

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 1, 1951

Immediate Release

MORE FEED AVAILABLE FOR LIVESTOCK

Expanded livestock feeding operations by American farmers during the coming year will require 7 per cent more grain and other concentrates than was used during the past year.

That feed will be available, a panel of experts from 23 state agricultural colleges believe. The panel, called together by the American Feed Manufacturers' association, include J.B. Fitch, chief of the Dairy Husbandry division at University Farm.

The panel, which earlier announced that they expected to see meat production to increase in 1952, estimated that 134 million tons of grain and other concentrates will be needed for feed.

About 137 million tons should be on hand to meet this need. This includes a substantial carry-over from old crops, especially corn.

Actually 1951 production of corn, grains, and grain sorghums fell off 6 million tons from last year. Large supplies carried over from 1950 make it possible to feed more during the coming year.

If grain inventories are kept as high as they were on January 1, 1951, the supply of grains and low-protein by-products would be 4 per cent smaller than was actually fed last year.

On the other hand, production of high-protein feeds, especially oilseed meals, has increased rapidly during the past few years. The 1951-52 supply of 14 million tons is the largest on record and one-third larger than five years ago. For every 100 pounds of grain and low-protein by-products available for feed this year, there are 11.3 pounds of high-protein feeds.

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FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY P. M.
NOVEMBER 7

HOUSTON COUNTY HOME AGENT HONORED

Julia Bartlett, Houston county home agent, received special recognition today (Wednesday) at the National Home Demonstration Agents' association convention in Fort Worth, Texas.

She was one of 58 home demonstration agents from 36 states and Puerto Rico who were cited for outstanding service at a special recognition luncheon during the association's annual meeting. The distinguished service honor was given to the home agents for serving 10 or more years as educational leaders in helping rural families to see their problems and find a way of solving them through a planned program of work.

Miss Bartlett has been home agent in Houston county since November, 1941. Previous to that time she served as an assistant agent in Fillmore county for several months. Her experience also includes teaching home economics in the Ellendale high school for three years.

Enrollment in the extension home program has doubled since Miss Bartlett became home agent in Houston county. The 50 adult extension clubs now have a membership of 700 women. She has also helped develop a strong 4-H and Rural Youth program.

Active in community affairs, she has served as rural chairman of the Red Cross, the cancer drive and the USO. She has also taken an active interest in such professional organizations as the State Home Demonstration Agents' association, which she has served as vice president for two years and as district councilor.

Miss Bartlett is a graduate of Iowa State College, Ames.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

FOREIGN STUDENTS TO STUDY MIDWEST FARMING

Twenty-five students from France, Ireland, Iceland, Norway and Denmark will learn about the technical aspects of midwest farming at the Young Farmers' Institute on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota November 12-30.

The three-weeks course will include sessions with staff members in most of the subject matter divisions on the St. Paul campus, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Also planned are visits to annual state meetings of the Farmers' Union and Farm Bureau Federation which will be held in the Twin Cities during November. The young farmers will visit the West Central Agricultural Experiment Station, Morris, Nov. 15; Land O' Lakes creamery, Nov. 16; Rosemount Research Center, Nov. 19; Farm Bureau meeting, Nov. 27, in St. Paul auditorium; South St. Paul stockyards and packing plants, Nov. 28.

The students also will be guests at affairs of various student organizations on the St. Paul campus, including an all-campus dance Nov. 16 in the Agricultural Union.

Most of the visiting students have attended vocational agriculture schools in their respective countries. Each has worked on two farms in different parts of the United States observing techniques of American farming, including use of new farm machinery, soil conservation methods and time-saving farming procedures.

The group will arrive on the St. Paul campus for an orientation session at 1:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 12. The course will be concluded with a graduation banquet on the evening of Nov. 29, with the students leaving for Washington, D. C. the next day, enroute to their homes.

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University Farm News
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Immediate Release

AG AND HOME EC FRESHMEN RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Three girls and 14 boys in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota, have been awarded Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarships, Dean Henry Schmitz announced today.

Home economics freshmen who will receive scholarships of \$200 each are Shirley N. Erickson, Badger; Genevieve A. Frisk, New Richland; and Marian E. Nelson, Red Wing.

