributing them to 22 stations throughout Minnesota, in addition to its own special safety activities on "The University Farm Hour," daily program conducted by Wolf.

A native of Morristown, Minn., Wolf is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wolf, now of Medford, Minn. He formerly served as an agriculture teacher and county agent at Perham, Minnesota.

He is chairman of the state radio safety committee appointed by the Minnesota Safety council, and he served as chairman of the state radio committee for observation of National Farm Safety week this year.

A-8112-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1950

For Release:
TUESDAY A.M., NOV. 28

NATIONAL WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN 4-H FOODS CONTESTS

Eighteen-year-old Patricia Benson, Harmony, has come a long way in food preparation since she mixed cornstarch in hot water to thicken her first pudding.

Today Patricia was named national winner of a \$300 scholarship for her work in food preparation. She was one of six 4-H girls in the country to receive the scholarship.

Another honor came to a Minnesota 4-H club member today when Melva Lou Roforth, 16, Granada, was announced as national winner of a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago. Only eight trips are given each year as national awards for dairy foods demonstrations.

Since she does a good deal of the cooking at home, Melva Lou has had plenty of experience in using dairy foods. She also has a long record of dairy demonstrations to her credit. With Lois Intlekofer, Granada, who will also be attending the National 4-H Club Congress, she has given 11 team demonstrations. The two girls, who were dairy foods demonstration champions at the State Fair this year, have demonstrated together for eight years. Both will receive gold watches as state winners in the dairy foods demonstration contest.

Patricia, too, has a record in food preparation she can be proud of. During the five years she has taken food preparation she has prepared 881 complete meals and more than 1,600 single dishes. She has won medals for her 4-H work in gardening, poultry, food preparation, junior leadership and girls' record. Twice she has been grand champion in the county in food preservation and several years ago she received a \$100 scholarship for her outstanding food preparation record.

Donor of the scholarship award in food preparation is Kelvinator Division of Nash-Kelvinator corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1950

For Release:
THURSDAY P.M., NOV. 30

FOURTEENTH STATE 4-H'ER WINS NATIONAL AWARD

A Chisago county girl and her mother are both winners of trips to the National 4-H Club Congress being held this week in Chicago.

Janice Ogren, 16, Shafer, won a trip to Chicago as a national winner in the 4-H recreation-rural arts contest.

Her mother, Mrs. Arvid Ogren, received a trip to Chicago because she is an adult leader of the Palmdale Livewires, selected as Minnesota's typical 4-H club. She has never missed a meeting of the club in the 13 years of its existence.

As recreation leader in her club, also the Palmdale Livewires, Janice has directed 4-H plays, conducted singing contests, and has been pitcher and captain of the 4-H girls' softball team.

Last year Janice saved a 10-year-old girl from drowning.

Janice is one of the 14 Minnesota 4-H members who have taken national or sectional honors, the largest Minnesota group ever to win national awards.

A-8114-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1950

For Release:
WEDNESDAY P.M., NOV. 29

NATIONAL AWARD TO HENNEPIN COUNTY GIRL

A Hennepin county girl today was named a winner in the National 4-H garden contest, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Dona Kokesh, 19, Hopkins, was one of eight 4-H club members in the nation who will receive \$300 scholarships donated by the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. As state garden champion, Dona received an all-expense trip to Chicago to attend the National 4-H Club Congress in session this week.

As a horticulture major at the University of Minnesota, Dona intends to make gardening her life work. She is already an active partner in a commercial vegetable enterprise operated by her father.

Dona won a grand championship at the 1950 State Fair for her demonstration on propagation of house plants.

A-8115-BP

For Release:
WEDNESDAY P.M., NOV. 29

GIRL KNITS WAY TO SCHOLARSHIP

Lois Edwardson, 16, North Branch, has parlayed a pair of knitting needles and some yarn into a \$300 scholarship and a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The Chisago county girl is a national winner in the 4-H knitting contest, it was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Only two club members in the nation receive this award each year for work in knitting or crocheting.

Lois says at first she thought she could never learn to knit. Her record proves she did. This year she knitted nine sweaters, three scarves, one pair of socks and one baby set.

A-8116-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1950

For Release:
TUESDAY P.M., NOV. 28

HENNEPIN COUNTY GIRL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

The record of a Hennepin county girl who canned 3,463 jars of food in five years has paid off in a \$300 scholarship.

The girl is Beverly Leuthner, 18, St. Bonifacius, who is a national winner of a \$300 scholarship in the 4-H club canning contest. She received an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state canning champion.

This year Beverly canned enough fruits and vegetables to last a family of four at least a year.

Canning awards were donated by the Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp., Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

A-8117-BP

For Release:
WEDNESDAY A.M., NOV. 29

WORK IN SAFETY BRINGS NATIONAL AWARD

Valerie Logemann, 17, Bricelyn, has won a \$300 scholarship in a national contest in safety.

The award was announced today at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago which she is attending as state winner in safety. Valerie was one of eight 4-H members in the nation to receive scholarships for outstanding safety work.

Announcement of her award brings to 13 the number of sectional and national awards won by Minnesota 4-H club members/^{so far}this year.

The Faribault county girl's major projects in safety have been two-way stop signs and first-aid kits. She has helped to reduce accidents by designing and placing stop signs in lanes leading out to highways. She has also helped make first-aid kits and demonstrated their use to 4-H members.

Scholarship awards in safety were donated by General Motors, Detroit, Mich.

A-8118-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 20, 1950

*Return
to bound
file*

Immediate Release
special to FARM BUREAU NEWS

RESEARCH MAKES STATE BETTER PLACE TO LIVE, MACY SAYS

"Research findings in a broad program of agricultural education and extension have made the State of Minnesota better place in which to live, and the future is most promising," said Dr. Harold Macy, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, in a University centennial year statement reviewing the giant strides made in rural living since the turn of the century.

"Certainly agriculture has progressed during the first 50 years of the Twentieth Century," said Dr. Macy. "There have been changes, of course, and occasional periods of despair. It appears, however, that agriculture in 1950 is on a sounder basis than ever before.

"These first 50 years of the Twentieth Century have seen a profound change in Minnesota agriculture," he continued. He pointed out that the number of farms has increased slightly, while the value of farm land has nearly tripled. This rise in land value is consistent with generally improved conditions and the lowered value of the dollar.

In reviewing the improvement in rural living conditions on farms of the state during the past 50 years, Dr. Macy cited the electrification of 80 per cent of Minnesota farms. In 1900, an electrically equipped farm home was a rarity.

In addition, many farm homes have been equipped with running water. Almost every farm family has a radio that brings rural and city people closer together and keeps the farmer informed about markets, weather and world news.

New and improved farm machinery and the general trend toward mechanization have changed farming methods greatly. In 1900, the most modern 12-inch walking plow behind a team of horses could plow about 2 acres in a day. Now, a trim-lined, rubber-tired tractor can turn over the same amount in one-fifth of the time. Good roads, automobiles and trucks all have helped bring the farmer closer to his market place, Dr. Macy pointed out.

"The trend toward livestock has helped stabilize Minnesota agriculture," according to Dr. Macy. Cattle and calves have increased nearly threefold in 50 years; hogs and pigs have nearly doubled; sheep and lambs, tripled; and poultry, practically quadrupled.

"Equally striking shifts have occurred in farm crops." Soybeans, practically unknown in the state in 1900, are now being raised by the millions of bushels. Corn production has risen nearly four times, influenced by the introduction of hybrids and increased livestock production. Oats production has almost doubled. However, the output of wheat is only about 20 per cent of what it was in 1900. This has been attributed to difficulties with insects and rust. But competition from corn and the advent of mechanization in the Great Plains area have been more potent factors, pointed out Dr. Macy.

While there has not been much change in flax production, except during the war years, barley and rye output has dropped nearly 50 per cent.

"Another interesting shift has taken place in alfalfa and red clover seed production," according to Dr. Macy. "Even in the last five years, the amount of seed has been reduced nearly 80 per cent." Potato production has not changed appreciably with decreased acreage, but production per acre has increased, he pointed out.

Dr. Macy attributes these changes in the character of Minnesota farming to such things as economic conditions at home and abroad, changes in farm population, competition from other areas, access to markets, mechanization and scientific discovery.

"There has been a wholesome tendency," he said, "for farmers and scientists to join hands in meeting the problems and finding solutions to them."

Turning to research, Dr. Macy stated that "The problems which faced agriculture at the beginning of the present century were, in many respects, the same as we face today, but agricultural research was not being sponsored or appreciated as generously as it is today."

In 1900, he reported, the total of state and federal funds available for agricultural research at the Minnesota Station was slightly over \$70,000—\$15,000 of which came from the federal government. At present, more than one and three-quarters million dollars are being spent for research in the broad fields of agriculture, forestry, home economics and veterinary medicine at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

These funds are largely from state appropriations but are supplemented by sizeable grants by Congress and from individuals, corporations, associations and foundations.

"The public has become more and more convinced that scientific research is absolutely necessary if we are to make progress in agriculture or even to hold our present favorable position in the world," stated Dr. Macy.

Progress cited by Dr. Macy during the 50-year period includes research on plant and animal diseases, breeding of plants and animals and the physiology and nutrition of poultry and livestock. "New methods have been developed for processing agricultural and forest products. With the development of mechanical devices, we have seen a rapid growth of industries engaged in the dehydration or freezing of many fruits, vegetables and animal products. The rapid growth of the frozen food industry has been a phenomenon of the past 50 years."

Agriculture in Minnesota would not be what it is today, Dr. Macy indicated, if the Experiment Station had not been active in developing new varieties of farm crops such as Thatcher wheat and Bonda oats; fruits—especially apples, raspberries and strawberries; and several vegetables.

He went on to say that a constantly changing situation with respect to the appearance of new diseases, such as race 15B of stem rust and Helminthosporium blight of oats, will require an unending struggle to discover varieties which can withstand the ravages of disease and make it possible for Minnesota farmers to avoid disaster. There is also the constant battle against insects, frost and drought.

Said Dr. Macy: "During the half century, the results of experiments at the Minnesota station have been applied for control or elimination of devastating animal diseases. We have seen the advances in the breeding of livestock, including the introduction of new and superior strains of sheep, poultry and swine, such as the Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2.

"We have gained new knowledge about human and animal nutrition, better management of herds and flocks and the most efficient use of our food and fiber crops, as well as forest products.

"Research has made it possible for the farmer to plant crops that are best adapted to industrial uses as the result of biochemical studies on wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, etc. The quality of Minnesota dairy products has been improved by the fundamental research in microbiology, chemistry and physics.

"New farm machinery has been developed and progress made in drainage, irrigation and land clearing. Studies on the economic aspects of agricultural production, marketing, financing and organization have made it possible for farmers to realize economies and to better their status."

All of this leads Dr. Macy to characterize the present century as the "Twentieth Century Unlimited" rather than the "Twentieth Century Limited."

Harold B. Swanson
Publications Office
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Lee Wheat

Nov. 20, 1950

Lee, a new hard spring wheat resistant to all races of leaf rust known in North America, has been developed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The seed is now being increased by the experiment station and approved growers. It will not be available for general distribution until 1952.

The new variety is an early maturing, bearded wheat. It was placed on the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station approved varieties list in 1949. Other varieties on this list include Mida, Pilot, and Rival.

Lee wheat is especially well suited to the eastern and southern part of the spring wheat region (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).

In tests over a three-year period Lee yielded as well or better than other recommended varieties. From 1947-49, good wheat years, Lee averaged 23.6 bushels per acre at University Farm and Rosemount in east central Minnesota; 26.1 bushels at Waseca in southern Minnesota; 33.6 at Morris in the west central part of the state; 29.8 bushels in the Red River Valley; 24.3 bushels in southwestern Minnesota; and 17-19 bushels in northeastern Minnesota.

In tests in four sections of the state, Lee headed out two to four days earlier and was three to four inches shorter than other varieties. Its weight per bushel was slightly higher than Rival and Pilot but lower than Mida.

Add 1 - Lee Wheat

Lee is susceptible to loose smut, bunt, scab, and bacterial black scab. It, along with all the other wheat varieties, is susceptible to the new Race 15B of stem rust. This race hit Lee and all other wheats during the summer of 1950 at the University's Rosemount Experiment station.

The new variety is the result of a cross between Hope and Timstein, a variety from Australia. It was named after Lee Alexander who served 44 years as nursery foreman at the University of Minnesota. The new wheat was developed under the direction of E. R. Ausemus, who is on the staff of both the University and the United States Department of Agriculture.

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RELEASE: Wednesday, November 23

LOCAL 4-H'ERS WIN HONORS

(with nat)

Three 4-H club members from Steele county and a boy from Waseca county have won high honors for their achievements in 4-H club work.

They are, left to right: Donald Slean, 21, Ellendale; Lavern Bendorf, 20, Quatanna; David Clausen, 17, Foxborton; and Marlene Johnson, 17, Blaming Prairie.

Slean was named a sectional winner in the national 4-H dairy achievement contest. He was one of 13 club members in the nation to win a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress now in session (November 26-30) in Chicago as an award for his work in dairy projects. As state winner in dairy achievement, he will receive a gold watch. During his 11 years of club work, Slean has won many honors with his dairy animals and now has built up his own herd of 17 head.

As state winner in the 4-H forestry contest, Bendorf will receive a gold medal. He began taking the 4-H forestry project four years ago so he could learn where to put the windbreak on the farm and what kind of trees to plant. Since that time he has helped to plant more than 300 trees in the farm windbreak.

Now a freshman at Mankato State Teachers' college, Clausen has won a trip to Chicago to attend the National 4-H Club Congress as state winner in the 4-H tractor maintenance project. He won grand championship at the State Fair this fall on his demonstration on care of the tractor. Clausen has had plenty of experience with tractors, since he maintains two of them on the home farm as well as a full line of farm machinery. He and his father do most of their own repair work on the farm.

Marlene, who has been baking bread since she was tall enough to reach the table, has been awarded a \$100 scholarship from King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, for her long-time record in making bread. During the summer her mother turns the kitchen over to her from one to three days a week so Marlene can make bread to sell. Marlene is now taking a course in business.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 22 1950

RELEASE: Wednesday
November 29

COUNTY 4-H'ERS
(with mat) WIN HIGH HONORS

National and state honors have come to a Washington county girl and to three Hennepin county girls for their achievements in 4-H club work.

Award winners are, left to right: Eileen Pritzel, 17, Lake Elmo; Dona Kokesh, 19, Hopkins; Marjorie Wyland, 19, St. Paul; and Beverly Leuthner, 18, St. Bonifacius. Eileen, Dona and Beverly have been named national winners of \$300 scholarships. Marjorie is state winner in the citizenship contest for girls.

As a national winner in the 4-H clothing contest, Eileen is one of 12 girls to receive \$300 scholarships from the Spool Cotton Company, New York, New York. As state winner in clothing she received an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress now in session in Chicago. Though she confesses she had a very difficult time learning to operate a sewing machine when she first started to sew, she has advanced to the point where she has made three complete wardrobes in addition to many single garments.

Now a sophomore in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, Dona considers winning a national scholarship one of the high points in her 4-H gardening record. She is one of eight 4-H members in the nation to receive the gardening scholarship this year from Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Since 1945 when she won her first county championship, she has won three state grand championships. An active partner in the commercial vegetable enterprise operated by her father, she intends to make gardening her life work.

Honors seem to come easily to Marjorie, this year's state winner in the girls' citizenship contest. Last summer she was selected as a delegate to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, one of the highest honors that can come to a 4-H member. In 1949 she was state winner in the 4-H girls' leadership contest and the year before won a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago as state winner in recreation and rural arts. A junior in home economics at the University of Minnesota, she is a junior leader in the Shikoma 4-H club.

Beverly is one of six girls in the nation to receive a \$300 scholarship for her canning record. Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation is donor of the awards. As state winner, she is attending the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. In five years in which she has taken the food preservation project she has canned nearly 3,500 jars of food and frozen 1,713 pounds. This year she estimates the family saved almost \$500 by canning and freezing food from the home garden. She has held all the offices in the Boni 4-H club and has been vice president of the county 4-H federation.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 22 1950

SPECIAL

RELEASE: Wednesday
November 29

LOCAL 4-H'ERS
(with mat) WIN CHICAGO TRIP

Two Faribault county 4-H members and four Martin county girls have won trips to Chicago to attend the National 4-H Club Congress in session this week (November 26-30). Three of these young people have also received national honors.

Among the trip winners are, left to right, Valerie Logemann, 17, Bricelyn; Darlene Hiller, 17, Granada; Bernard Stevermer, 20, Easton; and Melva Lou Roforth, 16, Granada. Martin county girls who also won trips are Lois Intlekofer, 16, Granada, and Beverly Johnson, 17, Guckeen.

Besides winning a trip to Chicago as state champion in the farm and home safety contest, Valerie was one of six 4-H members in the country to win top national honors. Her award is a \$300 scholarship provided by General Motors, Dearborn, Michigan. As junior leader, she has helped to make her club safety-conscious. One of her projects has been to make stop signs for every family in her club to put up at the end of the driveway.

Stevermer has won top national honors on his poultry record, in addition to the trip to Chicago he received as state poultry project winner. He was one of 10 4-H members in the country to be awarded \$300 scholarships by Dearborn Motors Corporation, Dearborn, Michigan. He has raised nearly 6,000 chickens in the last 10 years.

Melva Lou was among eight club members who won national awards of trips to the Congress for top ranking in dairy foods demonstrations. Her partner in dairy foods demonstrations for eight years, Lois Intlekofer, was given a state award of a trip to the Congress. As state champions in the dairy foods demonstration at the State Fair this year, both girls will be given gold watches by the Carnation Company, Los Angeles.

Two other Martin county girls, Darlene and Beverly, won trips to Chicago as the state champion bread demonstration team. In the four years they have been in the bread project, they have baked over 400 loaves of bread together. King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, provided the trips.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 22 1950

SPECIAL

For release: Wednes-
day, November 29

NATIONAL AWARDS
TO CASS COUNTY BOY

Jack McDowell, Jr., 19, Backus, is a national winner of the 4-H club citizenship contest, it was announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

The Cass county boy wins a \$300 scholarship and a trip to President Truman's Midcentury Conference on Children and Youth, December 2-6. The National Citizenship Award is given annually in honor of Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago.

Jack also received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago which is now in session. Before attending the White House conference, Jack will call on President Truman on December 1.

Last year Jack attended the National 4-H Congress as state winner in the individual meat animal demonstration. At the Congress he was selected as toastmaster for one of the 4-H club banquets.

In winning the citizenship award, Jack has shown what it means to be a "good neighbor." He has disked gardens for neighbors unable to work; delivered Christmas packages to needy families; acted as chairman for polio drives. He has sponsored an essay contest for 4-H members on "What My Heritage Means To Me" and has also an annual county-wide fellowship award to stimulate unselfish acts of kindness.

In 1949 Jack started a youth camp of his own on his father's farm. He had three groups of children visiting the farm.

In seven years of club work Jack has received many honors. He has won 11 State Fair trips, two state championships, a trip to the state conservation camp, two district championships in radio speaking, in addition to county medals in various projects.

Jack helps his father run a 640-acre farm in Cass county. He has bought a half interest in his father's registered herd.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 22 1950

SPECIAL

RELEASE: Wednesday,
November 29

(with mat) HONORS GO TO
LOCAL 4-H'ERS

Superior records of achievement in 4-H work have won state honors, and in one case national honors, for four young folks in this area.

They are, left to right, Patricia Benson, 18, Harmony, Fillmore county; Muriel Fruechte, 16, Caledonia, Houston county; Edward C. Frederick, Eagle Lake, Blue Earth county; and Carole Hanson, Ellendale, Freeborn county.

Patricia has been named national winner of a \$300 scholarship for her work in food preparation, it was announced this week at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. She was one of six 4-H girls in the nation to win the scholarship given by the Kelvinator Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, Michigan. She is now attending the Congress as state winner in food preparation. During the five years she has taken food preparation she has prepared 881 complete meals and more than 1,600 single dishes. Several years ago she received a \$100 scholarship for her outstanding food preparation record.

As state winner in home beautification, Muriel will receive a gold wrist watch from Mrs. Charles Walgreen, Chicago. She has won three medals for her home beautification work. She has done much to make the home grounds attractive by mowing and caring for the lawn, planting perennials, shrubbery and trees, pruning shrubbery and trimming hedges, painting the trellis and lawn fence.

A trip to Chicago to attend the 4-H Club Congress now in session was the award Edward received as state winner in the farm and home electric contest. Donor is Westinghouse Educational Foundation, Pittsburgh. Edward's interest in electricity started five years ago as a hobby. After reading pamphlets on electricity, he started making such equipment as an egg candler and a small chick brooder. Active in sports, the Blue Earth county boy is now a student at Mankato Teachers' College.

A gold watch is the award Carole will receive as state winner in the meat animal contest. Donor is Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago. The Freeborn county girl won a \$100 bond this fall as state champion in achievement at the Junior Livestock Show. Always enthusiastic about livestock projects, Carole has won a number of state championships with her meat animals and has been record champion in junior leadership since 1945. In five years she has produced 6,142 pounds of beef and has raised a total of 6,440 pounds of lamb herself.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 22 1950

SPECIAL

RELEASE: November 29

(with mat) STATE WINNERS
NAMED IN 4-H

Winners of four state awards in 4-H club work were announced today by Leonard Harkness, 4-H club leader at University Farm.

They are, left to right:

Shirley Ellefson, 15, Northfield; David A. Lohmann, 20, Zumbrota; Vernet Mariann Smith, 17, Pine Island; and Anita Erickson, 19, Goodhue.

As winner of the state bread demonstration contest, Shirley Ellefson received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress now meeting in Chicago (November 26-30). In the four years Shirley has been enrolled in the bread project, she has baked 500 loaves of bread and 142 dozen rolls. Russell-Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis, provided the trip to Chicago.

David Lohmann gets a gold watch for winning the state junior leadership contest. Donor of the award is Edward Foss Wilson, Chicago. During the past two years David has been a junior superintendent of the 4-H dairy department at the State Fair. A graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, David spent a year in Sweden as an exchange student.

Also winner of a gold watch is Vernet Smith, who took top state honors in frozen foods. The award is given by International Harvester Company, Chicago. In her home, Vernet has helped her mother fill a 30-foot home freezer, doing about half the work.

Anita Erickson is state winner in the community relations project. For two years in succession she has been reserve champion in the state 4-H radio speaking contest and was state style queen in 1946.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 22, 1950

Special

For Release:
Saturday A.M., November 25

(with mat)

PHYLLIS BOWE WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Phyllis Bowe, 19, Elk River, today was named winner of a \$300 scholarship and a trip to Washington, D. C., to attend President Truman's Mid-Century Conference on Children and Youth, December 2-6.

Phyllis, who is attending the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 26-30 as sectional winner in leadership, won top national honors in the girls' division in the leadership contest.

The Sherburne county girl is one of a delegation of six picked at the National 4-H Congress to visit President Truman December 1 and remain in Washington for the Conference on Children and Youth. The 4-H representatives will sit on committees and help form policies drawn up by the conference.

A member of the Baldwin Livewires club of Sherburne county, Phyllis is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, where she was co-chairwoman of Religion in Life Week.

An active junior leader in her club, she has been conservation captain for three years. In 1948 she won a trip to the state 4-H conservation camp at Itasca Park. The same year she was also county representative in the national leadership contest. She has won many state fair trips for her demonstrations.

-jbs-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27 1950

To all counties
Release for publication
during week of December 3

X
USE SOFT CORN FOR
WINTER DAIRY FEED

Dairyman with a large supply of soft corn might profitably make use of it before spring brings the threat of spoilage by utilizing this grain as the major part of the cows' ration, saving oats for next spring and summer, suggests County Agent _____.

Corn is one of the best feeds for dairy cattle. However, it is also one of the farm grains lowest in protein, and when using extra amounts of high-moisture corn, a farmer is well advised to include a little more high protein concentrate in the ration than previously, according to H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

"Grinding of soft corn should be done in small amounts," said Searles. "The high moisture content will cause soft corn to heat in a hurry. For this reason it should be ground as used."

Searles said you don't have to worry about soft corn being slightly spoiled.

"Slightly spoiled corn won't hurt a cow any," he said. "The main thing you have to consider in feeding soft corn is the amount to feed. Naturally, it takes a lot more of it to get the same feeding value as hard corn."

The feeding of high moisture corn can be determined by allowing for extra water in the corn, Searles said.

For example, he pointed out, on the basis of 70 pounds for a bushel of No. 2 corn at 15 per cent moisture, allow 92 pounds for "fairly soft" corn (35 per cent moisture), and 108 pounds for "soft" corn (45 per cent moisture).

- BP & RR -

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

PROPER CARE
PROLONGS WEAR
OF SWEATERS

It's sweater time, for young and old alike.

To keep wool sweaters looking like new, careful washing is important, and so is proper care between washings, says Home Agent _____ (say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota).

First step in good care should be taken the day you buy a wool sweater, while it is unstretched. Outline the sweater on a piece of wrapping paper as a guide for shaping when you wash it.

Be sure to wash sweaters before they become too soiled, cautions _____. Wash them one at a time. Never leave one in the water to soak while the other is being laundered.

Use lukewarm water for both washing and rinsing. If the water is soft, use mild soap flakes. If the water is hard, use a synthetic detergent.

With a soft hand brush dipped in the suds, spot-clean the sweater neckline to remove any make-up smudge. Pre-clean the heavier soil on long sleeve cuffs in the same way. To wash, squeeze the suds through the sweater, working quickly and gently and keeping the sweater under water all the time while washing. Never douse the sweater up and down. Even in taking it from the water, lift it from below so the water weight will not pull the sweater out of shape.

After rinsing thoroughly, so all the soap is out of the sweater, avoid twisting or wringing. Speed the drying process by rolling the sweater in a Turkish towel to remove excess moisture. As soon as that is done, take the sweater out of the towel and spread it on a drawn pattern, easing it into place. Avoid drying near the heat or in the sun.

Between wearings, store sweaters flat in a drawer. Putting them on hangers may pull them out of shape.

Nylon sweaters should be washed in the same way as wool. However, since nylon sweaters have been treated so they will hold their shape, they may be dried on a hanger.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27 1950

To all counties
Release for publication
during week of
December 3, 1950

BULLETIN POINTS WAY
TO HOG PROFITS BY
USING SANITATION PLAN

One of the University of Minnesota's most popular extension bulletins, No. 119, "Hog Health Makes Wealth," has been re-issued in revised form.

The bulletin outlines a sanitation plan which will help farmers save more pigs per sow, raise more pork from fewer sows, avoid runty pigs, save feed and speed up gains to catch the early market.

The author, H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, points out that "most difficulties in raising pigs result from filth-borne diseases and parasites." These troubles can be prevented by a sanitation plan.

According to Zavoral, "Minnesota farmers are losing millions of dollars annually by raising pigs under unsanitary conditions. A careful study shows that a third of the pigs farrowed die before they are weaned and another third are stunted and unprofitable, leaving only a third that are profitably grown to maturity.

"The greater part of the losses is the result of diseases and parasites, particularly necro and worms."

Zavoral advises hog raisers that proper treatment for these difficulties has some value, but by the time the symptoms appear the damage has already been done... The only way to solve the problem is to concentrate on prevention rather than cure.

If pigs are raised from healthy sows, in clean pens and on clean ground, the damage from worms and necro can be prevented, he goes on to point out.

The system, fully explained in Extension Bulletin 119, is adaptable to every farm. The publication may be obtained without charge at the county agent's office or by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

FOOD PRICES TO
GO UP IN 1951

American families will eat even more in 1951 than they did in 1950.

This will be in spite of higher prices expected for the coming year. Present indications point to the possibility of only small increases in retail food prices for the remainder of 1950 but perhaps greater increases in 1951. High demand for food will be one reason for the jump in prices.

Increased consumption will be due in part to larger incomes for families throughout the country and to favorable food supplies, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota. Total food supplies available for civilian consumption will reach a new high, even after allowance has been made for food for military forces. The large supplies should be an argument against scare buying and hoarding.

Less opportunity to spend money for other consumer goods will be one of the forces behind the increased demand for food, Miss Miller says. When families cannot spend money for other goods, they tend to spend more on food.

Here is the outlook on supplies and prices of particular foods for 1951:

. Meat. Greater demand and higher prices are foreseen. There will be slightly larger per capita meat supplies.

. Eggs and poultry. Except for seasonal variations, the consumer will not notice much change in price. As demand increases, however, prices will go up somewhat. Supplies of eggs and poultry are expected to continue at high levels.

. Fish. More fresh and frozen fish probably will be available, but there will be smaller supplies of canned fish. Prices will average somewhat higher as demand increases.

. Fats and oils. Prices of most food fats and oils probably will be above 1950 since demand will be greater and production smaller. The retail price of lard is expected to remain low in relation to other cooking fats and oils.

. Fruits. Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits available will be about the same as last year. There will be more citrus fruits and cranberries, fewer pears and grapes. Retail prices for fruits are expected to average higher, except for citrus fruits and cranberries.

. Vegetables. There will be more potatoes, sweet potatoes, fresh and frozen vegetables, plus large supplies of dry edible beans and dry peas. Canned vegetable supplies are smaller. Prices will be a little lower for fresh vegetables in large supply such as cabbage, carrots, lettuce, peas.

. Grain products. Supplies will continue plentiful, with prices somewhat higher.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 27 1950

To all counties
For publication during
week of December 3
(Filler for your column)

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

A storage rack in the machine shed or garage will help keep garden tools in good condition and remove the accident hazard of having them where persons will stumble over them, said Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at University Farm. Prickett also recommends locking up poisonous dusts and sprays so that youngsters will not find them.

* * * * *

Present prices of market lambs and wool make sheep raising profitable at this time, according to P. A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

E. F. Ferrin, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, says that, with more hogs to be sold this winter than last, it is even more important to market hogs at light weights.

"There are no prospects that anyone is going to be willing to consume more lard or more fat cuts of pork than last year," Ferrin said. Hogs should be sent to market before getting over-fat.

* * * * *

Livestock will drink more water if the icy chill is off and the temperature is brought to 35-40 degrees, says Arnold Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at University Farm. Evidence shows stock do not particularly like warm water, Flikke says, but the important thing is to have water available where the stock will not have to break ice to get it.

-bp-

HIGHER PRICES FOR 1951

The American people will probably have more money to spend in 1951 but they may have to pay more for what they buy, Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Though incomes as a whole are expected to rise, thus increasing purchasing power already at near-record levels, the higher prices will act as a curb to fulfilling consumers' desires for goods. Greater taxes, credit restrictions and export controls will be additional curbs.

Industrial production is higher than in any other postwar year, but an increasing share of this production is likely to be directed into defense channels, leaving a smaller amount of goods for civilian consumption.

According to Miss Miller, this is the outlook for various commodity groups which affect family expenditures:

. Food. Supplies will be adequate. Food prices, for the most part, will probably average higher, although there will be considerable fluctuation seasonally throughout the year. Higher costs of handling and marketing and strong demand and purchasing power will help to push food prices upward.

. Clothing. Higher rather than lower prices are in prospect, since demand appears to be increasing more than prospective supplies. Lower production in both cotton and wool this year and increasing demand to satisfy both military and civilian requirements may mean some shortages in those lines with increasing use of other fabrics.

. Building materials. This is the group of consumer commodities whose average price has reached highest levels. Defense requirements may push them even higher. Some types of materials, such as metals, will be more critical than others.

. Household furnishings. Supply and prices of sheets, linens, curtains and rugs will reflect the effects of the short supply situation in wool and cotton. The tight lumber situation will affect manufacture of furniture. Demand for home furnishings will be high for some time, as residential construction continues to be completed.

. Fuels, automotive supplies, automobiles. Defense operations will probably result in a tighter supply.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1950

* * * * *
For Release:
THURSDAY, NOV. 30
* * * * *

FARM PRICES SHOW GAIN

Average prices received by Minnesota farmers were 5.9 points higher in October than in September, A. B. Larson, University of Minnesota research assistant in agricultural economics, reported today.

The index number of Minnesota farm prices for September was 239.0. For October it was 244.9. This index expresses the average of increases and decreases in farm product prices in the given month of 1950 as compared with the average of the corresponding month during 1935-39, weighted according to their relative importance.

The index of prices paid for commodities bought by U. S. farmers has risen to within one point of the record high of 262 in July, 1948. This index has been increasing since October, 1949, and there are strong indications that this trend will continue, reported Larson.

Prices received by U. S. farmers have advanced at a much greater rate in recent months than have prices paid to them, but the index of prices received is still 10 per cent below the record high, he said.

This data was compiled by Larson in collaboration with the late Warren C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics, who died November 11. Their report appears in the November 30 issue of Farm Business Notes, published every two months by the divisions of agricultural economics and agricultural extension at the University of Minnesota.

A-8120-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1950

Immediate Release

RECREATION TRAINING DAYS

A series of one-day recreation training schools for 4-H club leaders, Rural Youth members and county extension agents will begin today (Nov. 29) at Iona, Minn., said Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

The meetings are sponsored by the state 4-H club office and the Minnesota Rural Youth federation. Miss Flom and Robert Pinches, state rural youth agent, will be in charge, assisted by Jane Farwell, Rural Recreation Service, Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

Purpose of the training is to acquaint leaders of the clubs with constructive methods of recreation, to be used in their own clubs.

Meetings are scheduled for the following dates:

November 29--Iona; November 30--Mankato; December 1--Rochester; December 11--University Farm (St. Paul campus); December 12--St. Cloud; December 13--Fergus Falls; December 14-15--Thief River Falls (two day session); December 16--Grand Rapids.

Meetings will be held from 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. each date with the exception of the Thief River Falls school, which will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. the second day.

Miss Farwell, according to Miss Flom, is an outstanding specialist and leader in rural recreation, recognized nationally for her recreation programs for youth.

A-8121-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1950

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA 4-H'ERS WIN DEMONSTRATION CONTEST

Chicago, Illinois—A Minnesota 4-H Club team from Blue Earth county was named winner in the annual National 4-H livestock loss prevention demonstration contest held at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

Members of the winning team, Robert Evenson and Leo Wach, Minnesota Lake, demonstrated how to reduce market loss by controlling bruises in livestock. Their coach is Fred Giesler, Blue Earth county extension agent.

The winners, and all other teams competing, received watches from the Wyler Watch Agency, N. Y.

The winning team demonstrated how to send and bed down trucks and the correct way of loading. They also emphasized the correct way to use a canvas slapper and an electric prod.

A-8122-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 28, 1950

Immediate Release

RUSHMORE YOUTH WINS \$300 SCHOLARSHIP

Russell E. Thompson, 21, of Rushmore, Minn., has been awarded a \$300 Thomas E. Wilson scholarship as the result of his showing in the junior livestock feeding contest at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, it was learned today at University Farm.

Thompson, a member of the Ransom Royal Racers 4-H club in Nobles county, is a past president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation. This is his twelfth and last year in club work. During his 4-H career he has completed a total of 56 projects, with special emphasis on swine, baby beef and junior leadership.

Thompson has been spending this week in Chicago attending the National 4-H Club Congress as well as the International livestock show. This is his third trip to the congress.

In 1948 he qualified for the trip as a member of a 4-H tractor maintenance team and in 1949 for his leadership work. This year he is attending the congress as an official representative of the state 4-H organization. In 1948 he was chosen to be toastmaster at one of the top banquets at the club congress and to introduce Minnesota's governor Luther Youngdahl at the affair.

Thompson has a long list of other winnings in county and state 4-H competition. He has been a high-ranking demonstrator at the State Fair for many years and has been awarded state championships in the corn project and tractor maintenance, in addition to numerous top placings in his county with livestock.

A-8123-RR

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

Immediate Release

EXTENSION CONFERENCE AT U. FARM DEC. 4-8

Nearly 200 Minnesota county agricultural, home and 4-H club agents will go "back to school" December 4-8 when they attend the annual extension conference at University Farm.

The conference will open Monday, December 4, with two days of training sessions for new agents. They will hear Skuli Rutford, acting director of the Minnesota agricultural extension service, discuss "Relationships and Responsibilities of Extension Agents," and will receive other information regarding their work.

On Wednesday, general sessions will begin with a talk by Paul C. Johnson, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, and former agricultural extension editor at the University of Minnesota. His topic will be "As the Rural Community Goes, So Goes the Nation." Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Challenge of the Present to Research and Education."

Other speakers, in addition to University of Minnesota staff members, during the 4 days will include Amy Kelly, state extension agent, Columbia, Missouri; W. A. Cavert, director of Research, Farm Credit administration, St. Paul; James J. Wallace, farm manager, Agricultural Foundation, Iowa State college; and Eunice Heywood, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

General meetings will be held each morning, December 6-8, with the afternoon programs for the three days divided into separate agricultural and home economics sessions. From these meetings, the agents will gather the latest results from several fields of agricultural research as well as the latest information on methods of teaching farmers and homemakers in their counties.

A-3124-RR

DAIRY SUPERVISORS NEEDED

There are openings for dairy herd improvement association supervisors in many counties of the state, it was pointed out today by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, in announcing December 11-16 as the dates for a training school for supervisors at University Farm.

"Men completing the week's training and demonstrating ability to do the work are eligible to be recommended for openings," said Leighton. "These positions have good promise of permanence to anyone interested in work closely associated with dairying."

Information on registration and qualifications necessary for those taking the course may be obtained from county agricultural agents throughout the state or from the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-8125-RR

* * * * *

HONEY-PACKING COOPERATIVE TO BE CONSIDERED BY BEEKEEPERS

A honey-packing cooperative to take care of the marketing of Minnesota honey will be one of the main subjects for discussion when Minnesota beekeepers meet for their annual convention December 5 in the Lowry hotel in St. Paul.

James Clark, of the Minnesota Department of Business Research and Development, will present a report on his findings regarding the project.

M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, will discuss honey prices and some selling problems in the last 50 years.

Honey house sanitation, price supports and the question of express rates on package bees will also be up for consideration.

Several hundred beekeepers from all parts of the state are expected to attend the meeting.

A-8126-JBN

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

* * * * *
For Release: -
AFTER 4 P.M., WED., DEC. 6
* * * * *

"APF" BEING DROPPED AS FEED TERM

An alphabetical combination that has been part of the language of the feed trade and farmers in recent years appears to be on the way out.

Speaking Wednesday afternoon (Dec. 6) at the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension service, George H. Briggs, U. of M. associate professor of poultry nutrition, said that the term APF (animal protein factor) is being dropped by feed manufacturers.

Feed mixtures containing APF, or vitamin B₁₂, he said, will be known as "vitamin B₁₂ and antibiotic supplements." Vitamin B₁₂ and the antibiotics will be sold separately as well as mixed together.

Briggs told the county agents attending the conference that the farmer can buy mixtures of vitamins that contain B₁₂ and the antibiotics from local feed men and hatcheries.

Latest information on the role of antibiotics in animal nutrition stems from discoveries made in the spring of 1950 by workers in various laboratories, including the University of Minnesota's Hormel Institute at Austin. These workers found that antibiotics which happened to be present in APF supplements as impurities caused extra growth in poultry and swine. This extra growth could not be attributed to the APF itself.

Speaking at the same session, E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief, reported on University of Minnesota experimental work on feeding hogs for high quality carcasses. It has been learned, he said, that limited feeding of hogs instead of self feeding, or allowing the animal to determine for itself how much it will eat, is likely to produce the most marketable quality pork carcasses.

He urged Minnesota county agents to keep informed on hog marketing developments and the demand for "lighter weight, less lardy-finished hogs." Ferrin cited the present unfavorable lard market situation from the hog producers' standpoint and pointed out that there are several breeds of hogs that will make pork that meets consumer preference if they are correctly fed and marketed at the proper time.

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

SPECIAL to Perham Enterprise-Bulletin, New York Mills
Herald, Parkers Prairie Independent, Manning Advocate,
Morristown Press, Oyatenna Photo-News.

RELEASE November 27 and thereafter.

RAY WOLF WINS RADIO HONORS

Farm safety promotion supervised by Raymond Wolf, extension information specialist in radio on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, has earned national honors for KUOM, University of Minnesota broadcasting station.

Wolf received the National Safety Council's public interest award "for exceptional service to farm safety" at a luncheon given Sunday (November 26) at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago for members of the National Association of Radio Farm Directors.

KUOM was one of six stations honored for farm safety activities carried on during National Farm Safety week in July, 1950, and the preceding 12 months. Other stations honored were KUEB, Vermillion, and WEAX, Yankton, South Dakota; WINX, Utica, New York; WSJS, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut.

KUOM was cited for preparing four special recorded safety programs and distributing them to 22 stations throughout Minnesota, in addition to its own special safety activities on "The University Farm Hour," daily program conducted by Wolf.

A native of Morristown, Minnesota, Wolf is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wolf, now of Medford, Minnesota. He formerly served as an agriculture teacher and county agent at Perham, Minnesota.