The following agriculture students will receive scholarships of \$150 each: Burton E. Anderson, Chisago City; Joseph Barta, New Prague; David Chester, Faribault; Elroy Gaedy, Winona; George Gilman, Dodge Center; Victor Jorges, Jr., Madison; Melvin Kirchhoff, Gibbon; Delmont Lieske, Franklin; Neil MacDonald, Jr., Proctor; William Sorem, Northfield; Gerhard Swenson, Dawson; William Turgeon, Pine City; Gene Williams, Hutchinson; and Harvey Windels, Sebeka.

The Sears-Roebuck scholarships are awarded to Minnesota farm boys of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and plan to continue in agriculture, and to freshman girls from rural communities who are interested in home economics as a career, particularly in home demonstration work and home economics teaching.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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file copy

**tailor made hogs...apartment sized turkeys...midget pigs... hybrid chickens...
inbred Shorthorns...and higher producing Holsteins.**

**These are the dreams that will or have come true for those wizards of the genes
and chromosomes, animal geneticists working for the University's Agricultural Ex-
periment Station.**

**These scientists are seeking to restyle our common farm animals to make them
better servants of both the farmer and the consumer.**

**And how do they do this job? By scientific breeding they combine the best
qualities of different breeds or lines of our barnyard friends into new and improved
animals.**

**To the layman such manipulation of animal life may border the realm of the
fantastic. To the agricultural scientists it means years of painstaking work, un-
ending patience, and a keen analytical understanding of the science of genetics.**

**Most famous of these restyled animals is the Minn. No. 1 hog. It's the first
breed of livestock ever to be developed by sticking strictly to scientific principles.**

**The No. 1 is often called a tailor-made hog--tailor made for both the farmer and
consumer. The farmer wants a pig that has large litters and gains weight rapidly and
cheaply. The consumer wants a hog with less fat, more lean and ham. The No. 1 satis-
fies both.**

**The No. 1 made its public debut in 1946 at Grand Rapids. Developed by Dr. L.M.
Winters, professor of animal breeding, and his co-workers, the No. 1 dates back to
1936. That year six Tamworth sows were mated to a Landrace boar. The Tamworth is an
old English breed famous for its fertility, mothering ability, and lean carcasses.
The Landrace is a Danish hog, famous for its efficiency. The No. 1 combined good
points of each breed.**

The main use of this new long-bodied, short-legged, red-colored hog is in the practical down-on-the-farm crossing with other breeds. Good farmers have long known that proper crossing of different breeds or lines gives a faster gaining hog. The No. 1 fits this pattern well.

Hog breeding work did not stop with the No. 1. Another new breed, the No 2, soon followed. The No. 2 was the result of breeding work with a cross of a Canadian Yorkshire with two lines of inbred Poland Chinas.

Inbreeding (mating relatives) work is also being carried on with two lines of Poland China hogs--called simply "A" and "C". Here, too, the geneticists hope to establish certain desired characteristics.

Similar work, also under the direction of Dr. Winters, is being done with sheep. Thus far there are no new breeds of sheep, but there are some in the process that are very promising. They, too, have the famous Minnesota number--a mark of scientific breeding.

The Minnesota 100 sheep is an active open-faced sheep reputedly better able to take care of itself against the bears of northern Minnesota than other breeds. This, however, may be a bear story. This new sheep breed in the making was developed from a crossbred foundation of Rambouillet, Cheviot, and Leicester.

Two other Minnesotans--the No. 102 and 103--also show great promise for sheep raisers. The No. 102 has resulted from a cross of a Shropshire, Leicester, and Targhee and the 103 is the refinement of the North Star breed developed by the late W.W. Bell, a farmer near Beaver Creek from a cross of Lincoln, Oxford, and Rambouillet.

In addition to these the University is maintaining several herds of Shropshires, Hampshires, and Columbias. The Shropshire herd at the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station at Crookston is said to be one of the best in the world.

POULTRY

Odds are that the turkey you ate for Thanksgiving dinner was a plumper, more tender, and more compact bird than your grandfather or even father enjoyed. That turkey came as a result of intensive breeding work by state agricultural colleges, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and commercial breeders.