He is chairman of the state radio safety committee appointed by the Minnesota Safety Council, and he served as chairman of the state radio committee for observation of National Farm Safety week this year.

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

SPECIAL to Twin Cities papers
& wire services

POULTRY STUDENTS TO VIE IN CHICAGO

A four-man team of University of Minnesota poultry husbandry students will leave Monday for Chicago where they will compete in intercollegiate poultry judging contests Tuesday and Wednesday.

They are:

Richard E. Alms, Red Wing; Kenneth B. Crane, Redera, S. Dak.; Robert A. Evans, Benson; Alois J. Lauer, Richmond.

Accompanying them will be Thomas S. Sanfield, associate professor of poultry husbandry.

WELCH FAIR TEAMS SAFETY PROMOTION WITH ENTERTAINMENT

By Robert P. Raustadt, Extension Information Specialist,
University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota

A day of good entertainment without charge was combined with some sound licks in the interest of safety when first 4-H fair was staged at Welch, Minnesota, last summer--an event that still has the citizens of Goodhue county talking.

"Welch is a small place and maybe very seldom heard of, but the community spirit that exists there could fill a large city," said one proud resident. That his pride was not misplaced was demonstrated when nearly 2,000 people jammed the village for the fair.

The one-day event was a fast-moving, well-planned and varied program of entertainment and education which showed what a group of youngsters are capable of doing with a little help from their elders.

Opening the afternoon festivities was a 21-piece parade, headed by the brilliantly-decorated Willing Welchers 4-H club safety float. Music was provided by the Farwell, Osmun, Kirk drum and bugle corps from St. Paul. A doll buggy promenade followed.

Also included in the procession were baton twirlers; floats sponsored by Welch merchants; and a queen, 12-year-old Joyce Munsen, and her two attendants, Lois Meyer and Harriet Reding, both 14--riding in a classy convertible.

That safety float is a story in itself. It was built by a committee of 4-H members with Wayne Munsen as chairman and Adult Leader Ray Munsen as supervisor. The large poster which formed the center of the float was later installed in a club booth which won top honors at the Goodhue county fair.

The safety theme was also carried out in a talk by Glenn Frickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist, who deplored the carelessness which is at the

(More)

root of most accidents. He urged his listeners to do everything in their power to ease human suffering, pointing to the prevention of accidents as an important means to this end.

The fair started at 10 a.m. with 4-H exhibits and instruction on exhibiting and showmanship by Goodhue County Agent G. J. Kunau and Club Agent Donald Hasbargan. Free coffee was served to picnickers at noon.

In addition to Prickett's talk, afternoon events included a kittenball game, airplane stunting, water sports, pony rides and a thrilling "car plunge." The "car plunge" consisted of sending a 1931 sedan over a 30-foot cliff and watching it bounce and roll 300 feet.

In the evening there was musical entertainment by the Friendly Valley Barn Dance gang from Red Wing, as well as several home talent numbers.

The idea of the fair originated with Willing Welchers 4-H club members and leaders, who enlisted the co-operation of local merchants and other adults and club members.

The 40-member club hatched the idea under the leadership of Kay Brennan, president, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Sorenson and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Munson, adult leaders. (In 1949 this club won the trophy given by the Red Wing Kiwanis club as the outstanding 4-H club in Goodhue county for the year.)

At first, it was planned to limit 4-H participation to clubs in and around Welch. Eventually, however, all clubs in Goodhue county, plus a few from neighboring Dakota county, were invited.

Two general committees, aided by several sub-committees, planned and carried out the fair. An adult committee was headed by Donald Larson, a Welch merchant. The 4-H committee was headed by Donna Barringer.

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

For Release: -
WED., 11:00 A.M., DEC. 6

EXTENSION SERVICE FACES GREATEST CHALLENGE

The Agricultural Extension Service faces its greatest challenge in the years ahead, Amy Kelly, Missouri state extension agent, declared today.

Miss Kelly spoke to several hundred Minnesota agricultural, home and club agents and state extension specialists attending their annual conference at University Farm.

"There is no group of educators closer to families than the county extension agents," she said. Through their intimate friendship with families, they can contribute much to their moral, spiritual and economic values.

Extension workers have laid one of the best cornerstones of how to keep a people free by operating on the idea that they can bring information to a group of people who can in turn become leaders and teach other people, Miss Kelly declared.

Lacking an adequate number of workers, the Extension Service must pool its resources in order to meet the demands that will be made upon it of reaching more and more people in different fields.

Among the fields in which extension workers must meet challenges in the future if they are to continue to improve family living, the speaker cited these:

- Nutrition. Problems include working out a better diet for the undernourished in other parts of the world as well as reaching more people at home with nutritional training. Every locality has children who rush off to school without breakfast, families who consume too little milk, others with poorly balanced diets. Extension workers must also take the responsibility of seeing that our animal foods come from healthy animals.

- Clothing. Specialists have helped women improve their sewing but still have the job of teaching more women—especially mothers—to learn to sew.

- Safety. The large number of accidental deaths on the farm and in the home points up the need of an educational program.

- Health. Studies show that rural people are not well enough informed on available medical care. Extension workers cannot give information on subjects out of their field, but they can help rural people find out where and how to get help.

- Mental health. Mental health starts in the family, but 4-H clubs and older youth groups can make the building of good mental health a part of their program.

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

* * * * *
For Release:
AFTER 3:15 P.M., MON., DEC. 4
* * * * *

REDUCE NUMBER OF FERTILIZER GRADES, URGES SOILS CHIEF

Speaking at the Soils and Fertilizer short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Monday afternoon (Dec. 4), C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division at the University, stressed the importance of reducing the number of fertilizer grades and ratios now offered for sale in Minnesota.

Members of the fertilizer trade attending the one-day course heard Rost say that the reduction would simplify the matter of obtaining fertilizer for farmers, ease the problem of making fertilizer recommendations and reduce the number of grades which a dealer would have to carry in stock.

A number of the fertilizer ratios now offered for sale could be eliminated, without serious damage to the crops to be fertilized, he said.

J. M. MacGregor, associate soils professor, reported that University of Minnesota experimental work "has shown that fertilizing oats, wheat or barley with either nitrogen, phosphate or potash alone is not usually very satisfactory."

In many instances combinations of phosphate and potash at the rate of 40 pounds of each nutrient per acre have shown substantial yield increases, especially in the western half of the state, said MacGregor. This, he said, "is generally overshadowed by the larger yield increases obtained in using like amounts of nitrogen-phosphate or of nitrogen-phosphate-potash."

Testing the "pH" or degree of acidity of the soil was likened to the taking of a person's pulse rate by H. E. Jones, extension soils specialist. He said: "If we are to maintain good crop production we must keep our finger on the pulse of the soil—that is, its pH." The pH scale runs from 0 to 14, he explained. A soil which has a pH of 7 is neutral. Below 7, the soil is acid, and above 7 it is alkaline or sweet.

In order to find the place of fertilization in a sound soil management scheme, E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist, recommended: drain and clean the land and cultivate properly; lime acid soils; use adequate crop rotations; maintain soil organic matter; use commercial fertilizers; use needed erosion control measures.

TIMELY TIPS (for Dec. 16)

Simply killing the hog when he is in lean condition is no answer to the lard problem. Thin hogs do have high proportions of lean to fat, but they do not have desirable carcasses. The texture of the meat is soft and washy. After cooking, particularly frying, the lean is stringy and not very desirable from the tenderness standpoint.—E. F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

Livestock growers consider three important factors in deciding what feed to grow. They are: the total number of digestible nutrients produced per acre, the cost per hundred pounds of total digestible nutrients and the composition of the digestible nutrients.—M. L. Armour.

* * * * *

Has your car had a complete cold-weather check-over from a service man? Remember that frost shields help keep a clear view of the road. Tires worn smooth are hazardous. Use chains, replace tires with new ones if advisable. A storm coat, extra blanket, heavy mittens, overshoes and shovel may come in handy in the car.—Gleam Prickett.

* * * * *

Feed the fresh dairy cow all the hay she wants—also silage. But it is generally advisable to limit the grain to two or three pounds a day during the first few days after calving. Then step it up gradually until she approaches her maximum production, which may take two to four weeks.—Te W. Gullicksen.

* * * * *

(MORE)

Add 1 - Timely Tips

The farmer who artificially breeds his cows benefits immediately in several ways. For many farmers, the cost of artificial service is less than the cost of keeping a bull. The feed, labor and barn space devoted to keeping a bull are released for other uses. The largest part of the gain comes from improvement in the offspring, which is done over a period of time.—Robert E. Olson.

* * * * *

A good dairyman follows a breeding program. This includes: using purebred sires that transmit good production; judging the value of a sire by comparing the records of dam and daughter; and judging the value of the brood cow by long-time records.—Ramer Leighton.

* * * * *

If approached by salesmen offering seed of "borer-resistant" hybrids, have them explain what they mean by "resistant" and ask to see proof of their claims. If you have been growing well-adapted stalk rot-resistant hybrids which give high yields under your farm conditions, think twice before completely shifting to a hybrid you know nothing about. To be safe, buy seed from reliable sources and try new offerings on a small scale under your own conditions.—E. H. Rinke.

* * * * *

Now that our pasture season is over and our crops are in, it is a good plan to review the past season and analyze the problems that arose with a view to correcting them in this coming season. No one type of pasture is usually adequate to give satisfactory grazing over the entire season. The crops used must vary with the kind of land which is available for pasture, cropping systems and other factors. Careful planning, though, can help provide adequate grazing for a period of from 5½ to 6 months, from early May until the end of October.—M. C. Harvey.

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
December 4 1950

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Herewith is a series of eight stories based on material prepared by Max Hinds following his return from the Outlook Conference which I have prepared with the aid of S. B. Cleland, Outlook committee chairman. We believe that you will want to make use of some or all of these for publication serially in your county.

It is our thought that you release them in whatever order you see fit, depending on conditions in your county. However, you might like to release one or more of those concerning the over-all outlook first, following up with those dealing with specific commodities in order of their importance in your area. The use you make of this material will depend somewhat, of course, on the turn taken by the international situation during the coming weeks.



Robert F. Raustadt
Extension Information Specialist

RFR:dbw

Enclosure

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special - to all counties
Release at will as part of
series on economic and
agricultural outlook

FARM ASSETS
AT NEW HIGH

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series of articles on the economic and agricultural outlook for the coming year.

A new high for U. S. farm assets at the beginning of 1951 and an improvement in the over-all net equity of farmers is part of the agricultural outlook as analyzed by Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist.

In a statement received by County Agent _____, Hinds explained that farm indebtedness has been increasing, but not as fast as the rising value of assets.

The farmer with adequate liquid assets who is looking for a place to invest his money should consider U. S. Savings Bonds, many economists recommend. It is reasoned that it is desirable for a farmer who is out of debt and has considerable money already invested in agricultural assets to put part of his money in a fixed dollar investment.

Most of farmers' other investments are in items that go up with inflation and down with deflation. Savings bonds would provide a better balance for his investments.

A delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., Hinds advised rapid repayment as the best course for farmers with sizable debts, because a debt requiring a number of years to pay off could easily run into a period much less favorable to agriculture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special -- To all counties
Release at will as part of series
on economic and agricultural out-
look

EGG PRICE RISE
MAY LAG IN 1951

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series on the economic and agricultural outlook for the coming year.

Prices for eggs are not likely to be as favorable in 1951 as those for some other farm products. Egg surpluses make it likely that prices for this commodity will not rise as much as prices of other foods.

This is the outlook for poultry raisers, passed along by County Agent _____ after receiving a statement on the subject by Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist. Hinds was a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

With price supports removed, spring egg prices will likely be down, even though production should also be down from the 1950 spring level. By next fall, the usual seasonal rise in prices may be expected.

During April, May and June, 1950, ten per cent of the farm output of eggs was dried for price support operations.

Removal of egg price supports calls for even more attention to improved production and marketing practices, Hinds points out. Producers and marketing agencies will need to cooperate even more closely to satisfy both producer and consumer as fully as possible.

Supplies of chicken and turkey are expected to be large during the early months of 1951. Prices as the year begins are likely to be about the same as at the beginning of 1950. An increasing proportion of poultry meat is furnished by broilers, competing with farm-produced chickens.

Turkey producers have launched an advertising campaign to encourage consumption of turkey at other than holiday occasions, with emphasis on consumer-sized quantities now available.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special - To all counties
Release at will as part of
series on economic and
agricultural outlook

AGRICULTURE'S ROLE:
ABUNDANT PRODUCTION

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series of articles on the economic and agricultural outlook during the coming year.

In the present period of mobilization, the role of agriculture is abundant production, said County Agent _____. Abundant production of food is seen as a powerful weapon against inflation.

The county agent based his statement on material received from Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist, who was a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

It is recognized that the situation differs between farms and between areas, and it is recommended that each farmer make those increases in production which will best utilize his resources. No one knows how long the emergency may last, but conservation and balanced farming are equally important in both war and peacetime.

A strong demand for most farm products in 1951 is the prospect. Like prices and incomes for the nation generally, prices and incomes received by farmers are likely to be substantially higher than in the first half of 1950. However, higher costs of production and living, higher marketing costs and increasing difficulties in obtaining hired farm labor are also in prospect. Cash receipts from farm marketings will probably be up at least 10 per cent in 1951, it has been estimated.

While the odds are considered to be against farm operators' realized net income reaching the levels of either 1947 or 1948, it may rise 15 per cent or more from 1950. Non-agricultural income is expected to rise above the record high established in 1950.

Even before the Korean war, business conditions were recovering from the mid-1949 slump. The increase in business activity was speeded up by the Korean war. The national economy has been operating at the highest rate in history, except at the peak of World War II, Hinds pointed out.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special to all counties
Release at will as part of
series on economic and agri-
cultural outlook.

LONG-RUN PROSPECTS FOR
AGRICULTURE FAVORABLE

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series of articles on the economic and agricultural outlook for the coming year.

The longer-run prospects for agriculture at present seem brighter than for the years between World War I and World War II, according to Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist.

In a statement received by County Agent _____, Hinds pointed out that the growth of population, with improved living conditions, is expanding the domestic market for farm products.

The increase in population during the last decade, with increasing per capita consumption of the higher-valued products, has added substantially to the demand for farm products. Additional sizable population increases would expand domestic demand even further.

Hinds, a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., pointed out that the needs of an increasing population can be met by American agriculture if farmers adjust their methods to keep abreast of demands.

He cited an extraordinary increase in agricultural production since the outbreak of World War I without an increase in manpower. Improvements in using the soil, technological advances in production and greater mechanization made it possible for U. S. farmers not only to supply domestic needs but to contribute largely to the feeding of many people abroad.

It is believed that the U.S.A. has the resources and know-how to supply its needs from the farm for the next generation without any significant increase in the number of persons engaged in farming. A larger proportion of production may be used in this country, which would leave less for export, and the U.S. may import larger amounts of agricultural products.

The big need, for farmers and non-farmers alike, Hinds said, is for as many as possible of all the people to be engaged in producing goods for civilian consumption. Farmers will produce the food, he said, if they can trade that food for other goods that they would like to have.

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

Special - To all counties
Release at will as part of
economic and agricultural
outlook series

OUTLOOK IS FOR MODERATE
LIVESTOCK PRICE GAINS

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series on the economic and agricultural outlook during the coming year.

In general, increases in incomes now foreseeable point to moderately but not sharply higher prices for meat animals next year.

Prices next year will be greatly affected by how much defense expenditures add to personal incomes, as well as by any controls which may be put into effect.

That is the way Max Hinds, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, sums up the livestock price outlook in information received by County Agent _____.

The strength of demand for beef these days has been demonstrated, and some increase in cattle prices seems probable, according to Hinds. He adds:

Prices of hogs, which showed increasing weakness until early 1950 -- due largely to a declining demand for fat cuts and lard -- have been stronger this past summer and fall and could average a little higher next year than in 1950. Hog prices in the early months of 1951 will probably be considerably above the rather low prices of early 1950, but later in the year the price gain over corresponding 1950 months might be narrower.

Sheep and lambs will be scarce, and their prices will undoubtedly rise at least as much as prices of other meat animals. The strategic importance of wool is receiving much attention, and, with U. S. and world stocks reduced, a high price next year seems almost certain.

All of these price indications apply in the absence of a pronounced general commodity price inflation, which would carry meat animal prices up with it. They would not hold true if price controls were imposed. Minimum ceilings as defined in the Defense Production Act of 1950 are not greatly different from prices that have prevailed this fall, and this means that any substantial rise in prices above recent levels would put them in the range for possible control.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special - to all counties
Release at will as part of
series on economic and
agricultural outlook.

"PAY AS WE GO" DE-
FENSE PLAN RECOMMENDED

Editor's Note: This is the ___ of a series on the economic and agricultural outlook for the coming year.

The advantages of a "pay as we go" plan for financing the defense program were cited by Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist, in a statement received by County Agent _____.

This would mean higher taxes but should draw off excess spending power and thus keep prices down, Hinds said.

"The general acceptance today of paying for defense through current taxes represents a great advance in public thinking over that of 10 years ago. Any large or continuing rise of prices would be a major blow, especially coming so soon on the heels of the price increases during and after World War II," the economist said.

Hinds, who was a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., brought out the following additional points:

The rate of defense spending by June, 1951, is expected to roughly double that of June, 1950. To help finance the defense program, taxes have already been increased, and responsible leaders are talking in terms of larger additional increases.

Economic resources are being directed toward producing for defense rather than for civilian purposes, resulting in a smaller supply of civilian goods at the same time money incomes are swelled by full employment at high pay and longer hours. More spending money for fewer civilian goods results in inflated prices.

Three methods might be adopted to combat inflation;

1. Taxation--take money away from people directly. Individuals have less money with which to buy civilian goods; government has more with which to buy defense materials.
2. Prevent current incomes, past savings and newly-created credit from being spent. (Credit controls help achieve this; allocations and rationing may be needed.)
3. Prevent incomes from rising, thus preventing increases in demand. (Achieved through price and wage controls.)

Taxes can be reduced when the need for them declines. But once the price and cost structure has risen through inflation, any effort to achieve a lower price level is likely to result in unemployment and depression, Hinds warned.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special - To all counties
Release at will as part of series
on economic and agricultural out-
look

INCREASED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
TO REQUIRE MORE FEED

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series on the economic and agricultural outlook during the coming year.

While ample stocks of feed are available at present, farmers are encouraged to make plans which will insure adequate supplies for increased livestock numbers during 1951.

This advice is part of a statement on the farm commodity outlook received by County Agent _____ from Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist, who was a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Highlights of Hind's report:

Corn acreage allotments are to be increased and no marketing quotas will be in effect. Increased corn acreage may reduce the acreage of soybeans. Corn acreage production in 1950 was partly shifted to soybeans, which were planted in a record amount.

Wheat acreage allotments will be increased about a million acres for 1951, with no marketing quotas.

There will be no restrictions on flax acreage. There is about a two-year supply of linseed oil on hand in the U. S., with the Commodity Credit Corporation holding about half. The government has been offering the oil for sale at market price but not less than 14¢ a pound f.o.b. Minneapolis. Linseed oil a couple of years ago was 28-30¢ per pound but is now about 16¢. This is a favorable price relationship with soybean oil, Hinds said.

Flaxseed support price for 1951 will be around \$2.65 at 60 per cent of parity.

The 1950 flaxseed crop was small enough so that part of the reserves from previous years will be used this year. The U. S. has not been importing from Argentina or Canada.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 1950

Special to all counties
Release at will as part of
series on economic and agri-
cultural outlook

INCREASED MILK,
CREAM DEMAND EXPECTED

Editor's Note: This is the ___ in a series on the economic and agricultural outlook during the coming year.

Increased consumer demand for milk and cream is expected in 1951, according to information passed along by County Agent _____ from Max Hinds, University of Minnesota extension economist, who was a delegate to the 1950 Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Not much change in production of milk is expected. But demand is expected to be greater, with the result that prices should be higher. More of the production will be consumed as fluid milk and cream, leaving less to be made into butter and dried skim milk.

During the last two years, purchases for price support have taken 9 per cent of the butter produced, 6 per cent of the cheese and 43 per cent of the dried non-fat solids. A small increase in demand in 1951 could easily reduce government purchases of butter and cheese, but apparently rather heavy purchases will still be necessary for dried non-fat solids next year, said Hinds.

Cow numbers in the U. S. have declined since 1944 and seem to be leveling off. The greatest decreases in cow numbers -- about 23 per cent -- have occurred in the West North Central states. The effect of this decline is reflected in decreased milk production for Minnesota during September, 1950, which was the lowest since state records were started in 1932.

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

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Water is the cheapest and perhaps the most important part of the dairy ration.

* * * * *

Culling low producing cows will not only save feed for better feeding of the other cows in the herd but will also reduce the labor required.

* * * * *

Now that winter weather, snow and ice are here, the safest method of handling a bicycle is to store it until next spring.

* * * * *

Now that the pasture season is over and the crops are in, it is a good time to review the past year and analyze the problems that arose, with a view to correcting them this coming season.

* * * * *

It has been estimated that 37 per cent of the feed units consumed by dairy cattle in the entire U.S. comes from pasture.

* * * * *

In the feeding of dairy cattle, giving cows enough to eat is the first thing to consider. Very few dairy cattle get all they can eat 365 days a year.

* * * * *

Much of the low level production from dairy cattle is due to poor feeding and care.

* * * * *

It is usually not profitable to use non-durable wooden fence posts unless they are given preservative treatment.

-rr-

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

A scarf will protect the neckline of a coat against soiling.

* * * * *

Never use hot water to remove gravy spots. It will set the stains. If material is washable, launder in warm, soapy water.

* * * * *

For juicy, tender meat, use a moderate oven - from 250 to 300 or 325^oF. - to roast the young holiday bird - goose, duck, turkey or chicken.

* * * * *

Roast the holiday fowl on a rack in a shallow, uncovered pan without added water, advise extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Eggs taken out of the refrigerator and warmed to room temperature will give better volume when beaten.

* * * * *

Sweaters will wear longer if given frequent rest periods and aired occasionally say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota,

* * * * *

One in every three home fires starts in the basement.

* * * * *

Sweet potatoes contain a rich supply of vitamin A, worthwhile quantities of C and small amounts of the B vitamins and minerals.

* * * * *

For a quick holiday dessert, crumble fruit cake into small pieces, fold into whipped cream and spoon into sherbet glasses. Garnish with maraschino cherry.

* * * * *

A good breakfast keeps efficiency at higher levels during late morning hours, according to research findings.

* * * * *

A little wax applied on the synthetic enamel finish of washing machine or refrigerator will help to keep the finish attractive.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 4 1950

To all counties
For release during
week of December 11
(Filler for your
column)

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

The dairy cow is made to live largely on roughage which can be produced the cheapest and best of any of the feed that we raise on our farms, says Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm. On most farms roughage can best be provided for dairy cattle by making silage out of the first crop of hay and dry hay out of subsequent crops.

* * * * *

To prevent home fires, chimneys and stove pipes should be inspected and cleaned frequently. Fires should be started with kindling and not with kerosene. Ashes should be placed in metal containers. "Fires strike unexpectedly, and care should be taken to prevent them," warns Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at U. Farm, in advising these precautions.

* * * * *

Ramer Leighton, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, says that a good dairyman uses improved herd management practices which include: feeding according to production; culling low producers; controlling disease; selecting heifers from among best cows and growing legume hay.

* * * * *

"Despite somewhat higher prices for fertilizer next year, higher prices for farm products during 1951 are expected to make it profitable for farmers to increase the use of fertilizers at a more rapid rate than they have during the past few years," says W. E. McDaniel of the division of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. "I would suggest," he adds, "that farmers buy their fertilizer early because local shortages may develop from lack of storage space."

* * * * *

"Let us have more sheep in Minnesota, as we have a place for them!" urges P. A. Anderson, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Present prices of market lambs and wool make the enterprise a profitable one, he points out. Anderson does not expect a serious slump in prices for "quite a few years."

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 4 1950

To all counties

Release during week of
December 11 1950

DAIRY COWS NEED
PLENTY OF WATER

A shortage of water will cut a cow's milk production quicker than anything else, says County Agent _____. A cow should be given access to water at regular times at least twice a day.

"A cow requires several pounds of water for every pound of milk," said H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm. "The important things are regular day-to-day water temperatures and regular watering times."

If an outside tank is used, Searles said, the tank should be well banked and in a sheltered place.

If electricity is available, an immersion heater with a thermostat is a good investment, Searles pointed out. The thermostat should be set at a temperature slightly lower than that of the water supply, or just above freezing.

-bp-

USE OF NIPPLE PAIL
FOR CALVES ADVISED

Overfeeding, irregular feeding, wet bedding and dirty milk utensils are the leading causes of calf scours, says County Agent _____.

H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm, advises using a nipple pail for calf feeding.

"A calf takes the milk too fast from an open bucket," Searles said. "Feeding may take a little longer with nipple pails, but the calves will do better."

Besides regulating the flow of milk, Searles said, a nipple pail cuts down on sucking of other calves. After the calf has sucked on the nipple long enough, it loses its desire to do more sucking.

-bp-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 4 1950

To all counties

For release during week
of December 11 1950

ALFALFA A 'MUST'
IN PIG RATIONS

Good quality alfalfa hay is a "must" for feeding little pigs and brood sows this winter, County Agent _____ told local farmers this week.

H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, recommends about 8 per cent alfalfa leaf meal in little pig rations, while brood sows need about 15 per cent in their rations.

"Alfalfa is rich in proteins and minerals, and especially valuable for the vitamins it contains," Zavoral said. "Alfalfa adds bulk to sows' rations, and results show little pigs are more vigorous and that more of them survive when alfalfa is fed."

Zavoral pointed out that when sows are out on alfalfa pasture, they usually produce good strong, vigorous pigs in the fall.

"This winter, feed the next best thing -- good green alfalfa hay," Zavoral said.

-bp-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 4 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

CLOTHING PRICES
TO BE HIGHER

Higher prices in clothing are probable for 1951, Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, told home agents at the annual Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service conference last week.

_____, _____, _____ from _____ county
(List names of agents)
attended the conference, which highlighted discussions on recent results from several fields of agricultural research, current home economics problems and the latest information on methods of extension teaching.

"All in all," Miss Miller said, "demand seems to be increasing more than prospective supplies of clothing. This may mean changes in styles to cut yardage as well as greater use of mixtures among fibers, for example, use of wools or cotton blended with rayon or all rayon."

Changes have already appeared in the production of men's wear. During the first six months of 1950 rayon trousers comprised 53 per cent of total trousers produced. To counteract greatly increased prices for wool, blended rayon and wool can be expected in men's winter suits this coming year.

Shifts have been made to lower-priced lines in production of women's coats and suits, according to Miss Miller. Output of these lower-priced garments increased from 30 to 50 per cent of the total during the first three months of 1950.

Since wholesale prices have gone up in silk, woolen, rayon and nylon fabrics, hosiery, underwear, shoes and other clothing, these wholesale price changes will be reflected in products purchased by the consumer in 1951.

--jbn--

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 1, 1950

file

Special to Brainerd Journal-Press,
Brainerd Dispatch, Rush City Post,
Cambridge North Star, Isanti News.

Immediate Release

McKAY TO SPEAK AT PURDUE

Gerald R. McKay, University of Minnesota agricultural extension specialist in visual education, will speak at the Indiana state extension conference at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., on December 7.

McKay, who has held his University of Minnesota position since 1945, will speak on "Visual Aids in Agricultural Extension Work."

A graduate of the University of Minnesota college of agriculture, he has taught in the Isanti and Brainerd public schools. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McKay of Rush City.

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

Immediate Release

CORN BORER DAMAGE DOWN, BUT NO LET-UP IN CONTROL MEASURES PLANNED

Even though the European corn borer gave Minnesota farmers somewhat of a "breather" in 1950, organized control efforts will not be relaxed during the 1951 season, said T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, today in announcing results of the 1950 fall corn borer survey conducted by his office.

The survey indicated a state average of 90 corn borers per 100 plants, compared with 340 borers in 1949 and 70 in 1948. In 1950, 81 counties were surveyed, compared with 67 in 1949 and 60 in 1948. The borer was reported in 1950 for the first time in Lake county, leaving Koochiching as the only county from which the pest has not been reported in Minnesota.

Eastern Minnesota counties generally had a lighter infestation in 1950, but some western counties had a heavier outbreak. Heaviest infestation in the state was found in the southwestern counties. Cottonwood county showed the highest population, with an average of 403 borers per 100 stalks, or approximately 4 borers per stalk.

An estimated 8,310,000 bushels of corn were lost in Minnesota this year because of the corn borer attack. This estimate is based on a 3 per cent loss per borer per stalk. In 1949 an estimated 40,511,000 bushels were destroyed by the borers.

"Even though the 1950 damage is less than that of last year," said Aamodt, "it represents a loss to Minnesota farmers due to an insect which has been in the state only since 1943."

"It is obvious that we are absolutely not in a position to relax our over-all organized control efforts for the season of 1951," said Aamodt. "There is every reason to believe from the figures at hand that the corn borer is still a dangerous menace."

"Operation Corn Borer" will be repeated in 1951, Aamodt announced. More than 1,000 farmers assisted in obtaining and disseminating information concerning the proper timing of borer control activities in 1950, and these same men are prepared to continue their co-operation in 1951.

The Office of the State Entomologist, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the University of Minnesota's extension service and entomology and economic zoology division, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and other organizations will help again to alleviate borer-caused losses in next season's crop, said Aamodt.

A-8130-RR

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

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For Release:
THURS. P.M., DEC. 7
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EXTENSION CONFERENCE SPEAKERS FAVOR STIFF TAX PROGRAM

A rigorous program of taxation that would hit all segments of the population was favored by two speakers at the annual Minnesota Agricultural Extension conference this (Thurs.) morning on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The speakers were O. B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics division at the University, and W. L. Cavert, director of research for the Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul. The conference, which will end Friday, is attended by county extension agents from all counties of the state.

Jesness said, "The most effective curb on inflation is to attack the causes by reducing the pressure of money supply on the market. Effective credit controls help by holding down the creation of added spending means through borrowing. Increased taxes attack the problem at the source. Taxes should be stepped up decidedly now. The defense program should be on a pay-as-you-go basis,"

According to Jesness, the personal income tax should carry an important part of the load. While rates in the higher brackets should remain high and be increased where they can in order to get a fair distribution of the load, taxing the modest income receivers is necessary because of the large size of this group, he said.

Cavert said that "The effective way to make sure that we do not bid up prices is to take them from us in our taxes." While each person is likely to think that the heavy taxes should be on the other fellow, he said, it is necessary in order to control inflation effectively, that the taxes be on the individual who is getting the extra dollars, whether that individual is a businessman, farmer or workman.

He warned that "We must expect some curtailment in our standard of living. Our boys must give their time, undergo hardships in the front lines, and some of them will give their lives. We at home can do our part by vigorously supporting a pay-as-you-go policy--that means heavy taxes for all of us."

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

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For Release:
AFTER 11 A.M., FRI., DEC. 8
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COUNTY AGENTS GET QUICK PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

Minnesota's county extension agents and the state extension staff got a brief course in psychology this morning at the last day of their five-day annual conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Wendell White, associate professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, advocated using the indirect approach in influencing the actions of others. He advised: Let the person approached take credit for the idea; be inoffensive in opposing his ideas; acknowledge his contributions.

"Important as is artfulness in human relationships," said Dr. White, "what we say...must show that we share in the joys or sorrows of others."

"The man who, when his wife shows him something she has made, says, 'It's all right. Where's the evening paper?' should not anticipate much billing and cooing with her that evening. The woman who, when her husband tells of his successful conclusion of a problem, makes such a statement as, 'That's fine. Congratulations. I wish you would empty this waste basket,' may not get from him the price of a new hat, even though she asks him for it after dinner."

James J. Wallace, of Ames, Iowa, passed along these "important lessons," which he said he had learned from his 12 years of experience as manager of farms owned by the Iowa State College Agricultural Foundation:

A soil conservation program can and should pay its own way as it progresses. "Making over" a farm in one day or one year is not the most practical way of getting the job done.

A successful farm leasing arrangement should encourage all parties to maintain the farm operations at the highest profit level.

The farm manager's most important function is to promote the spark of superior performance within the tenant-operator.

To operate a farm at a high profit, the farm manager should try to find the most profitable balance of farm enterprises that are adapted to the farm and to the operator.

The real problem of the farm family is to make the most effective use of available resources to achieve its family objectives.

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

For Release:
AFTER 10 P.M., THURS., DEC. 7

DOWELL CITES NEED FOR LAND REFORM

A University of Minnesota agricultural economist today (Thurs.) advocated putting some of the U. S. personnel and dollars being funneled into foreign countries to work to bring about needed land reforms in those countries.

A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics, said that there is "a very real danger" that much of the effort the U. S. and the U.N. are putting forth to raise the level of living in foreign countries "will be wasted unless necessary reforms are brought about rather promptly."

Dowell, who returned in September from a six-months stay in Europe, made the statement at the annual conference of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service.

Agriculture is handicapped in some countries of both Europe and Asia by the small size of farms, scattered location of tracts making up a single farm, and high rents and interest rates, said Dowell.

A-8133-RR

CLUB AGENT ELECTED TO NATIONAL OFFICE

A Minnesota 4-H club agent is first vice president of the National Association of 4-H Club Agents for 1951.

She is Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county, who last year served as secretary-treasurer for the national organization of 4-H agents. She was elected vice president at a recent meeting of the association in Chicago.

As first vice president, Mrs. Oberg will be in charge of planning the program for the group for the coming year.

A-8134-JBN

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

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For Release:
11 A.M., THURS., DEC. 7
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GOODHUE COUNTY AGENT HONORED AT EXTENSION CONFERENCE

G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent, today was named winner of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service 1950 information contest.

Kunau's selection was based on the outstanding entries he made in the visual aids, radio, and press sections of the contest. Previous winners of the plaque that goes along with the award were J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county, 1948, and Chester Graham, Scott county, 1949.

The contest which attracted over 200 entries from county agricultural, home and 4-H agents had special classes for news articles, and columns, radio programs, pictures and slides, and circular letters.

Sectional winners in the contest include J. I. Swedberg, visual aids; Hilda Taylor, Martin county home agent, radio; Fred Wetherill, Nicollet county agricultural agent, press; and Margaret Jacobson, Chippewa county home agent, circular letters. Each of these winners also received a plaque donated by Minnesota agricultural interests.

Division winners in the contest included:

Single slide--J. I. Swedberg, Redwood county.

Series of slides -- Lloyd Hanson, Lincoln county.

Single photo--Marie Jensen, Anoka county.

Series of photos--Wayne Hanson, Houston county.

Newspaper column--Nick Weyrens, Grant county (men), and Mary Ellen Miller, Mower county (women).

News coverage of one subject or event--Glenn McCleary, Washington county (men), and Rosemary Conzemius, Rice county (women).

Regular news service to county papers--Dale Smith, Carver county.

Radio interview--Quentin Marsh, Blue Earth county (men), and Virginia Blackwood, Brown and Cottonwood counties (women).

Radio straight talk--G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county (men), and Hilda Taylor, Martin county (women).

Judging of the contest was done by Twin City newspapermen, farm radio service directors, photographers, and University Farm staff members.

A-8135-HS

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

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For Release:
2 P.M., THURS., DEC. 7
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FOOD, CLOTHING TO GO UP

Food will take an even bigger share of the American food budget in 1951, Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Miss Miller spoke to home agents attending the annual extension conference at University Farm.

Increased expenditure for food will be due in part to higher prices. But American families will eat more than in 1950, partly because of larger incomes and favorable food supplies. Less opportunity to spend money for other consumer goods will be one of the forces behind the increased demand for food, Miss Miller said:

Clothing will continue to take the second largest slice from the family budget, according to Miss Miller. Since wholesale prices have gone up in silk, woolen, rayon and nylon fabrics, hosiery, underwear, shoes and other clothing, higher prices can be expected in products purchased by the consumer in 1951. With demand increasing more than prospective supplies of clothing, changes in styles to cut yardage may be necessary as well as greater use of mixtures among fibers, for example, blends of rayon with wools or cottons.

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

For Release: --
3 P.M., WED., DEC. 6

NUTRITIONIST CALLS FOR BETTER BREAKFASTS

Our skimpy breakfasts and heavy dinners may have to give way to three well-balanced meals, a University of Minnesota nutritionist declared today.

Speaking on recent aspects of protein nutrition to home agents attending the annual extension conference at University Farm, Jane Leichsenring, University professor of nutrition, pointed out that studies show there is better utilization of protein if protein is adequately distributed in all three meals.

Many of the findings of recent protein research will result in better balanced meals as homemakers put them into practice. Investigations show, for example, that milk protein supplements cereal protein in such a way that the combination of the two is better than either one alone. On the other hand, cereal proteins, such as corn and wheat, will not supplement each other.

Another aspect of protein nutrition which has been receiving considerable attention, according to Miss Leichsenring, is the effect of heat treatment on nutritive value. There is some evidence to show that a loss of food value occurs when protein is subjected to high temperatures.

Miss Leichsenring also discussed the importance of protein in the diet in serious cases of burns and in convalescence after surgery.

Also speaking to home agents at the afternoon session (Wednesday) were Gertrude Esteros, assistant professor of home economics, and Dorothy Dyer, assistant professor of general studies, University of Minnesota.

A-8137-JBN

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

Immediate Release

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS TO NEW ORLEANS

Twenty-two young gardeners from six Minnesota counties will leave Friday evening (December 8) to attend the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association meeting in New Orleans December 11-14, Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county 4-H club agent and state chairman for the organization, announced today.

Counties to be represented will include St. Louis, Sherburne, Hennepin, Washington, Dakota and Ramsey.

Lois Raati, Gilbert, who won a trip to New Orleans for her demonstration on using vegetables in a pasty, will compete at the national meeting. Other demonstrators from Minnesota who will take part in vegetable growers' competitions are Betty Ann Sworski, 546 West County Road, St. Paul, and Dona Kokesh, Hopkins.

Minnesota judging teams will also participate in contests in New Orleans. They include a state team of Barbara and George Kahl, Stillwater, and Don Farrar, White Bear, and a collegiate team of Phyllis Bowe, Elk River, Dona Kokesh, Hopkins, and Richard Angus, Farmington. Teams of three judges each from Sherburne, Washington, Ramsey and Hennepin counties will also compete.

A-8138-JBN

DECEMBER PLENTY

December markets this year will offer a wide variety of plentiful foods, according to Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's list for December begins with five foods starred as due to be especially abundant. These are: pork, cabbage, turkeys, cranberries and sweetpotatoes.

Turkey production this year is the largest on record, cranberry production the second largest. Favorable weather has given cabbage such a boost that the early fall crop, nearly a third larger than last year, has already been marketed and prices to growers have been abnormally low. The sweetpotato crop is the largest in several years and 10 per cent above last year.

Pork prices are expected to be lowest for the year in December because of peak supplies of hogs marketed.

Fruits expected in heavy supply during the month include not only cranberries but also apples, oranges and grapefruit. The commercial apple crop this year is estimated at 120 million bushels—only about 10 per cent less than the very large crop of last year and well above average. A very large orange crop is expected this year with quality of the fruit high in December and prices reasonable. Grapefruit production is expected to be larger than last year.

As for vegetables, markets will have large supplies of carrots, onions and Irish potatoes as well as cabbage and sweetpotatoes.

Protein foods for the main dish are many and varied: Plenty of hens, broilers and fryers, eggs, cheese, fish—fresh and frozen, and peanut butter along with the heavy supplies of pork and turkeys.

Honey will be in plentiful supply not only for table use but also for special holiday cakes, cookies and desserts. Stocks of honey held by beekeepers are the largest on record.

GRADING CONTEST SET FOR POTATO CLINIC

Potato growers will have a chance to try their skill at grading potatoes in a contest to be conducted at the fourth annual Red River Valley Potato Marketing clinic in the high school at East Grand Forks next Tuesday and Wednesday, December 12 and 13.

In making this announcement, O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said that contestants will be confronted with 50 specimens of potatoes of various grades. They will pit their skill against each other in seeking to place all of the potatoes in the proper grade.

Prizes will be given by commercial interests of Grand Forks, N. Dak. and East Grand Forks, Minn.

Turnquist urged Minnesota spud growers to participate in this contest, pointing out that it will help them become more familiar with U. S. potato grades. He said that the clinic will demonstrate the importance of growing and marketing top grade potatoes.

Attending the clinic will be potato growers from the Red River Valley counties of both Minnesota and North Dakota. The program will also include talks by marketing experts, a panel discussion on the clinic theme, "What is the Future of the Potato Industry?" Open house will be held for growers at the U. S. Department of Agriculture potato research center at East Grand Forks, and there will be tours of potato processing plants in the area.