Today turkey studies at the University under the direction of H.J. Sloan, chief of the Division of Poultry Husbandry, are aimed at a Minnesota type turkey, suited to the growing conditions in the state and bred for eye and appetite appeal.

According to R.N. Shoffner, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, who does most of the poultry breeding research, that birds should have a long breastbone, nice wide breast and back, and well-rounded drumsticks. As this turkey breeding work at Rosemount progresses, Minnesota which ranks third in the nation as a turkey state, will be raising even better turkeys for the discriminating housewife's Thanksgiving dinner table.

Further along, Shoffner says, is the breeding work with chickens. Here the work divides itself into three different classes.

Inbreeding work with four major breeds--Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshire, and White Neck--has been going on for more than a decade. Several highly inbred lines including the Minn. No. 420 and 520 Leghorns, and the Minn. No 500 New Hampshire are very promising.

Actually Shoffner has been trying to discover the best way of inbreeding. In other words, he is trying to work out and establish methods that will be helpful to all poultry breeders as they seek to develop better poultry.

In this process, Shoffner discovered that wide-type inbreeding (mating half brothers and sisters, cousins, etc.) is working out better than close-type inbreeding (mating brothers and sisters). It is easier to develop and maintain and develops good crosses. The question still has not been decided as to which is most efficient, however.

Crossing or "hybridizing" of these and other inbred lines is the other step in the University's poultry breeding program. Here the scientists hope to develop "hybrid chickens" and maintain the lines that go into such a chick. Already several of these crosses are being tested at Crookston and University Farms.

In one unusual experiment, poultry specialists have imported eggs from Spain. Two types of poultry--an inbred line of white Leghorns and the Castellana Negra (Black Castellana)--are involved in this project bringing in new genetic material to our experiments.

In another crossing experiment, Shaffer is attempting to develop a better meat type chicken for Minnesota's budding broiler industry. Here a Cornish type chicken will be crossed with White Rocks.

Cooperation with the North Central Regional Breeding Laboratory is a third step in the University's poultry breeding project. Here each of the 12 states in the project are developing their best lines of inbred chickens. They will then cross these inbred lines between states to get better breeds. These crosses will be tested at the Central Testing Laboratory at Purdue. In another cooperative effort, the North Central Disease Laboratory at Michigan State College has developed a highly disease resistant but low producing chicken called NPL 6. This line is now being crossed with some of our high-producing lines which have low disease resistance. The result may well be a high-producing, disease-resistant bird.

SWIFT CATTLE

Much slower to develop are the breeding programs with beef and dairy animals. The more fact that it takes much longer for a beef or dairy animal to mature slows down breeding work.

Under the direction of A. I. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry, purebred Shorthorn beef animals are being inbred. The purpose of this work is to develop purer lines that will make more efficient use of feed and grain. The best and most promising

will then be probably crossed with those developed by other states.

Down at Waseca, Superintendent "Bob" Hedgson a few years ago obtained a bull from the U.S. Bureau of Dairy Industry. This bull was a cross of the Red Sindi from India with a Jersey. Hedgson in turn used this bull to breed part of the Southeast Experiment Station's Milking Shorthorn Herd. The purpose of this experiment was to see if partial Sindi breeding will increase resistance to summer heat and produce additional toughness in some of our dairy animals.

DAIRY CATTLE

Inbreeding lines now make up the principal work in dairy breeding, according to Marshall Harvey, associate professor of dairy husbandry, who is in charge of dairy breeding work. Four lines are being inbred. Unlike other Minnesota lines these do not have special names but are known by the names of their dairy families.

In this breeding work there are about 125 Holsteins at Rosemount in two lines known as "Ormsby Sensation 45th" and "Burke" lines. Another line "Fence De L'Est", now numbering 80, is being inbred at Morris and an inbred Guernsey line is being developed at Grand Rapids. Known as Moccasin Donalda, this line now numbers about 60 animals.

Inbreeding work with dairy cattle has been carried on at the University since 1948. As in hogs, poultry, and beef Minnesota is cooperating with other states in the project.

Specifically Harvey says we are trying to develop high production and other desirable characteristics such as fast milking in these lines. Once established they will be used for crossing with other lines in other states.