The annual meeting of the Red River Valley Potato Growers association will be held Wednesday, and the annual clinic banquet is scheduled for the evening of the same day. Commercial interests will exhibit potato machinery and equipment.

The 1950 Minnesota State 4-H Club Potato show will be held in connection with the clinic. Every county in the state having club members enrolled in potato projects is eligible to send exhibitors. The state 4-H potato champion will be selected at the show. Entries will be received until 6 p.m. Monday, December 11.

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

Immediate Release

UNIVERSITY MEN TO PARTICIPATE IN ENGINEERS' MEETING

Six members of the University of Minnesota Division of Agricultural Engineering staff will participate in the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Chicago, December 18-20, it was announced today by Professor A. J. Schwantes, chief of the division.

Professor P. W. Manson will present a paper which was prepared with Dr. C. O. Rost, soils division chief, called "Farm Drainage as an Important Conservation Practice." Dr. W. F. Millier will present "Experimental Batch Weighing and Processing of the Dairy Ration."

Dr. Andrew Hustrulid will attend sessions of the Committee on Instrumentation, and Professor C. K. Otis will preside at two of the sessions of the Farm Structures Division, of which he is vice-chairman.

Sessions of the Council, governing body of the society, and the Committee on Awards will be attended by Professor Schwantes.

A-8141-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 7 1950

SPECIAL to papers in Goodhue,
Polk, Lyon, St. Louis, Steele,
Clearwater, Todd, Blue Earth,
Stearns, Redwood, Kandiyohi,
Murray counties.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LOCAL AGENT ELECTED
BY ASSOCIATION

G. J. Kunau of Red Wing, Ruth Lehman of Long Prairie and Monroe Stenerson of St. Cloud have been elected presidents of the Minnesota county agents', home agents' and 4-H club agents' associations, respectively.

They were named at association annual meetings held in the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Tuesday, December 5.

Officers elected by the three associations were the following:

County Agents -- G. J. Kunau, Red Wing, Goodhue county, president; Carl G. Ash, Crookston, West Polk county, vice president; F. J. Meade, Marshall, Lyon county, secretary-treasurer; and D. T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis county; J. Russell Gute, Owatonna, Steele county; and Howard Balk, Bagley, Clearwater county, new directors.

Home Agents -- Ruth Lehman, Long Prairie, Todd county, president; Caroline Fredrickson, Mankato, Blue Earth county, treasurer; Julia Bartlett, Caledonia, Houston county, vice president; and Judith Nord, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail county, secretary, are hold-over officers from last year. (Home Agents' officers are elected to two-year terms.)

4-H Club Agents -- Monroe Stenerson, St. Cloud, Stearns county, president; Robert Nolting, Redwood Falls, Redwood county, vice president; June Rogalla, Willmar, Kandiyohi county, secretary; Myrna Bellinger, Slayton, Murray county, treasurer; and Charles Benrud, Minneapolis, Hennepin county, historian.

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

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in his file
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SPECIAL to Twin Cities dailies
AP, UP and Anoka papers.

For Release:
THURS. A.M. Dec. 7

C.L. McNELLY HONORED

C. L. McNelly, supervisor of county agents in northwestern Minnesota, was awarded the certificate of recognition of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, at the annual meeting of the Minnesota chapter of the organization in the junior ballroom at Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis, Wednesday evening.

McNelly, who makes his headquarters in the state agricultural extension office on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus, resides at 503 Harrison, Anoka.

The certificate was awarded to McNelly for his outstanding service as an extension worker in Minnesota. A graduate of the U. of M., he joined the Minnesota Extension Service in 1917 and was appointed to his present position in 1927.

Prior to becoming a supervisor he served as county agent in Dodge and Fillmore counties, as a high school agriculture instructor at McIntosh and Willmar, Minnesota, and an instructor at Louisiana State Normal School, in addition to farming near McIntosh.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 11 1950

To all counties

Release week of December 18

FEEDING SOFT CORN TO
CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP

If you're fattening beef, hogs or lambs on soft corn, it will pay to remember that soft corn won't go as far as hard corn, County Agent _____ said this week.

If you don't have enough to finish the stock, you ought to know where the rest of the feed will come from.

According to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, the soft corn can be fed to beef cattle as ground ear corn, but the cattle will probably make slower gains because the dry matter in soft corn is limited.

Soft corn will not work as well for feeding calves as for older fattening cattle, Morris said, because calves need a more concentrated ration. With calves, because of the long feeding period required, any sound corn should be held back for spring feeding.

For hogs, soft corn can be fed in the regular way as ear corn or shell corn, Morris said.

Soft corn should be fed to lambs as ear corn or shelled corn. Used as corn or cob meal, the bulk added by the cobs may make the ration so bulky as to reduce gains on the lambs. Corn and cob meal can be fed to breeding ewes because the added bulk will act as a roughage.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 11 1950

To all counties

Release week of December 18

BASE STOCK EFFICIENCY
ON RETURN OVER FEED

If you want to analyze the efficiency of livestock, do it by figuring the return over feed, suggests County Agent _____. Return over feed, he explains, is the income produced by the animal or the herd in excess of what the feed was worth.

"There is a big variation in the return over feed as reported by different farmers," says S. B. Cleland, extension economist in farm management at University Farm.

"Of 138 dairy herds in Minnesota on which records were kept in 1949, the top fifth of the group had an average return over feed per cow for the year of \$185, while the bottom fifth showed only \$108.

"Of 135 with chickens, the return over feed per hen of the top fifth was \$5.31, and of the bottom fifth only 80 cents. Of 141 reporting on hogs, return over feed per hundredweight of the top fifth was \$9.50, of the bottom fifth 30 cents.

"Reasons for the good or poor returns constitute an important part of the analysis of the business which a livestock operator makes," said Cleland.

The keeping of good livestock records is not particularly difficult if suitable record books are kept, points out County Agent _____. Information on quantities as well as money transactions are needed, and feeds fed to the different classes of livestock need to be determined.

Record books adapted to livestock farming and recommended by farm management specialists at University Farm are available at the county agent's office and can be examined by anyone interested.

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NOTE TO AGENT: Agents in S. E. and S. W. Minnesota may want to adapt this story to fit the Farm Management Service of their particular area.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 11 1950

To all counties
Release week of December 18
(Filler for your column)

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

According to Robert E. Olson, research assistant in agricultural economics at University Farm, for many farmers, the cost of artificial breeding service is less than that of keeping a bull. Feed, labor and barn space devoted to keeping a bull are released for other uses.

Farmers with small herds and those who live in areas where feed is scarce and expensive enjoy the largest savings on a per cow basis. The largest part of the gain comes from improvement in the offspring, which is done gradually over a period of time.

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Commercial dry cleaning is safest, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm. "If cleaning is done at home, always do it outdoors, since gases of cleaning fluids may be inflammable or toxic."

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Every farmer should cull out low producers and unprofitable animals from the dairy herd, regardless of his feed supply, urges T. W. Gullickson, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota. By culling, he will have more feed for the other cows in the herd.

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"A good dairyman," says Ramer Leighton, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, "follows a breeding program. This includes: using purebred sires that transmit good production, judging value of sire by comparing the records of dam and daughter; judging value of the brood cow by long-time records."

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 11 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

KEEP CHRISTMAS
SAFE--AND MERRY

Don't let your beautifully trimmed Christmas tree become a fire hazard this year, warns Home (County) Agent _____. Remember that it ignites easily and burns furiously, but taking the proper precautions will prevent mishaps.

Keeping the Christmas tree in water is an easy and practical way of reducing fire hazards during the holidays and of preventing needles from falling.

Before the tree is brought into the house, cut the end of the trunk diagonally at least an inch above the resin-coated end so that the water will be absorbed more readily, advises Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota. Then put the tree into water at once and keep the water level above the cut surface during the entire time the tree is indoors.

When this treatment with water is started in time, it will prevent the needles from drying out and becoming flammable, Smith says. It will also retard the fall of needles of species like spruce, which loses needles very quickly in contrast to balsam fir, which retains its needles even after branches have become dry.

If the tree is purchased awhile before it is to be set up in the house, it should be kept in a cool place, such as a shed or a garage, where it will be protected from drying winds.

As a special precaution against fire, a fire-retardant coating can easily be made at home, Smith says. One simple formula calls for a pint of water glass (sodium silicate) and 4 tablespoons of water containing a synthetic detergent. This is enough to cover a 4-foot tree when applied with a hand spray. It produces a shiny, transparent colorless coating which will make the tree fire-resistant.

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, gives some further precautions to make Christmas safe this year:

1. Check Christmas lights and wiring to be sure they are in good condition. Discard sets with frayed wiring.
2. Use only non-flammable glass or metal ornaments on the tree.
3. Set the tree away from radiators, heaters or fire place.
4. Turn Christmas lights off when everyone leaves the house.
5. Remove wrappings as soon as the gifts have been opened.
6. Don't keep the tree until it is a definite fire hazard. Discard it when the needles start falling.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 11 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

MAKE CHRISTMAS
A HOLIDAY FOR
MOTHER, TOO

Christmas will be merrier for the whole family - including mother - if everyone works together in preparing for the holidays, says Home Agent _____.

In many homes, the mother has the burden of planning and preparing for Christmas and is often too tired to enjoy the festivities.

Christmas has always been a family festival. Parents can help build up happy memories for their children by giving them a part in the planning as well as the activities themselves.

Children can trim the tree, help make Christmas cookies and wrap many of the gifts. They can relieve Mother at mealtime by setting the table and helping to serve the meal.

Planning simple meals which the whole family can help to prepare and serve will enable everyone to enjoy the holidays more, according to Grace Brill, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. A few well prepared foods in each meal are far better than many foods not so well prepared, she says.

In planning Christmas menus, she suggests keeping in mind the importance of contrast in color, as well as contrast between mild and strong flavors, soft and crisp foods, hot and cold foods. Elaborate desserts can be eliminated and Christmas cookies, fruit cake, candy or nuts substituted.

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

file

SPECIAL to Twin Cities dailies, AP & UP

For Release:
FRIDAY A.M., DEC. 8

Confidence in final victory in the battle against brucellosis disease in domestic animals and man was expressed Thursday afternoon by Dr. W.L. Boyd, veterinary division chief at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Boyd, addressing the annual agricultural extension conference on the St. Paul campus of the University, said:

"Research has provided the agents or implements necessary for the control of brucellosis. These agents, together with manpower, funds and organized effort, will gradually bring this disease of cattle, swine and goats under complete control.

"Once brucellosis has been controlled in domestic animals, the disease will no longer be a menace to man."

Mastitis, second only to brucellosis as the most costly disease affecting domestic animals, causes its greatest losses in dairy cattle but is "of considerable economic importance in beef cattle, sheep and swine," said Dr. Boyd.

He reported that ^{recent} researches have provided new and improved methods of medication ^(for mastitis), but a highly efficient remedial agent has not yet been obtained."

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

Immediate Release

SOUTH ST. PAUL BOY WINS CAMP STORY CONTEST

Dwight Malcom, South St. Paul, won first prize, a \$5 cash award, in the 1950 4-H newspaper story contest, said Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at University Farm, today.

Geraldine Dallman, Hutchinson, placed second, and Erllys Olson, Ellendale, took third.

Entries in the contest wrote reports on the 16th annual Minnesota state 4-H conservation camp at Itasca state park held Sept. 14-17, which they attended as conservation contest winners.

The three winners had their stories published in newspapers of Dakota, McLeod and Steele counties.

The conservation camp is held each year through funds donated by Charles L. Horn, Federal Cartridge corporation, Minneapolis. This year the camp was attended by 102 4-H members from all over the state.

A-8142-BP

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U. PROFESSOR TO SOUTH AMERICA

J. J. Christensen, University of Minnesota plant pathologist, has left for a six weeks tour of Central and South American countries. He will assist with observations on disease reactions of wheat and other cereal crops in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay.

Dr. Christensen is accompanied by Dr. Herman Rodenhiser, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture cereal office at Beltsville, Md., a former member of the University of Minnesota staff. Dr. Christensen returned in July from a four months stay in Japan where he worked with the U. S. Army on plant disease and crop production and storage problems.

A-8143-RR

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

Immediate Release

MAKE CHRISTMAS TREE SAFE

The Christmas tree can be a source of tragedy unless proper precautions are taken to make it fire-resistant.

That warning came today from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Keeping the tree in water is the most practical and satisfactory way to reduce the Christmas tree fire hazard as well as to prevent needles from falling, he said.

Safety measures begin with buying of a fresh tree. A small tree is less of a hazard in the home than a large tree, according to Prickett.

Keep the tree outside until shortly before Christmas. Before bringing it into the house, cut off the butt end of the trunk slantwise about an inch to open the pores for drawing in moisture. Set the freshly cut end in water immediately and replenish water daily so the water level is kept above the cut surface during the entire time the tree is in the house.

To hold the tree in water, a crosswise rack may be fitted over a pail or other container, concealed by covering with aluminum foil. Small stones or brick pieces in the container will give weight and support so the tree won't topple. Or a metal base may be purchased with a water container attached.

When this treatment with water is started in time so the tree keeps fresh and moist, the fire hazard is greatly reduced. However, the tree should be set away from radiators, stoves, fireplace, candles and hot light bulbs. Prickett also cautioned families against keeping the Christmas tree in the house so long that it becomes a definite fire hazard. It should be discarded when the needles become dry and start falling.

Though the Christmas tree itself may be made fire-resistant with a simple water treatment, there is still danger from fire from short circuits in Christmas tree lights, from lighted candles, flammable decorations, sparks from hearthfires, matches, cigarettes and gift wrappings, Prickett warns. Disconnecting tree lights when leaving the house will eliminate another fire hazard, he said.

A-8144-JBN

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

Immediate Release

4-H LEADERS' INSTITUTES BEGIN NEXT MONTH

A series of county-wide institutes held during the next three months will give special help to nearly 10,000 local adult and junior leaders of 4-H clubs in Minnesota.

The 4-H leaders' institutes, held annually, have been scheduled from January 4 through March for every county in the state, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Theme of the one-day meetings this year will be "Helping to develop well-rounded individuals through 4-H." Discussions will cover such subjects as friendship of leaders and parents, planned recreation, participation in democratically organized clubs, expanding 4-H projects, better personal health, sharing in community programs and maturing in citizenship.

A safety demonstration on scotchlighting given by a 4-H club member will be a special feature of each institute.

Principal speakers at the institutes will be Bernard Beadle, Osgood Magnuson and H. A. Pflughoeft, district 4-H club supervisors; Gwendolyn Malum, Carol Shubeck and Mary Anderson, state 4-H club agents.

A-8145-JBN

U. PROFESSOR DESIGNS NEW STOCK TANK

A new type of ice-free stock watering tank has been designed by Arnold M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota. This method uses the heat of the earth to prevent water freezing in the tank.

Designed to cut down on operating costs, the tank allows the near-freezing water at the top of the tank to drain off, to be replaced with warmer fresh water from the well.

The amount of overflow in the tank is controlled by a solenoid valve which is opened and closed by an electric thermostat. The thermostat is set so that the valve opens just before the tank begins to ice over on the top, letting the near-freezing water drain off.

In sandy soil, the overflow can be run into a tile set about eight feet deep, Professor Flikke said. Heavier soils require a dry well for the overflow.

In tests, three tanks were used, and the average amount of water needed to keep these units open each day was supplied by two kilowatt hours of electricity or less, the cost of which is considerably less than for other methods now in use.

The principle used in this tank is that both ice and water warmer than 39 degrees will rise to the top. Thus the near-freezing water will drain off, and the warmer water pumped in from the well will stay at the top.

Professor Flikke stressed that for this type of tank, an automatic water supply and good drainage facilities are required. He also pointed out that the smaller the tank, the less heat loss there will be.

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

* * * * *
For Release:
10 P.M., WED., DEC. 13
* * * * *

NINTH GIRL WINS "LITTLE RED OIL CAN"

For the ninth time since it was first given to E. M. Freeman, former St. Paul campus dean, in 1916, "The Little Red Oil Can," symbol of popularity and achievement at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine, has been awarded to a girl student.

Ruth Fredrickson, home economics senior who was reared in Duluth and whose parents now reside at Santa Cruz, California, was awarded the red oil can at a Christmas assembly program in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus Wednesday night (Dec. 13).

In presenting Miss Fredrickson with the trophy, Dean Henry Schmitz praised her for her ability "to disagree without being disagreeable," for her contributions to college life, friendly relationships with students and staff and "unwavering devotion to what is good and wholesome in campus life."

Miss Fredrickson has been active as a member of the student council, chairman of the Honor Case Commission, which considers honor system standards in examinations, and chairman of the student committee which arranged honors for Miss Wylle McNeal, who retired July 1 as director of the School of Home Economics.

She has also served as vice president of her own social sorority, as chairman of the Christmas assembly and as a member of the Dormitory Project, a group organized to develop support for a new men's dormitory on the St. Paul campus.

At the assembly, a ball and chain was presented to Barbara Thompson, 3323-36th Ave. So., Minneapolis, home economics senior who recently became engaged to James Nawrocki, 3314-37th Ave. So., Minneapolis, a senior in the Institute of Technology. The ball and chain is presented each year to the most recently engaged or married couple in the student group.

A rattle went to Edwin Cook, 1731 No. Dale, St. Paul, instructor in entomology and economic zoology, for being the faculty member who most recently became a father. A son, Matthew William, was born to the Cooks Nov. 27.

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

CLOTHING

PREVENT IRON SHINE (30 seconds)

Too often a new dress has been practically ruined by iron shine. To prevent iron shine, here are some common mistakes to avoid:

- . Use of a too-hot iron.
- . Ironing on a skimpily padded board.
- . Ironing collars, plackets and other double thickness sections on the right side without a press cloth over them.
- . Insufficient rinsing. Soap left in the fabric after washing can cause grease spots and stain.
- . Pressing woolens until they are completely dry. Leave wool slightly damp after pressing.

* * * * *

CHOOSE DENIER CAREFULLY WHEN BUYING HOSE (54 seconds)

Whether you buy hosiery for a gift or for yourself, choose denier and gauge according to the activity of the person they are for. That's the best assurance that the stockings will look well and wear a long time.

Denier refers to the weight and thickness of each thread of nylon yarn in the stocking. The higher the denier number, the stronger the thread. Thirty denier is twice as heavy and twice as strong as 15 denier, which is ultra-sheer. Seventy denier is more than twice as heavy and twice as strong as 30 denier.

Gauge indicates the closeness of the stitches and ranges from 39 to 66 in full-fashioned stockings. The high gauge is a more closely knitted, sheerer fabric because of the many small stitches.

For general wear a 30-denier, 45-gauge will give good service. An especially sheer hose would be one of 15 denier and 66 gauge.

FOOD

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS FOR YOUR WATCH NIGHT PARTY (40 seconds)

For your Watch Night Party, select refreshments that won't make your guests watch the clock long after the party is over.

A menu built around a punch bowl or tureen of hot spicy tomato juice is a welcome change from the usual holiday sweets. Serve the tomato juice in small glasses topped with a spoonful of unsweetened whipped cream. Trays of salty and savory accompaniments may include crackers, plain or topped with cheese mixtures, thinly sliced cooked ham or crisp little pig sausages and tiny cream puff shells filled with a hot or cold salmon or tuna mixture. A tray of sweet cookies or confections may be added if desired.

* * * * *

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS FOR HOLIDAYS (26 seconds)

When friends stop by to say "Merry Christmas" or "Happy New Year" of an afternoon or evening, you'll probably want to serve them some refreshments. Sandwiches made of your special holiday bread or cranberry, orange or other fruit breads, some Christmas cookies and a hot beverage are quick and easy to prepare. A fruit salad and cinnamon toast with a hot drink are appetizing too.

* * * * *

PUT UP CRANBERRIES FOR FUTURE USE (36 seconds)

When the holiday rush is over, you'll want to take advantage of the low price of cranberries by putting some up for use when they're out of season. Cranberries are easy to can. Freezing them is still simpler. If you want to put some in your locker or home freezer, all you need to do is to pick over the berries, wash and drain them and package them in moisture-vapor-proof containers. Pack in a good quality freezer bag or a rigid waxed container. The frozen cranberries can be used exactly like the fresh berries. You can make them into sauce or use them in baked dishes without defrosting.

HOME DECORATION

MAKE DOOR SAY "MERRY CHRISTMAS" (50 seconds)

Does the front door of your home say "Merry Christmas" to everyone who goes in? In your hurried last-minute preparations, don't neglect some gay bit of decoration that expresses Christmas cheer. Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, suggests that if you haven't a wreath, try something different. And give the youngsters the fun of helping. An old string of sleigh bells hung on the door with a gay red ribbon bow will ring out merrily when guests or members of the family arrive. Or, get out the old lantern and hang it on the door with a bough of evergreen. A spray of pine with a cluster of red Christmas balls is another idea. Simpler still and very attractive, is an evergreen branch with a few pine cones fastened here and there. As a final touch, top it off with a perky red oilcloth bow.

* * * * *

MAKE THE INDOORS FESTIVE, TOO (1 minute)

Let your last-minute preparations for Christmas include some festive decorations for the table, the mantel and the buffet. The very simplest arrangements of evergreen and candles are an expression of Christmas cheer.

A pleasing centerpiece for a large table can be made by using five sprays of evergreen to form a star. Put a big red candle in the center and red Christmas balls of graduated sizes along each bough. For a small table, a short, bulky red candle on a mirror with a few greens and small Christmas balls around it is decorative. The one rule to remember in arranging a centerpiece for the table is to keep it low so you can see the person across the table from you.

For the buffet or mantel, try red or white candles in graduated heights with cones and evergreen around the base of the candles, or you can make small Christmas trees by placing evergreen branches in needle flower holders and decorating with tiny Christmas balls, shellacked red cranberries or small bows of narrow red ribbon.

* * * * *

PROLONG THE BLOOM OF GIFT PLANTS (35 seconds)

You can keep the poinsettia and other Christmas gift plants blooming longer if you'll follow some suggestions from Leon Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. At night, set the plant in a cool room where the air is moist. Give it plenty of sunlight and keep it away from drafts. Be sure to water it with lukewarm, not cold water. If the room is too warm and dry, leaves will turn yellow and drop off. Poinsettias, though, like warmer temperatures than most greenhouse plants. They should never be exposed to temperatures below 60° F.

HOME MANAGEMENT

TIPS ON BUYING SHEETS (54 seconds)

January means white sales for the homemaker who needs to replenish depleted stocks. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, has some tips. It's usually a good plan, she says, for homemakers to buy two new sheets a year rather than wait till all the sheets are worn out. That annual replenishing will make hoarding unnecessary, too.

With good care, most sheets will last from eight to ten years. Proper care includes distributing the use of the sheets. In other words, if you have a stack of sheets, don't use only those from the top of the pile. Work down to the bottom so all sheets are used.

Here's another tip from Miss Miller: When you buy sheets, mark on them with indelible ink date and cost of purchase, as well as make of the sheet. Later you can check to see which sheets gave you best service.

* * * * *

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION (54 seconds)

If you're in the mood for New Year's resolutions, you may want to put this near the top of your list: Make a plan for family spending. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out that spending with a plan means managing expenses rather than letting the expenses manage the family. The important thing is to have a plan that is flexible and fits the individual family's way of life.

Miss Miller gives these rules for families to follow: 1) Plan to spend less than you make; 2) First subtract the "musts" such as taxes, interest, operating expenses and financial obligations out of current income; 3) Decide what you want out of life in return for the money you have left. Remember that some pleasures are temporary, while some satisfactions are lasting.

Extension Pamphlet 173, "The Family Dollar," gives some important guides to family spending. You can get a copy at the county extension office.

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

file

SPECIAL to 4-H News
By Robert P. Raustadt, Extension In-
formation Specialist, University Farm,
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

WELCH 4-H FAIR STILL HAS 'EM TALKING

"Welch is a small place and maybe very seldom heard of, but the community spirit that exists there could fill a large city." These are the words of a justifiably proud resident of the small community of Welch in Goodhue county, Minnesota.

The spirit was there, but it took a 4-H club and its leaders to provide the spark that set off a demonstration of it that affords a year-round topic of conversation.

That demonstration was the first Welch 4-H fair, which saw nearly 2,000 people jamming the small village one Saturday last summer. It was a day that more than lived up to the hopes of its planners—a day of good entertainment without charge, combined with some sound licks in the interest of safety, and a day to inspire communities handicapped by the fear that they are too small to stage a bang-up, county-wide 4-H event.

It was a fast-moving, well-planned and varied program of entertainment and education which showed what a group of youngsters is capable of doing with a little help from their elders.

The idea of the fair originated with Willing Welshers 4-H club members and leaders, who enlisted the co-operation of local merchants and other adults and club members.

The 40-member club hatched the idea under the leadership of Kay Brennan, president, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Sorenson and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Munson, adult leaders. (In 1949 this club won the trophy given by the Red Wing Kiwanis club as the outstanding 4-H club in Goodhue county for the year.)

At first, it was planned to limit 4-H participation to clubs in and around Welch. Eventually, however, all clubs in Goodhue county, plus a few from neighboring Dakota county, were invited.

Two general committees, aided by several sub-committees, planned and carried out

the fair. An adult committee was headed by Donald Larson, a Welch merchant. The 4-H committee was headed by Donna Barringer.

The fair started at 10 a.m. with 4-H exhibits and instruction on exhibiting and showmanship by Goodhue County Agent G. J. Kumau and Club Agent Donald Hasbargan. Free coffee was served to picnickers at noon.

Opening the afternoon festivities was a 21-piece parade, headed by the brilliantly-decorated Willing Welchers 4-H club safety float. Music was provided by the Farwell, Osmun, Kirk drum and bugle corps from St. Paul. A doll buggy promenade followed.

Also included in the procession were baton twirlers; floats sponsored by Welch merchants; and a queen, 12-year-old Joyoe Munson, and her two attendants, Lois Meyer and Harriet Reding, both 14--riding in a classy convertible.

That safety float is a story in itself. It was built by a committee of 4-H members with Wayne Munson as chairman and Adult Leader Ray Munson as supervisor. The large poster which formed the center of the float was later installed in a club booth which won top honors at the Goodhue county fair.

The safety theme was also carried out in a talk by Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist.

In addition to Prickett's talk, afternoon events included a kittenball game, airplane stunting, water sports, pony rides and a thrilling "car plunge." The "car plunge" consisted of sending a 1931 sedan over a 30-foot cliff and watching it bounce and roll 300 feet.

In the evening there was musical entertainment by the Friendly Valley Barn Dance gang from Red Wing, as well as several home talent numbers.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1950

Immediate Release

FARM-HOME WEEK DATES SET

Farm and Home Week, biggest of all of the University of Minnesota agricultural short courses, has been scheduled for January 30 and 31 and February 1 and 2.

Announcement of the annual St. Paul campus open house and educational week came today from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The sessions will begin at noon Tuesday, January 30, and will continue through Friday, February 2.

Every division on the campus will throw open its doors to visiting Minnesota farmers, homemakers and townspeople.

Nationally known speakers are being booked for daily general assembly programs, according to Director Christianson. Along with University specialists in agricultural and home economics research and both classroom and extension teaching, they will present the latest in farming and homemaking information.

Discussions being scheduled for the four-day event will total 175. Last year 2,400 persons registered for Farm and Home Week, and at least as many are expected this year.

A-8148-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1950

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE DEC. 27-29

The fifth annual state Rural Youth conference and short course will be held December 27-29 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to Robert R. Pinches, state Rural Youth agent.

Purpose of the conference is to bring Rural Youth members together on a statewide basis in order to get them acquainted with the University and Twin City industry. The conference also provides an exchange of ideas among Rural Youth members.

Rural Youth members will spend Thursday, December 28, at the University. Included on the program are a tour of the Veterinary clinic for boys and a tour of the Home Economics equipment kitchen for girls.

Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture, will speak at 5:45 p.m. Thursday.

On Friday, December 29, members will make tours through Stillwater Penitentiary and the Ford Plant. In the evening they will listen to a talk by Harold Sponberg, assistant director of placement at Michigan State college, who is the national Junior Chamber of Commerce champion speaker.

In charge of activities are Pinches and Miss Kathleen Flom, state Rural Youth leader .

PLAN SPENDING FOR BETTER LIVING

Suitable controls for the family's purse strings are necessary to help provide for better family living, rainy days and old age security, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Better living would result in many homes if family members worked out a plan for spending the family dollar, Miss Miller says in a pamphlet called "The Family Dollar," recently published by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Half of what most families spend goes for everyday living, unless income is very high. Although most of it will go for food, clothing, operating expenses and supplies, it is hard to account for some of it because it dribbles away.

Here are a few ways Miss Miller suggests balancing spending and savings with income:

- Use shopping lists to curb impulsive buying.
- Reduce waste in the kitchen.
- Plan allowances for "spending as you please."
- Make timely repairs for longer service.
- Check inventories before restocking supplies.
- Manage fuel, utilities, supplies economically.
- Keep expense records.
- Make a plan for control of family spending so dollars will stretch to cover more of the needs and desires of family members.

Any financial plan to be of value should be made to fit the family and not the standards of the Joneses next door, Miss Miller declares. It should be reasonably flexible so it can be adjusted to emergencies and changes in conditions. However, having made the plan, put it to work, Miss Miller advises. Don't look for excuses that seem to justify dropping it.

"The Family Dollar," Extension Pamphlet 173, is available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1950

Immediate Release

AWARDS TO MINNESOTA 4-H GIRLS

Twelve Minnesota 4-H club girls will receive special awards for outstanding long-time records in food preparation and canning, Leonard Harlness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Scholarships of \$100 for work in food preparation, emphasizing the use of baked dishes and cereals will go to Marian E. Nelson, 17, Red Wing; Gretchen Molenaar, 17, Renville; Beverly Rosenberg, 17, Rushmore; Virginia Brennan, 17, Eyota; Gloria Kiestor, 17, Fairmont; Laurette Schell, 18, Malung; Gladys Johnson, 18, Hibbing; and Elaine Balch, 17, Winona.

Four of the girls will be given \$25 bonds for outstanding canning records; Mary Ann Schmidt, 19, Fergus Falls; Elaine Asleson, 20, Lake City; Grace Schmidt, 17, Shakopee; and Norma Smith, 21, Wheaton. Each one of the girls has canned from 500 to more than 1100 quarts of food for home use.

Bonds were given by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing co., Sand Springs, Oklahoma. The \$100 scholarships are provided by General Foods corporation, New York.

A-8151-JBH

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 13, 1950

Immediate Release

SPECIAL STORY

F.H. Kaufert, director, and H.L. Hansen, associate professor in the school of forestry at the University of Minnesota, are attending the anniversary meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week.

Dr. Hansen will participate in the sessions on silviculture, the production of forest trees.

While in the east, Dr. Kaufert will attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the Yale School of Forestry and a meeting of the Council of Forestry School Executives.

Professor A. E. Schneider, who teaches forest protection and management at the U. of M., recently returned from the annual meetings of the Western Forestry Conservation Association, held in San Francisco December 6-8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dec. 14, 1950

RITTSOM COUNTY BOY HONORED

(with mat)

Tom Winter of Malleck will soon be the possessor of a 17-jewel gold watch as a result of his achievements in the 4-H speaking contest.

Seventeen-year-old Tom was recently selected as top-ranking boy in the state in 4-H speaking. He will receive his award of a gold watch from the Pure Oil company, Chicago.

In 1950 Tom won the county and district speaking contests on the subject, "Peace of Mind: How Can I Attain It."

In nine years of club work, he has completed 26 projects, including garden, tractor maintenance, livestock judging and various livestock projects. He is president of the Thompson 4-H club and has held all the other offices in his club.

In Malleck High school, he was active in band, student council and basketball and served as circulation manager for the yearbook.

Tom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon H. Winter.

-jba-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 14, 1950

SPECIAL to TWIN CITIES PAPERS

FACULTY CHILDREN TO SEE SANTA

Two through 10-year-old children of St. Paul campus faculty members of the University of Minnesota will be guests of the Ag. Union board at the fourth annual Christmas party beginning at 3:30 p.m. at the Union Saturday.

Santa Claus will visit the party. There will be a Christmas ~~judge~~ tree, treats and gifts for the children. Mrs. Mildred Mitten of Minneapolis will present a puppet show.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 18 1950

To all counties

Release week of December 25

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

Average feed costs for the next six months are not expected to change much from the present level, points out W. E. McDaniel, agricultural economist at University Farm. "The supply of concentrates per animal unit will be about 4 per cent lower than a year ago," he reports. "This partially accounts for average feed costs being somewhat higher now than they were last year."

* * * * *

Oldest and biggest of all the 50 short courses conducted annually on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, 49th annual Farm and Home Week will be held January 30 to February 2. Printed programs may be obtained by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

* * * * *

Tips from Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist, on safe wood cutting:

Mount the ax solidly on a sturdy handle. The power saw, when mounted on a tractor, should be securely fastened. Use caution in moving it on the highway. The machine should be set up in a location clear of ice, snow, brush. Inspect saw often for defects. Make sure table, supports, bearings and shafts are secure. Don't work to side of saw; don't extend hands across saw face. Wear snug-fitting clothing, leather or leather-faced gloves or mittens. Keep children away from sawing area. When the job's done, remove the saw and store it where people or livestock will not be injured by it.

* * * * *

A word or two of caution from O. B. Jesness, agricultural economics chief at the University of Minnesota: "The debt picture is good in general. Whether it remains so depends upon the degree of caution exercised by farmers in their commitments, especially in buying land at inflated prices. Such prices are especially hard on beginning farmers who usually have to borrow heavily in order to get started."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 18 1950

To all counties
Release week of December 24
NOTE TO CA: Watch for follow-
up story on recommended Minn.
Alfalfa varieties next week.

FARMERS WARNED ON USE
OF SOUTHERN ALFALFA SEED

_____ county farmers were warned this week by County Agent _____
against use of non-hardy alfalfa seed for hay and pasture planting.

The county agent cited a statement by Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the Agronomy Division at University Farm, calling attention to a report prepared by the Joint Committee of the International Crop Improvement Association and the Field Institute of North America regarding adapted alfalfa seed.

The report emphasizes a viewpoint shared by state experiment stations, the extension service and the seed trade. Non-hardy alfalfa seed should not be used in northern U. S. for hay and pasture planting, that the only possible safe use of the non-hardy seed in the north is for green manure, as sweet clover is used.

Non-hardy seed should be limited to uses which do not demand winter survival except through one crop season, the report states.

Dr. Hayes also stressed the importance of procedures now in use to insure correct labeling of seed. These are the U. S. Verification of Origin Certification and the state and federal seed laws which require that state of origin be indicated on tags. These procedures do not include variety identification.

Dr. Hayes specifically called attention to that part of the committee statement which concludes that seed of adapted varieties produced in western and southwestern states which dates directly from foundation and certified seed can again be planted in the north with complete safety.

He quoted two sentences from the report of special interest:

"Only through certification can the identity of a variety and hence the inherent qualities of the seed be assured."

"Alfalfa seed which is verified, certified or purchased from a farmer's regular dealer is best assurance of obtaining seed that is what it is represented to be."

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 18 1950

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

DRY MILK HAS
HIGH FOOD VALUE

With dry milk solids appearing on retail counters these days, many homemakers are wondering whether it is worthwhile to add it to the grocery list, says Home Agent

One need have no reservations with regard to the value of the non-fat portion of milk as a food. Many people have the idea that when the butterfat has been removed to make butter, what remains has little food value. Exactly the contrary is the case.

According to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, the outstanding nutritional importance of the milk remains in the skim or non-fat portion. Although the butterfat is very important since it contains about half the calories plus the vitamins A and D, the non-fat portion remaining contains the rest of the calories and the "B" vitamins. There are about a dozen B vitamins, well recognized as important to all-round health. After the fat has been removed, the protein, milk sugar, and the minerals, including the calcium, phosphorus and iron, are also left.

The protein found in milk has no superior in promoting growth and in fulfilling the other functions for which protein is needed. However, the biggest bonus remaining in the skim is the calcium and riboflavin, Miss Rowe says. They are extremely important at all ages. Their presence in the skim lends it additional importance because they are not easily and cheaply obtained from other food sources.

When milk is dried, the original food value is left in concentrated form, minus only the water.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 18 1950

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

PORK, POTATOES
HEAD LIST OF
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Cold weather and frost in some of the southern areas have cut supplies of fresh vegetables so that only potatoes and onions show up among the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful vegetables for January, reports Home Agent _____.

Potatoes from the Red River Valley have been among the lower-priced offerings at markets recently. The late onion crop is 15 per cent heavier than a year ago with midwestern yellow onions from storage a particularly good buy.

Large supplies of pork and eggs are predicted for January at reasonable prices. The 1950 pig crop -- nearly 100 million pigs for market -- is expected to mean reasonable prices for both fresh and cured pork.

_____ county families who like to dine on spareribs and sauerkraut will find plenty of the latter at markets in January. Fall cabbage production almost two-fifths heavier than a year ago resulted in large supplies of the kraut being packed.

Fish can help vary the protein foods in January meals, the Department of Agriculture suggests. In addition to large stocks of frozen fish, a record pack of tuna is expected and the Maine pack of sardines will be about 4 million cases.

Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines, apples and cranberries will be plentiful at fruit markets in January. The tangerine-producing state of Texas expects to market about 4.8 million boxes of the fruit this season.

Heavy stocks of apples in cold storage insure plenty of apples for winter use. Fresh cranberries from the record large 1950 crop continue available, as do heavy supplies of the canned berries.

Cottage cheese, broilers, peanut butter and honey are other foods which the Department of Agriculture reports will be abundant in January.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 18 1950

To all counties

Release week of December
25, 1950

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT
EFFICIENCY IMPROVES

Efficiency of livestock management has been improving steadily for the past four or five years in Minnesota, reports County Agent _____.

He bases this conclusion on comparisons of records kept by co-operators in farm management services of southeast and southwest Minnesota.

"The average butterfat production per cow of co-operating farmers of southeast Minnesota has increased each year from 254 lbs. in 1945 to 305 lbs. in 1949," according to the county agent. "Eggs per hen have also increased each year, while the amount of feed required to make a pound of pork has decreased."

Better feeding and management, more systematic culling out of poor animals, better use of available protein feeds, more attention to disease and parasite problems, are cited by S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at University Farm, as the probable major reasons for these improvements.

The county agent suggests that each farmer review his own records to see whether his operations are keeping pace with the average. As one farmer puts it, "If I am not improving my production as fast as the average, I am losing out in the parade. I should be able to improve as fast as the average."

This is the time of year to get started with good farm records, advises the county agent. Anyone interested in information on practical record books and other farm record procedures is invited to inquire at the county agent's office.

-FF-

NOTE: Agents in southeast and southwest Minnesota may wish to adapt this story to the Farm Management Service of their own area.

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
December 15, 1950

SPECIAL to farm publications

Immediate Release

FARM AND HOME WEEK WILL OPEN JANUARY 30

Oldest and biggest of all the 50 short courses conducted each year on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, 49th annual Farm and Home Week, to be held January 30 and 31 and February 1 and 2, will be featured this year by the addition of Crop Improvement day.

This feature, which has taken the form of a separate short course in mid-January in past years, will be held on Wednesday, January 31. University staff members will present the latest information on such subjects as soil management, varieties of small grains and oil crops, grain rusts and smuts and corn and forage crop production.

The Crop Improvement program will be only one of many agricultural and homemaking subjects covered during the four days. There will be approximately 175 discussions during the week, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

There will be sessions on livestock production on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Various livestock breed associations will hold their annual meetings on Thursday, and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting on Friday.

Homemakers' programs are scheduled for each of the four days, and frozen foods sessions, which have proven so popular in the past, are again on the schedule.

Other subjects to be covered include weed control, beekeeping, the state corn borer control program, fencing and wood preservation, horticultural crops, dairy production and research, pest control, rural education, 4-H club work, poultry production, farm machinery, irrigation, soil management, labor saving ideas, farm business planning and outlook, forage production and others.

The sessions will begin at noon Tuesday, January 30, with every division on the campus throwing open its doors to visiting Minnesota farmers, homemakers and townspeople.

Nationally known speakers are being booked for daily general assembly programs. Along with University specialists in agricultural and home economics research and

MORE

page 2 - farm home week special

both classroom and extension teachers, they will present the latest in farming and home-making information.

Entertainment will not be neglected. At noon assemblies and evening entertainment sessions there will be such features as movies, special speakers, music and programs presented by students of both the College and School of Agriculture.

Morning sing sessions and breakfast talks by University President Emeritus W. C. Coffey will be continued at Farm and Home Week this year.

And it's all free. Visitors from throughout Minnesota, including the Twin Cities, as well as neighboring states are expected. Last year 2,400 attended, and at least as many are expected this year.