The famous identical twins enter the breeding picture, too, Harvey says. One out of each five pairs of identical twins are placed in uniformity trials. Here the

scientists want to measure the inheritance of growth, butterfat production and the like in identical twins as compared to ordinary relatives.

FINALLY

In one of the strangest and most unique breeding projects, Dr. Lawrence Carpenter, associate professor at the Hornel Institute at Austin, and Dr. Winters are trying to develop a midget pig. They are doing this at the request of doctors at the Mayo Clinic who recognize that the pig will be a better experimental animal than the dog in seeking solutions to human health problems.

hbs

THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND HOMES

In animal breeding work, different experiments are usually given a home at one of the many experiment stations the University has around the state. Listed here are the birthplaces or homes of some of the most famous of the Minnesota developments.

Minn. No. 1 HogGrand Rapids
Minn. No. 2 HogCrockston and Duluth
Line A. Poland China Hog.....Morris
Line C. Poland China Hog.....Rosemount
Minn. No. 100 Sheep.....Grand Rapids
Minn. No. 102 Sheep.....Waseca
Minn. No. 103 Sheep.....Rosemount
Improved Turkeys.....Rosemount
Hybrid Chicks.....University Farm, Crockston
Minn. No. 430 Leghorn.....University Farm
Minn. No. 520 Leghorn.....University Farm
Minnesota No. 500 New Hampshire.....University Farm
Inbred Shorthorns.....University Farm, Morris, Crockston
(Red Sindi-Jersey)-Shorthorn crosses.....Waseca
Inbred Holstein Dairy Cattle.....Rosemount
Midget pig.....Hornell Institute, Austin
Ormsby Sensation 45th Holsteins.....Rosemount
Burke Line Holsteins.....Rosemount
Fence De Luxe Holsteins.....Morris
McCassin Donalba Guerneys.....Grand Rapids.

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Ring Test

Several _____ county people attended the special district brucellosis control conference held at _____ on _____. Purpose of the conference was to outline plans and details of the forthcoming brucellosis (Bang's disease) control program.

The ring test for brucellosis, which will be used in this program, was outlined by Dr. Ralph L. West, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, and Dr. W. L. Boyd, director of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and Dr. Fred C. Driver, veterinarian in charge, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Outlining the civil defense program from the standpoint of introducing serious livestock diseases from the outside in case of war were Dr. West and _____ (fill in _____ of the State Civil Defense. local participant)

The ring test will be conducted in _____ county some time during the coming months. Further details will be announced later.

Those attending the meeting from _____ county include:

TIMELY TIPS FOR NOVEMBER 17

With so much poor hay this year, dairymen may find that their cows need a little more high-protein concentrate than usual. — Ralph Wayne.

* * * * *

To prevent sunscald this winter on your apple or mountain ash trees, shade the southwest side of the tree with a board. Another method is to wrap the trunk with aluminum foil. — L.C. Stryder

* * * * *

While (and if) the weather is still warm enough, cattle should be sprayed, dipped or dusted to rid them of lice. Methoxychlor, lindane, chlordane, or rotenone will control these pests. All animals in the herd should be treated. Two treatments should be given 15 days apart in order to kill newly hatched baby lice. — H.J. Griffiths.

* * * * *

Cows should not be rebred within 60 days of freshening. Usually good dairy-men have their cows rebred within 60 to 90 days. — H.R. Searles.

* * * * *

The best ways to keep your moist grain and corn from heating or molding this winter and next spring are by shoveling and spreading the grain around in the bin or elsewhere until it is down to a safe moisture content or by using artificial drying. Small grains and corn are usually safe if below 14 per cent moisture and flax below 10 per cent. — Clyde Christensen.

* * * * *

Now is the time to apply repellent to trees to avoid rabbit damage. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have tested two repellents that have worked well. They are TP-96A and Good-rite ^{21P} ~~11P~~. Paint or spray on the trunk of the tree to be protected.-- Parker Anderson.

Sows that are gaining in condition during the breeding season will usually bring larger litters. They should get a well-balanced ration with a good supply of protein, minerals and vitamins. -- H.G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

Nearly all our enormous crop of hay is low in quality this year. Unusual waste in feeding must be expected. Badly weathered hay is low in both carotene and protein. Young growing animals will need to be fed a small allowance of a protein concentrate on account of the low value of this hay. -- E.F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

Feed grains will be valuable next year. Efficient feeding and maximum use of roughage will leave more grain for next year. -- S.A. Engene.

* * * * *

Seasonally heavy receipts of hogs are expected to continue during the next month and lower prices are probable. Keep heavy hogs "topped out" currently until early December, but after that holding into January will probably pay. -- George Wisdom.

* * * * *

If you are using built up litter be sure you keep adding new while litter can be kept dry so there will be at least 6 to 7 inches by December 1. --H.J. Sloan.

* * * * *

If you plan to harvest posts from trees growing on your farm, do so now before the deep snow comes. Cut and haul the posts out of the woods. Select species that will treat well. Jack, red, and white pine thinnings make excellent treated posts. Tamarack also treats quite well. If these species are not available, the oaks, elm and some other hardwoods treat quite well. -- John Neetzul.

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 5 1951

To all counties
For use week of
November 12 or later

PRESERVATIVES DON'T
CONTROL MOLDING,
HEATING IN GRAIN

Will preservatives keep my grain and hay from heating or molding in storage?

According to information received by County Agent _____ from authorities at University Farm, the answer is no.

The only practical ways to insure against molding or heating in moist grain and hay, they say, are by shoveling through the grain as often as necessary to get it down to a safe moisture content or by artificial drying.

W. F. Geddes, chief of the Biochemistry Division, and Clyde Christensen, professor of Plant Pathology, point out that the University has tested over 100 organic compounds used as preservatives. Relatively few stopped molding and most of those that did were poisonous, making it impossible to use the grain for feed. Other experiment stations have reached the same conclusions.

Most of the grain drying compounds now on the market consist essentially of sodium bicarbonate (plain old-fashioned baking soda) with calcium carbonate (lime). These hold no promise as a practical means of preserving grain or hay too high in moisture content for safe storage.

Farmers recognize that a large part of their grain crop is high in moisture and that they do run a risk of losing heavily from molding and heating. Preservatives are not the way out.

It is hard for the farmer to know if his grain is too wet and testing is difficult. Many elevators do have facilities for testing and there are some moisture testing devices on the market.

To be safe from molding and heating, small grains and corn should have less than 14 per cent moisture and flax less than 10 per cent.

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To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
November 12 or after

FROZEN ORANGE
JUICE IS HIGH
IN VITAMIN C

Homemakers in this county who have wondered about the food value of frozen concentrated orange juice can rest assured that this product can be as valuable as fresh orange juice, says Home Agent _____.

As in the case of fresh orange juice, however, there is a loss of vitamin C when the juice is improperly handled in the home kitchen, she warns.

According to a report made by the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, the frozen concentrate is a dependable source of vitamin C when it is made from properly selected and prepared fruit. Studies show that the vitamin C content of fresh oranges may show considerable variation; so it is necessary that fresh oranges of good quality be used, picked at the proper time. About 98 per cent of the vitamin C in fresh oranges may be retained in the frozen product when proper processing methods are used. When held in storage at the freezing point or lower, there is practically no loss of vitamin C.

How much vitamin C is left in the juice by the time it is served to the baby or to the family depends on what the homemaker does to the frozen concentrate in her own kitchen. Reconstituting the juice and allowing it to stand in open containers at room temperature will destroy much of the vitamin C, according to the Council. But if the reconstituted juice is placed tightly covered in the refrigerator where the temperature is about 40°, the loss will be slight. To get the most vitamin C from the juice, it should be consumed as soon after reconstituting as possible, however.

Frozen concentrated orange juice has become one of the frozen foods most popular with Americans. Since it was introduced in 1947, consumption has mounted until now frozen concentrated orange juice accounts for more than a third of all frozen food sales, excluding ice cream.

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To all counties
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SINGLE FOODS
NOT FATTENING

Are you well fed?

Many men and women who feel they are too well fed attempt to control their weight by eliminating certain high-calorie foods.

Actually, it is not the single food that is fattening, declares Home Agent _____. It is the sum total of all the foods eaten over a period of time, which results in a person's taking on weight, yet being undernourished.