A complete printed program, which will be available in the near future, may be obtained by writing to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Those who plan to attend are urged to make early reservations for rooms. This may be done by writing direct to the hotel of the visitor's choice in Minneapolis or St. Paul. A limited number of rooms in homes in the University Farm neighborhood will also be available, and reservations for these may be made by writing the Short Course office. Reservation requests should include number in the party, arrival date and length of stay.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 15, 1950

Special to: TWIN CITY DAILIES and
WIRE SERVICES

FOR SUNDAY RELEASE

POTATO GROWERS GRADE-CONCIOUS

Let it never be said that Minnesota and North Dakota potato growers do not set high standards for their product.

That's the conclusion to be drawn from an analysis of performances of competitors in the potato grading contest conducted at the fourth annual Red River Valley Potato Marketing Clinic at East Grand Forks Tuesday and Wednesday (Dec. 12-13). Results of the analysis were announced today by O. C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist and a member of the clinic committee.

Turnquist said that the analysis showed that the 104 men who took part in the contest were highly grade-conscious. It was found that most of them were a bit too severe in deciding which potatoes were to be graded as U.S. No. 1. The contestants were confronted with 50 specimens of potatoes of various grades, which they attempted to place in their proper grades—U.S. No. 1, No. 2 or cull.

Scores ran from 65 to 93 out of a possible 100 points. Average score was 80.

Contest winner with a 93 score was Ted Fredrickson, plant manager for the Potato Sales company, East Grand Forks, a former government potato inspector.

Growers gave him a close race, with Herbert Hanson, East Grand Forks, placing second with 92. In third place was Norman Russon, Grafton, N. Dak., 91; and fourth, Bud Jorde, Grand Forks, N. Dak., 90. Tied for fifth with 89 points were Allen Threese, East Grand Forks; Adolph Jobiason, Grand Forks; Fred Mordan, Fisher, Minnesota; John Scott, Gilby, N. Dak.; and Felix Walinger, Oslo, Minn. All of these men except the first place winner were growers.

MINNESOTANS FREEZING MORE FOOD

Locker plants in Minnesota are nearly as numerous as creameries or commercial banks.

Use of lockers and home freezers to store fresh frozen foods has increased widely in the state, according to a study made by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service. Freezing has become a popular method of preserving fruits, vegetables, meats and baked foods.

Approximately 675 locker plants are now in operation. The sharp increase in number is indicated by the fact that 16 years ago there were only four plants in the state. The first plant was opened in Waseca in 1935.

Farmers are the principal users of locker plants, the study shows. About two-thirds of the patrons live on farms and one third in towns. Over 83 per cent of the farmers interviewed lived within 10 miles of a locker plant and 43 per cent lived within 5 miles. Fourteen per cent of the town residents traveled an average of nearly 10 miles to another town to get locker plant service.

Locker plants vary in size from 36 to 1,900 lockers per plant, though most plants have between two and three hundred lockers each.

An average of over 500 pounds of food is stored per year by locker patrons. Pork is the most important item stored, followed closely by beef, including veal. These meats make up nearly 94 per cent by weight of all products stored. Only two and one-half per cent of the total products stored are vegetables.

The capacity for frozen food storage has been greatly increased by home freezers, the majority of them acquired since the war. In Minnesota home freezers average 15 cubic feet in size for farm families and 11 cubic feet for town residents.

Town freezer owners store more fruits, vegetables and prepared foods per capita, while farm families store more meat than town residents.

The study is reported in "Frozen Food Locker Plants and Home Freezers in Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 259, recently published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Authors are Robert E. Olson, University research fellow in agricultural economics, and D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist.

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

Immediate Release

RETAIL PRICES HIT PEAK

Retail prices paid for commodities bought by farmers reached the all-time peak in mid-November of 255 per cent of the 1910-14 average, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, reported today.

The mark reached in November was 1 point above the previous high established in July, 1948. Retail prices of commodities bought for both living and production advanced for the ninth consecutive month.

Price increases in goods bought for living were the principal influences raising the prices paid index during the past six months, according to findings of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Biggest increase in living costs from October to November was in clothing for the family. Prices paid for furniture and furnishings such as sheets, blankets and other textiles, stoves and rugs also rose substantially. Tire prices advanced moderately. Retail prices of building materials were a little higher than in mid-October. Food prices, however, averaged about the same on November 15 as a month earlier.

With consumer demand brisk and raw material costs up, retail prices of late fall and winter clothing purchased by farmers in mid-November were substantially higher than a year ago. Prices of work clothes and other cotton apparel had also advanced, as had prices on footwear. Mid-November retail prices of the kinds of clothing bought by farmers averaged about 7 per cent higher than a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics found.

In building materials, credit curbs and the approach of winter have eased upward pressure on prices. However, average prices paid by farmers for building materials rose slightly during the month. Framing lumber, shiplap and house paint showed price increases, while shingles and windows registered declines.

A-8153-JBN

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

Immediate Release

FARMERS WARNED AGAINST HAY, GRAIN PRESERVATIVES

"Preparations containing sodium bicarbonate have no promise as a practical means of preserving hay or grain containing too high a moisture content for safe storage," farmers were warned today by W. F. Geddes, chief of the agricultural biochemistry division at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Geddes reported that vigorous efforts have been made to merchandise commercial mixtures of common carbonates, the principal ingredient of which is sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), for use in the preservation of damp hay and grain.

Results of tests conducted by the University of Minnesota, the State Department of Agriculture and experiment stations in other parts of the country show that these compounds are "practically valueless" in preventing the deterioration of damp hay and grain, Dr. Geddes reported.

"As yet, the only practical means of insuring the keeping quality of hay and grain is to store it at a sufficiently low moisture content to prevent mold deterioration and heating," he said.

A-8154-RR

* * * * *

HINDS NAMED TO WASHINGTON POST

Max Hinds, extension economist at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed to the staff of the extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Hinds, who has been on the University staff since 1946, will work with dairy marketing problems. He will begin his work in Washington January 6.

As an extension staff member at the University, Hinds has written many articles and pamphlets on the business of agriculture and is co-author of the bulletin "Know Your Cooperatives."

While at the University, Hinds specialized in dairy and poultry marketing, speaking at many farmers' meetings over the state.

This fall Hinds was a University representative at the annual Outlook Conference of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

A-8155-BP

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

Immediate Release

U SPECIALISTS TO TALK AT SWINE CLINICS

Two University of Minnesota extension specialists will speak at a series of all-day swine clinics in 17 counties of the state during January, February and March, it was announced today by R. M. Douglass, state extension leader in program planning and co-ordination.

H. G. Zavoral, animal husbandman, will give talks on selection of breeding stock and swine care and management. George Wisdom, livestock marketing specialist, will present discussions on marketing hogs on a quality basis and the hog market outlook.

Carcass grading demonstrations, to be conducted by representatives of Minnesota meat packing houses, are also scheduled at most of the clinics.

In some counties there will also be swine marketing and production panel discussions. Panels will be made up of producers, packer representatives and extension personnel. Some counties will also have demonstrations by 4-H teams, on such subjects as livestock loss prevention and swine sanitation.

W. A. Peck, South St. Paul, regional manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, will present exhibits showing how losses may occur as the result of mishandling meat animals and how to prevent these losses.

Exact arrangements as to time and place of meetings are being made in each county by the agricultural extension agent.

Schedule of the meetings: Jan. 9, Yellow Medicine county; Jan. 10, Lac Qui Parle; Jan. 11, Big Stone; Jan. 12, Renville; Jan. 16, Traverse; Jan. 18, Clay; Jan. 19, Sibley; Jan. 23, Pipestone; Jan. 24, Nobles; Jan. 25, Faribault; Jan. 26, Martin; Feb. 6, Rice county; Feb. 7, Waseca; March 6, Stearns county; March 7, Kandiyohi; March 8, Chippewa; March 9, Swift.

A-8156-RR

FARM SAFETY RESOLUTIONS SUGGESTED

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, today suggested nine New Year's resolutions for Minnesota farm families to follow in 1951.

1. Make a complete inspection of the home, farm buildings, yard and machinery in order to locate and remove fire and accident causes.
2. Protect small children. Don't permit them to ride on farm machines; keep them away from livestock; teach them to walk along and cross highways safely.
3. Work safely with livestock. Use lead staff, bull pen, hurdles and other safety devices when working with farm animals.
4. Operate machinery safely. Stop machinery when adjusting or cleaning it. Keep shields in place.
5. Drive cars and tractors at legal and safe speeds.
6. Use poisons and explosives carefully and store them out of children's reach.
7. Play safely. Use caution when fishing, boating, swimming; handle firearms carefully in the field and store them safely at home.
8. Participate in community safety activities.
9. Be safety-minded at all times. Strive to work and live safely every day.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1950

Immediate Release

TRACTOR SCHOOL TO START JANUARY 3

The first of three 4-H tractor maintenance schools to be held in the state in 1951 is scheduled for the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 3-5, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

The other two schools are scheduled for the Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston, April 2-4, and West Central School of Agriculture, April 5-7.

Attending the school in St. Paul will be approximately 75 4-H boys and adult leaders. Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. on the first day of the school in the agricultural engineering building at University Farm.

Those attending the school will return to their counties and help other 4-H members enrolled in the tractor project.

Leaders and instructors at the St. Paul school include D. E. Brandt and D. C. Mattison, of the Standard Oil company, Minneapolis, and L. A. Nessius, Standard Oil company, Mankato, in addition to state 4-H leaders and members of the agricultural engineering staff at the University.

A-8158-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 21, 1950

Immediate Release

FIRST 4-H INSTITUTE IN DAKOTA COUNTY

The first of a series of 4-H leaders' institutes which will be held in every county in Minnesota in the next three months is scheduled for Dakota county Thursday, January 4, in Lakeville, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

The institutes will give special help on various phases of 4-H work to nearly 10,000 local and junior leaders of 4-H clubs in the state.

Meetings scheduled for January following the Dakota county institute will be held in Litchfield and Grand Rapids, January 6; Bemidji, January 8; Park Rapids, Montevideo and Ivanhoe, January 9; Benson and Marshall, January 10; Clarkfield, Redwood Falls and Pine River, January 11; Madison, Gaylord and Aitkin, January 12.

Olivia and Hibbing, January 16; Virginia, Winona and Paynesville, January 17; St. Cloud, Preston, Floodwood or Meadowlands, January 18; Duluth, Caledonia, Hutchinson, January 19; Rochester, January 20.

Roseau, Slayton, Milaca, January 23; Mora, Pipestone, Hallock, January 24; Newfolden, Lakefield, Cambridge, January 25; Mahmomen, Jordan, January 26.

District supervisors Bernard Beadle, Osgood Magnuson and H. A. Pflughoeft, and state 4-H club agents Gwendolyn Malun, Carol Shubeck and Mary Anderson will be principal speakers at the institutes.

A-8159-JBN

HOLIDAY PLANTS NEED ADEQUATE LIGHT

Give the potted flowering plants you get for Christmas plenty of bright light if you want them to last any length of time.

Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, gave that advice today. He also gave another rule to follow in caring for gift plants: Water the plants sufficiently, but with lukewarm, never cold water.

Here are his suggestions for caring for specific plants:

Christmas begonia. This plant will last indefinitely if kept in sun or bright light. Water when the soil seems dry, but do not keep wet constantly.

Cyclamen. Keep in sun or bright light. Minimum night temperature should be 50°F. High night temperatures and lack of light will cause leaves to turn yellow and flower buds to blast. Foliage will also turn yellow if the soil becomes too dry. Keep the soil moist but do not get water in the crown or it may rot.

Jerusalem or Christmas cherry. Keep in bright light and place in cool room about 50°F. at night. Leaf and fruit drop may be caused by too low a temperature or keeping the soil too dry.

Poinsettia. Maintain a minimum night temperature of 60°F. Yellowing and dropping of the foliage and bracts may be caused by poor light, high temperatures, drafts, sudden temperature changes or irregular watering. Do not allow soil to become bone dry. Water immediately if the plant begins to wilt. The poinsettia is also very sensitive to gas leaks.

Christmas cactus prefers full sunshine and a night temperature of 60 to 65°F. Do not keep this plant dry. Too little light or high temperatures will cause buds to drop.

Kalanchoe. Avoid keeping the soil constantly wet as rotting may occur at the base of the plant. Keep in bright light at a minimum night temperature of 50°F.

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

To all counties

Use when timely

INSTITUTE FOR
4-H LEADERS

_____, _____, has been set as the date for the annual 4-H Leaders'
(day) (date)

Institute for local adult and junior leaders of the _____ 4-H clubs in _____
(number)
county, County Agent _____ announces.

The meeting will be held in _____ in _____ beginning at 10:00 a.m.
(city) (building)
and continuing until 3:30 p.m.

"Helping to develop well-rounded individuals through 4-H" will be the theme of the one-day meeting. Discussions will cover such subjects as friendship of leaders and parents, planned recreation, participation in democratically organized clubs, expanding 4-H projects, better personal health, sharing in community programs and maturing in citizenship.

A safety demonstration on scotchlighting given by _____ will
(name of 4-H member)
be a special feature of the institute.

Principal speakers for the event will be _____, district 4-H club supervisor, and _____, state 4-H club agent.

(For N.W. district: Osgood Magnuson and Mrs. Carol Shubeck; for N.E. district: H. A. Pflughoeft and Mary Anderson; for southern district, Bernard Beadle and Gwendolyn Malum.)

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT; The papers in your county should have cuts of the supervisors and state 4-H club agents who will be at your institute since mats were distributed widely last year. If not, we will supply the number of mats you request.

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

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

Special to MINNESOTA GOBBLIES

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 10th in a series of introductions of members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture whose work has contributed to the advancement of the Minnesota turkey industry.

As director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Paul E. Miller heads an organization which makes countless contacts with Minnesota turkey growers. The Extension service, including both specialists on the state staff and agricultural agents in counties throughout Minnesota, plays an intermediary role, bringing the latest results of research from the Agricultural Experiment Station to turkey and poultry producers, as well as farmers of all other classifications.

Director Miller has had a rich and widely varied career. His influence has touched and benefited the turkeyman of the state in many indirect ways.

He was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and put in his undergraduate days at Iowa State college, earning his B.S. degree in 1911 and returning there for graduate work as time permitted until he received his M.S. degree in 1921. Upon graduation in 1911, he accepted a position as agronomist at the newly organized Morris sub-station of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1917, he became superintendent of the West Central School and Station at Morris and continued in that capacity until his appointment as Extension Director at University Farm in 1938.

Add 1 - Miller

At Morris he built up an amazing variety of experience as community leader, public relations man, schoolmaster, manager of experimental projects, promotor of special farm events and adviser to hundreds of Minnesota boys and girls and their parents.

In 1931 Miller traveled widely throughout the British Isles and continental Europe, serving as a collaborator for the office of the secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a study of agricultural practices.

When drouth hit western Minnesota in 1934, he was picked as the logical man to lead the drouth relief and cattle purchase program which saved thousands of farmers from bankruptcy. His knowledge of the country, the confidence placed in him by western Minnesota farm leaders and his administrative ability resulted in speedy organization and efficient carrying out of the drouth relief work.

During World War II, while extension director, he was made state director of the farm labor and food production programs to co-ordinate the efforts of all federal and state agencies in coping with the problems of bringing about a record food output from Minnesota farms.

Again in 1949, Director Miller was called upon to go abroad, as a member of an international agricultural committee to make a four-months survey of farming conditions in the Marshall Plan countries of Europe. He was picked by ECA to help appraise extension work in these countries and to help draw plans for improving the domestic food supply of Europe.

His latest assignment abroad came in July, 1950, when he went to Dublin, Ireland, to spend a year as chief of the Irish ECA mission. His work there includes directing Marshall Plan aid for the Irish Free state. One of the prime objectives of ECA work in Ireland is to speed up that country's application of science to agriculture. The Marshall Plan program for agriculture there includes the strengthening of research, teaching and extension activities and carrying out of extensive reclamation projects.

In his leadership, Director Miller places heavy stress on an organization strong at the grassroots. He believes that an experienced and competent agricultural agent knows best what his county needs and that federal and state specialists assistance should be so organized as to serve local needs. He strives to keep strong the program-planning link between farm people of the community and county extension personnel.

One of the most significant trends encouraged by Director Miller has been the enlistment of the co-operation of both business firms and civic organizations in the support of the extension program.

He believes in anticipating as far as possible the needs of farm people and getting the groundwork on a program done early.

Director Miller has deep respect for the role played by youngsters in introducing better methods in the home and on the farm. He regards the 4-H program as the keystone to success in extension education.

His membership on many bodies of top importance attests to the high regard in which his leadership and administrative ability is regarded on a national scale.

These include: director, Land Grant College association; chairman, Farm Security Administration committee; chairman, Sub-committee on Agricultural Employment, Governor's Post-War Planning Committee; director, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis; director-at-large, Seventh District, Farm Credit Administration; chairman, Extension and Organization and Policy Committee of the Land Grant College Association.

That's Paul E. Miller, grass roots organizer and cosmopolite.

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

Special to Twin Cities Dailies
(with photo)

SON OF EARLY MINNESOTA GEOLOGIST JOINS FORESTRY SCHOOL STAFF

The son of a geologist who helped make the first geological survey of the Mesabi iron range in 1894 is a new associate professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota.

He is Dr. Stephen H. Spurr, whose father, the late J. E. Spurr, was on the University staff more than 50 years ago as a geologist with the State Geological Survey.

Formerly assistant professor of forestry at Harvard university, the new Minnesota forestry professor recently returned from Europe, where he did research work in forestry. At Minnesota he will specialize in forestry management and aerial photography and survey.

A graduate of the University of Florida and Yale university, Dr. Spurr is the author of the book, "Aerial Photographs in Forestry," and several articles and bulletins on forestry.

NEWS RELEASE
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 22 1950

To all counties

For immediate release with
matted state map.

(SEE TABLES SENT YOU FROM STATE ENTOMOLOGIST'S OFFICE
FOR FILL-IN FIGURES)

1951 NO TIME FOR
LETUP IN BORER WAR

Although the European corn borer gave the average Minnesota farmer a "breathing spell" in 1950 as compared with the tremendously heavy infestation of 1949, _____ county farmers face another tough year in controlling the pest, County Agent _____ reported today.

"Even though the 1950 damage is less than that of last year," T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, has informed the county agent, "it represents a loss to Minnesota farmers due to an insect which has been in the state only since 1943."

"It is obvious that we are absolutely not in a position to relax our overall organized efforts for the season of 1951," said Aamodt. "There is every reason to believe from the figures at hand that the corn borer is still a dangerous menace."

A survey by the State Entomologist's office this fall indicated a state average of 90 borers per 100 plants, compared with 340 in 1949 and 70 in 1948. In 1950, 81 counties were surveyed, compared with 67 in 1949 and 60 in 1948. The borer was reported for the first time this year in Lake county, leaving Koochiching as the only Minnesota county from which the pest has not been reported.

Corn borers in the state entered the winter in a healthy, full-grown condition. This fall 96 per cent of the borers were in the fifth of fully developed larval stage, according to the survey conducted by the State Entomologist's office. In the fall of 1949, 22 per cent were in the fourth and 67 per cent in the fifth stage,

It is expected that the mature larvae will over-winter in excellent condition and provide the adults for a serious outbreak next season. More corn borers are over-wintering now than two years ago just preceding the severe outbreak in 1949, according to the survey,

(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.

"This means that there is a great potential for damage to corn in 1951," said Aamodt.

The investigation this year in _____ county was an average of _____ borers per 100 plants, compared with _____ in 1949 and _____ in 1948.

"We can figure _____ per cent of the corn plants in _____ county were infested by borers in 1950," said the county agent. Average loss per acre this year because of the borers was _____ bushels, with the total county loss estimated at _____ bushels.

Although eastern Minnesota generally had a lighter infestation in 1950, some western counties had a heavier outbreak. Heaviest infestation was in the southwestern counties. Cottonwood county showed the highest population, with an average of 403 borers per 100 stalks, or approximately 4 borers per stalk.

An estimated 8,310,000 bushels of corn were lost in Minnesota this year because of the corn borer attack. This estimate is based on a 3 per cent loss per borer per stalk. In 1949, an estimated 40,511,000 bushels were destroyed by the borers.

"Operation Corn Borer" will be repeated in 1951, Aamodt announced. More than 1,000 farmers assisted in obtaining and disseminating information concerning proper timing of borer control measures in 1950, and these same men are prepared to continue their co-operation in 1951.

Growers who made proper use of chemicals for corn borer control in 1950 reported results which paid them well for their efforts.