To be well fed, the body needs enough calories to satisfy energy needs, but it also needs certain other nutrients. The most important of these is protein, with minerals and vitamins running a close second, according to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Whether the family gets enough of all these essentials without paying the penalty of overweight depends upon how well the meals are planned, she says.

An ounce of fat furnishes $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as many calories as an ounce of starch, sugar or protein. However, foods containing fats are more satisfying than are starch and sugar. Because the latter are less satisfying, most people find that eating starches and sugars tends to create a liking for more. For example, one piece of fudge or one cookie leads to another, and these foods take a big slice of the calorie budget. Consequently, the total number of calories eaten may be less when some fat is included. In any case, fat should not be eliminated entirely, Miss Rowe says, for a certain amount is essential.

Weight control is a complex problem. All foods eaten should be considered in relation to each other and to the total amount consumed.

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U STAFF MEMBERS TO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE MEET

Nine staff members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture will be delegates to the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities November 13-15 in Houston, Texas.

They are among 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 University Department of Agriculture at the meeting will be C.H. Bailey, dean of the 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; P.E. Miller, director of the Agricultural Extension Service; Louise Stedman, director of the School of Home Economics; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses; W.L. Boyd, director of the School of Veterinary Medicine; and Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Dean Bailey, Dr. Macy, Miss Simmons and Miss Stedman will take an active part in the meeting as members of association committees. Dean Schmitz will participate in a panel discussion on the present trends of agricultural college curricula, and Dr. Christianson will preside at the short course sub-section meetings.

The system of land-grant colleges and universities includes 69 institutions which enroll more than 400,000 men and 120,000 women students. They reach approximately 30 million persons living on farms or in small villages through the agricultural and home economics extension program, and many have established programs of extension work with homemakers and workers in cities.

Development of the land-grant colleges and universities goes back to 1862 when Congress passed an act offering grants of public lands to the states. The land was given on condition that it be sold and the proceeds used for the perpetual endowment of at least one institution in each state where scientific research and education in the problems of agriculture, industry, business and the home should have a place of equal importance with that given the liberal arts and traditional learned professions.

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RECREATION AND RURAL ARTS WINNERS NAMED

Carol Barnes, 20, Maple Plain, has been named state individual winner in the 4-H recreation-rural arts contest, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Her 4-H record will be entered in competition for national honors.

Also announced as winners in the recreation-rural arts contest are 10 Minnesota counties which will receive awards of \$25 for the purchase of recreational equipment. They are: Anoka, Beltrami, Goodhue, Hennepin, Nobles, Ramsey, Renville, North St. Louis, South St. Louis and Rice.

Each of these counties has named a blue award group of 4-H clubs in this activity selected on the basis of their planning and participation in recreational programs. These programs included archery tournaments, winter outings, county 4-H camp, barbecues, county picnics, sports and play days, square dancing and talent contests.

Awards to the counties are provided by United States Rubber Company, New York City.

The Hennepin county girl named individual winner in the contest is a student at the University of Minnesota where she is majoring in music education and minoring in recreational leadership.

During the 11 years she has been a 4-H club member she has completed 35 projects, has served as president and secretary of the Lake Sarah 4-H club and president of the county 4-H federation. She has planned recreation for many of the club meetings and does the calling for a county-wide 4-H square dance each year.

She has also been active in recreational leadership at the University of Minnesota and has been a member of the University chorus and University band.

She has been president of the University Folk Dancers and as a member of the Minnesota Federation of Folk Dancers has taken part in the National Folk Dance Festival in St. Louis and in the International Square Dance Festival in Chicago.

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4-H'ERS TO NATIONAL CLUB CONGRESS

Thirteen Minnesota 4-H club boys and girls who have been selected as state winners in national contests will receive all-expense trips to Chicago to attend the 30th annual National 4-H Club Congress November 25-29.