The state entomologist declared that it is the policy of his office to prepare for the worst in 1951. "Tremendous losses have been sustained in the past due to a 'wait and see' policy," he added. Introduction of parasite enemies of the borer will be continued in the state, and the University of Minnesota is continuing its corn breeding program, which gives promise of developing highly resistant varieties, Aamodt pointed out. However, "as yet we cannot plan on resistant varieties for the immediate future," he stated.

TIMELY TIPS (for Jan. 6)

Oldest and biggest of all the 50 short courses conducted annually on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, 49th annual Farm and Home Week will be conducted Jan. 30-Feb. 2. Printed programs may be obtained at the county agent's office or from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.—J. O. Christianson.

Southern alfalfas are not sufficiently winter-hardy to withstand the severe conditions of the average Minnesota winter. The probability that they will survive one winter does not warrant their introduction into Minnesota except for use as a green manure crop. It is extremely unlikely that they will survive and maintain stands that will yield sufficient forage to give the farmer a profitable return for hay and pastures. In the event they are killed out, the loss in production and the added cost of re-seeding will be much greater than the higher price of the winter-hardy varieties.—L. J. Killing.

Some insecticides may be short in 1951, so it will pay to get orders in early. If you can estimate your needs now and let your dealer know how much you'll want, it will help to ease the shipping problem that arises when orders all rush in at once. Insecticides can be safely stored on the farm for periods up to a year or more. Store the dusts and liquids in a cool, dry place, safely away from children and animals. Liquids should be kept from freezing, and all insecticides should be properly labeled.—Laurence Outkomp.

The debt picture is good in general. Whether it remains so depends upon the degree of caution exercised by farmers in their commitments, especially in

buying land at inflated prices. Such prices are especially hard on beginning farmers, who usually have to borrow heavily in order to get started.—O. B. Jesness.

* * * * *

Corn borers in Minnesota have entered the winter in a healthy, full-grown condition. This fall 96 per cent of the borers were in the fifth or fully developed larval stage. In the fall of 1949, 22 per cent were in the fourth and 67 per cent in the fifth stage. It is expected that the mature larvae will over-winter in excellent condition and provide the adults for a serious outbreak next season. More corn borer larvae are over-wintering now than there were two years ago preceding the very severe outbreak in 1949. This means there is a great potential for damage to corn in 1951.—T. L. Ammodt.

* * * * *

This is the time of the year to get started with good farm records. Farmers should be sure that their record system is such that they can tell readily how their costs and incomes are distributed. Not only must the right kind of record book be used, but the method of summarizing must be adequate. Record books and related forms as recommended by University Farm are available for examination at Minnesota county extension offices.—S. B. Cleland.

* * * * *

The axe and saw are dangerous tools in use on farms during winter months. Mounting the axe solidly on a sturdy handle and knowing how to use it may prevent a gaping wound and a doctor bill. Secure fastening of tractor-mounted power saws, setting up the machine in a well cleared location, frequent inspection of the saw for defects and loose parts are safety precautions that shouldn't be overlooked. Work to the side of the saw; don't extend hands across path of saw. Wear snug-fitting clothes and leather or leather-faced gloves or mittens. Keep children away from the work area, and store the saw in a safe place when the job is done.—Glenn Prickett.

* * * * *

(MORE)

To depend on cold weather to eliminate the need for cleaning the milking machine is very hazardous. We might as well face the fact that clean milking utensils are important the year-round. They must be cleaned after every milking if low-count milk is to result. There are many types of bacteria that grow surprisingly fast at temperatures near freezing.—J. C. Olson, Jr.

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

To all counties
For release during week of Dec. 31
(Follow up to story on warning
against use of non-hardy alfalfa s
seed issued last week.)

USE RECOMMENDED ALFALFA
SEED, GROWERS ADVISED

_____ county farmers should plant alfalfa seed of varieties recommended for the state by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station if at all possible, said County Agent _____ this week.

Ranger and Ladak are highly recommended because of their resistance to bacterial wilt, their winter hardiness and good yields. Grimm is also winter hardy and yields well. But it is highly susceptible to wilt and therefore will not maintain a productive stand as long as Ranger or Ladak.

Dr. L. J. Elling, research associate in Agronomy and Plant Genetics at the University of Minnesota, urges growers who plant alfalfa in 1951 for seed production to use Ranger or Ladak. Demand for seed of these varieties will be much greater in the future than for other varieties, he points out.

If growers are unable to obtain enough alfalfa seed of recommended varieties to fill their needs in 1951, they might substitute Cossack, Montana Common or Canadian Variegated, which are generally adapted to northern areas. While not as desirable as the recommended varieties, they are much more dependable than southern alfalfas, said Elling.

The supply of northern, winter-hardy seed will be limited for 1951 because of lower than expected yields, and prices will be somewhat higher than in the past. The supply of southern varieties is good and the price will be much lower than for the hardy varieties, which may be a temptation to some farmers.

Southern alfalfas are not hardy enough to withstand the average Minnesota winter. The probability that they will survive one winter does not warrant their introduction into Minnesota except for use as a green manure crop.

"It is extremely unlikely that they will survive and maintain stands that will yield sufficient forage to give the farmer a profitable return for hay and pastures. In the event they are killed out, the loss in production and added cost of re-seeding will be much greater than the higher price of the winter-hardy varieties," said Elling.

-RR-

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

To all counties
Release week of December 31
(Filler for your column)

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

With the new year at hand, this is a good time to resolve to live and farm safely in 1951, says Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota farm safety specialist. He urges farm families to remove hazards to life and limb around the farm and home as soon as possible and to resolve to practice safety all day and every day during the new year.

* * * * *

Breeding, fattening, housing, equipment and diseases are among the subjects covered in newly revised Extension Bulletin 146, "Beef Production," by W. E. Morris and A. L. Harvey. It's available at the county agent's office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

* * * * *

Producing quality milk of low bacterial count is a year-round job, reminds J. C. Olson, Jr., associate professor of dairy bacteriology at the U. of M. "The key to control of bacteria is to do everything possible to keep them out of milk -- clean utensils, clean cows -- and then to keep milk cold so that the growth of the bacteria will be slowed up."

* * * * *

"The combined effects of the artificial breeding program point in the direction of increased production and lower prices," says Robert E. Olson, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. "This will put pressure on the farmer and the regions which are unable or unwilling to adopt the technique. This tendency will be offset in part at least by projected growth in population which will increase the requirements for milk and dairy products," he adds.

-rr-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 22, 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS
For use week of January 1

MORE MILK IN
BREAD IMPROVES
NUTRITIVE VALUE

When shopping for the family bread supply, look for bread with a high milk content, Home Agent _____ advises _____ county families.

Recent studies indicate that at present some white bread averages only about 1.5 per cent milk solids. This would be equivalent to making bread at home with 1 cup milk and 3 cups water.

When two, three or even four times that amount of milk solids is used, the bread is more nutritious, the loaf is larger and of better texture, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. It is also more attractive in appearance, has better flavor, toasts more evenly and more quickly and stays fresh longer.

When bread is made at home, milk solids can be increased by using dried milk. The dried milk may be sifted with part of the flour, it may be reconstituted with water, or it may be added to ordinary fluid milk.

- 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
December 22 1950

To all counties
Use when timely

INSTITUTE FOR
4-H LEADERS

_____, _____, has been set as the date for the annual 4-H Leaders'
(day) (date)

Institute for local adult and junior leaders of the _____ 4-H clubs in _____
(number)
county, County Agent _____ announces.

The meeting will be held in _____ in _____ beginning at 10:00 a.m.
(city) (building)
and continuing until 3:30 p.m.

"Helping to develop well-rounded individuals through 4-H" will be the theme of the one-day meeting. Discussions will cover such subjects as friendship of leaders and parents, planned recreation, participation in democratically organized clubs, expanding 4-H projects, better personal health, sharing in community programs and maturing in citizenship.

A safety demonstration on scotchliting given by _____ will
(name of 4-H member)
be a special feature of the institute.

Principal speakers for the event will be _____, district 4-H club supervisor, and _____, state 4-H club agent.

(For N.W. district: Osgood Magnuson and Mrs. Carol Shubeck; for N.E. district: H. A. Pflughoeft and Mary Anderson; for southern district, Bernard Beadle and Gwendolyn Malum.)

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: The papers in your county should have cuts of the supervisors and state 4-H club agents who will be at your institute since mats were distributed widely last year. If not, we will supply the number of mats you request.

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

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

To all counties
Release week of December 31

COST, INCOME DATA
IMPORTANT PARTS
OF FARM RECORDS

"Where your money comes from and where it goes are two of the big questions that every farmer tries to learn from his farm records," County Agent _____ pointed out this week.

"Records kept by cooperators in the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service show that a surprisingly large share of the expense goes for farm power," the county agent continued.

"In 1949, the average cost for power on these farms was \$1,689. This includes tractor fuel, repairs and upkeep, depreciation on the tractors, electricity and motor costs and the farm share of the costs of trucks and autos. On the other hand, the annual cost for farm machinery, aside from the power itself, was a considerably smaller item," he reported.

S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at University Farm, warns farmers that they should be sure their record system is such that they can tell readily how their costs and incomes are distributed. Not only must the right kind of record book be used, he says, but the method of summarizing must be adequate.

Record books and related forms as recommended by University Farm specialists, are available for examination at the county extension office.

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NOTE: County Agents may wish to adapt this article to better fit the farm management service of their own area.

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
December 23, 1950

Far SUNDAY Release
SPECIAL to Twin Lake
Cities dailies, AP, UP

file

U.S., TURKISH WAYS SIMILAR, VISITORS SAY

Hollywood's portrayal of Turkey as a land of turbaned Sultans, mysteriously veiled women and Oriental intrigue is a little out of date, according to Necati Kaskooglu and Salihattin Iren, Turkish agricultural technicians now studying at University Farm.

The two men are here until mid-February under the ECA program, studying extension methods and observing the research work in plant pathology at the University. Kaskooglu is chief at the plant disease and insect control station of Izmir. Iren is an assistant at the plant disease and insect control station in Ankara.

"You'd be more surprised at the similarities in Turkish and American ways of life than the differences," Kaskooglu said. "Western dress is predominant in Turkey, and women have the same rights as men, including the right to show their faces.

"Turkish teen-agers are rabid movie fans, and know the names of most American actors."

Even the extreme climatic conditions of the two countries are similar, Iren said, with the climate in Turkey varying from semi-tropical to "changeable, as in Minnesota."

"In Turkey we raise crops ranging from tobacco and bananas in the south to corn and hazel nuts in the north," Iren said. "Sizes of farms, however, are generally smaller, with most farms smaller than 30 acres."

The annual International Fair at Izmir is similar to U.S. state fairs, Kaskooglu said, with modern buildings for exhibits and livestock shows and loop-the-loop midway rides.

Both men expressed particular interest in 4-H work and Rural Youth groups in this country.

"We have a national youth group," Iren said, "but no farm youth groups as such. Rural Youth and 4-H do a wonderful job of training farm youth, and we'd like to get similar organizations started in Turkey."

"In our work with extension people we have found hospitality and understanding," Iren said. "We are very thankful to both governments for making it possible for us to come here."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1950

Immediate Release

PORK, EGGS, POTATOES JANUARY PLentiful

Plentiful pork and egg supplies predicted for January at reasonable prices should be helpful to food shoppers with slim post-holiday pocketbooks, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, said today.

The 1950 pig crop - nearly 100 million pigs for market - is expected to mean reasonable prices for both fresh and cured pork. The supply of eggs is rising seasonally and prices are anticipated to be below those of recent months.

Cold weather and frost in some of the southern areas have cut supplies of fresh vegetables so that only potatoes and onions show up among the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful vegetables for January, Mrs. Loomis reports.

Potatoes from the Red River Valley have been among the lower-priced offerings at markets recently. The late onion crop is 15 per cent heavier than a year ago with midwestern yellow onions from storage a particularly good buy.

Large stocks of frozen fish can help vary the protein foods in January meals, Mrs. Loomis says. A record pack of tuna is also expected and the Maine pack of sardines will be about 4 million cases.

Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines, apples and cranberries will be plentiful at fruit markets next month. The tangerine-producing state of Texas expects to market about 4.8 million boxes of the fruit this season.

Heavy stocks of apples in cold storage insure plenty of apples for winter use. Fresh cranberries from the record large 1950 crop continue available, as do heavy supplies of the canned berries.

Cottage cheese, broilers, peanut butter, sauerkraut and honey are other foods which the Department of Agriculture reports will be abundant in January.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1951

Immediate Release

FEDERAL BEEF GRADES TO CHANGE

Homemakers and others who use Federal meat grades should look for a change in the beef included in the grades after December 29, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, said today.

This grade revision gives consumers a new grade of beef in addition to re-naming two of the present grades. The new grade will be called Good and will include beef from young animals now included in the Commercial grade. Cuts will be small in size and the beef will be quite tender because of the youth of animals from which it comes. Federal grading officials believe the new Good grade will become popular because many consumers now prefer the high ratio of lean to fat that beef of this grade provides.

Consumers who in the past have bought beef graded Good should look for Choice grade beef after December 29. This is the new name for the grade and the only change being made in the present Good grade.

When the change is made, present Prime and Choice will be combined under the name Prime. Commercial grade beef will come largely from beef produced by older animals.

The revision will bring the grades into line with changes that have occurred in beef cattle type, production practices, and consumer preferences since the present standards were promulgated years ago, grading officials say. They also emphasize that the shift in names should have no effect on price. Beef prices should be determined by relative supply and demand for different kinds of beef rather than by the grade designations on these different kinds of beef. Grades are intended to provide a uniform guide for trading in meats, they say.

Federal meat grading is operated on a non-compulsory and self-supporting basis by the Livestock Branch of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration. Federal graders are men who are long experienced in meat grading and their work is under continuous review.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1950

Immediate Release

CROPS DAY SET FOR FARM-HOME WEEK

Crop Improvement day, held in past years as a separate short course in mid-January, will be conducted this year as a part of 49th annual Farm and Home Week, scheduled for January 30-February 2 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Crop Improvement day will be held on Wednesday, January 31. On that day University staff members will present the latest information on such subjects as soil management, varieties of small grains and oil-yielding crops, grain rusts and smuts and corn and forage crop production.

Crop Improvement will be only one of the many agricultural and homemaking subjects covered during Farm and Home week according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

There will also be sessions on livestock production, homemaking, frozen foods, weed control, beekeeping, corn borer control, fencing, wood preservation, horticultural crops, dairying, pest control, rural education, 4-H club work, poultry, irrigation, soil management, labor saving ideas, farm business planning and outlook, forage production and others.

Everybody is invited to Farm and Home week, and there is no charge for attending the meetings, Director Christianson emphasized. Visitors from farms and towns in Minnesota and neighboring states are expected, and Twin Cities residents are invited, said Christianson.

A-8163-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1950

Immediate Release

FARMERS WARNED AGAINST NON-HARDY ALFALFA SEED

A warning to Minnesota farmers against use of non-hardy alfalfa, with emphasis on the importance of seed origin, came today from the agronomy division at the University of Minnesota.

Non-hardy alfalfa seed of southern origin should not be used in northern U.S. for hay and pasture planting, and the only possible safe use for this seed in the north is for growing a crop to be plowed under as "green manure," as sweet clover is used, advised Dr. H.K. Hayes, agronomy chief at University Farm.

State and federal seed laws require the state in which the seed originates to be stated on tags affixed to bags. "One or two years of production of a hardy variety in southern regions does not greatly change varietal characteristics. A longer period of production in milder climates favors natural selection of a less hardy type," said Dr. Hayes.

The supply of northern, winter-hardy seed will be limited for 1951 because of lower than expected yields, and prices will be somewhat higher than in the past. The supply of southern varieties is good, and the price will be much lower than for the hardy kinds—which may be a temptation to some farmers.

Dr. L.J. Elling, research associate in agronomy, urged Minnesota farmers to plant seed of recommended varieties, if at all possible.

Ranger and Ladak alfalfas are highly recommended because of their resistance to bacterial wilt, their winter-hardiness and good yields. Grimm is also winter-hardy and yields well in the early years of establishment, but it is highly susceptible to wilt and therefore does not maintain stands for as long a time as Ranger or Ladak.

Dr. Elling strongly urged Minnesota farmers who plant alfalfa in 1951 for seed production to use Ranger or Ladak. Demand for seed of these varieties will be much greater in future years than for other varieties, he pointed out.

If growers are unable to obtain enough alfalfa seed of recommended varieties, they might substitute Cossak, Montana Common or Canadian Variegated, which are generally adapted to northern areas. While not as desirable as the recommended varieties, they are much more dependable than southern alfalfas, said Dr. Elling. A-8164-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 27 1950

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

It's not too early to make sure that your insecticides, fertilizers and seeds for the 1951 growing season are ordered and to begin repairing farm machinery for the coming year's work.

* * * * *

The wilt fungus in red oaks moves so fast that it is present throughout the tree within only a few hours after initial infection.

* * * * *

Culling out the low producing dairy cows will not only save feed for better feeding of the other cows in the herd but will also reduce the labor required.

* * * * *

It's important to keep up the supply of organic matter in the soil. In farm practice, this is done by applying farm manures, plowing under stubble and green crops.

* * * * *

Thirty per cent of the land in the U. S. is grazing land on farms and ranches.

* * * * *

In 1940, about 19,000 tons of commercial fertilizer were used in Minnesota. In 1949, when fertilizer prices were highest since World War I, 250,000 tons were used.

* * * * *

Although it is considered a good practice in baby beef production to allow the calves to nurse their mothers, it has been demonstrated that calves raised on skim milk can be successfully and profitably fattened for market as baby beef.

* * * * *

Getting value received for money invested at time of purchase of thin cattle is considered more important than the specific kind or grade of cattle purchased.

-rr-

UNIVERSITY FARM HOMEMAKING SHORTS

If the washing machine is stored in a cold place, put warm water in the tub for a warm-up period and don't try to start the motor when cold, University of Minnesota equipment specialists advise.

* * * * *

Mercerization is a way of treating cottons with caustic soda under tension to make them stronger. Mercerized fabrics are also more lustrous.

* * * * *

Picking up two or three tumblers with the fingers of one hand or stacking tumblers may save time but prove costly in chips and scratches, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Glassware is cleaner and clearer if rinsed in clean, hot water.

* * * * *

Weigh both oranges and grapefruit in your hands when buying them, advises Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent. If they're heavy for their size, they will probably have plenty of juice.

* * * * *

Sweet potatoes contain a rich supply of vitamin A, worthwhile quantities of vitamin C and small amounts of the B vitamins and minerals.

* * * * *

One in every three home fires starts in the basement.

* * * * *

Take proper precautions against fire and use only covered metal cans for ashes from the stove or furnace -- not wooden or paper boxes, warns Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

To remove candle wax stains, scrape off with a dull knife, then press with warm iron between clean white blotters. Sponge remaining stain with carbon tetrachloride.

* * * * *

Mercerized thread can be used on cottons, most rayon and wool.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1950

Special to all Minnesota weekly papers

Immediate Release

OUTLINES for accompanying mat: Corn borers for experimental work in testing resistance of various strains of corn to the insect pest are overwintered in this "emergence cage" filled with infected stalks. Pictured is F. G. Holdaway, University entomologist.

**CORN BORER FIGHT REPORTS
SLATED FOR FARM-HOME WEEK**

Thanks to the efforts of University of Minnesota researchers, there's bad news for the European corn borer, a pest which each year takes a multi-million dollar toll on farms of the state.

Reports on encouraging results of this research will be a prominent feature of 49th annual Farm and Home Week, scheduled for University Farm January 30-February 2. Notable among these results is progress made in development of borer-resistant strains of corn. This phase of the over-all campaign against the borer is one of four fronts on which the available forces of research at the University have been marshalled against the pest.

Research work also includes studies of borer populations and injury, placing special emphasis on the relationship of plant injury to planting and picking dates; a search for new insecticides and new methods of application and formulation; and studies of the relationship of soil conditions to infestation.

Farm and Home Week, oldest and largest of all the 50-odd short courses conducted annually at University Farm, will also be marked this year by the addition of Crop Improvement day.

This feature, which has taken the form of a separate short course in mid-January in past years, will be held Wednesday, January 31. University staff members will present latest information on such subjects as soil management, varieties of small grains and oil-bearing crops, grains rusts and smuts, and corn and forage crops.

There will be 175 educational discussions during the week, in addition to entertainment, inspiration and instruction at special morning, noon and evening sessions. There is no charge for attendance, and anyone may attend.

Printed programs and additional information may be obtained from the county agent or by writing the Agricultural Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.