In addition to winning state championships, they have been chosen to compete with club members from other states for sectional and national honors, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Four-H'ers receiving trips and the national contests in which they will compete for further awards are: Ronald Wallgren, 21, St. Paul, food preservation; Guenivere Graupmann, 17, Glencoe, clothing; Loren Sundeen, 19, Lindstrom, farm and home electric; Sally Huebner, 18, Morris, safety; Robert Motl, 20, Browerville, field crops; Veronica Horvat, 17, Mankato, food preparation; Elizabeth Ann Sworsky, 16, Como Station, garden; Patricia Guelker, 17, Anoka, girls' record; Patricia Johnson, 18, Mabel, health achievement; Dorothy Wildman, 17, Burtrum, home improvement; Phoebe Maunumaki, 17, New York Mills, poultry; Leo Hammes, 18, Lake Elmo, tractor maintenance; and Shirley Mae Rix, 20, Fergus Falls, dress revue.

A total of 25 boys and girls will be chosen for the Chicago trip, which is given for outstanding accomplishments, Harkness said. Selection of the other 12 members who will attend the National Club Congress will be made soon.

State 4-H club staff members who will accompany the group to Chicago include Norman Mindrum and Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leaders, Mrs. Gwendolyn Bacheller, state 4-H club agent and H. A. Pflughoeft, district 4-H club supervisor. Lawrence Biever, Traverse county agricultural agent, will also accompany the group.

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STEELE COUNTY REACHES 4-H GOAL

Steele county was the first county in the state to go over the top in 4-H enrollment this year, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, reported today. It surpassed its goal of 571 by more than 21 members.

Last year Steele county was also first to reach its enrollment goal. In 1949 it was the second county in the state to fill its quota. Russell Gute is Steele county agricultural agent and Frances Watts is home agent.

At a recent Achievement Day program 28 members who had reached the age of 21 were "graduated" from Steele county 4-H clubs.

Purpose of the fall sign-up of 4-H'ers is to get new members off to a good start on projects and activities at the beginning of the club year, Harkness said. The enrollment goal for each county this year was based on goals adopted by the local clubs.

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FORMER U MAN NAMED HEAD OF FEDERAL AGENCY

Dr. A.H. Moseman, who for several years was stationed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota doing flax work, has been named chief of the U.S.D.A.'s Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.

The appointment will become effective not later than November 15 and will be timed to coincide with the transfer of Dr. R.M. Salter, present chief, to chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

Dr. Moseman, while working at University Farm, obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University in 1944, specializing in plant genetics.

Dr. Moseman's wife is the former Miss Jean Reyerson, daughter of Dr. Lloyd H. Reyerson, Assistant Dean of the Institute of Technology for Chemistry.

A-8578-hs

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 6, 1951

Immediate Release

FFA COW CLIPPING CONTESTS SCHEDULED

A cow clipping contest, the first of its kind in the nation, is now being held throughout the state, according to Joseph Malinski, Assistant Supervisor of Agricultural Education for the State Department of Education.

The contest, which will bring together chapter FFA champions in district contests, will be climaxed by a state contest to be held January 17 as part of Farm and Home Week at University Farm.

The contest is being sponsored by the Minnesota Future Farmers of America and THE FARMER Magazine to promote quality milk production.

The first of the district contests was held last Saturday at Rochester. The next contest is scheduled for the State School Farm at Faribault, Saturday, November 10. Six other contests will be arranged between now and December 15.

Winner of District 6 FFA contest at Rochester was Clark Simpson, Canton. Roger Eiken, Canton, placed second; John Schaefer, Red Wing, third; and David Schroeder, Rochester, fourth.

The boys were judged largely on the quality of their clipping although speed was also considered. The winner at Rochester clipped his cow in 17 minutes.

Judges at the Rochester event were Clarence Noland, Rochester Dairy Cooperative; Milo Hill, Twin City Milk Producers' association, Farmington; and Olaf Muten, Sunbeam Corp., Chicago.

A-8579-hs

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 7 1951

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO MAKE

Earrings From Old Buttons (22 seconds)

If you have some lovely old buttons saved from Grandmother's day, they can be made into earrings for someone's Christmas stocking. All you have to do is to glue the buttons to earring screws with household cement. But first snip off the metal loop on the back of the button so it can be fastened to the earring screw securely. These heirloom earrings will be treasured always, not only for their beauty but for their sentimental value as well.

* * * * *

A Bushel of Fun (45 seconds)

A bushel or half-bushel basket can be transformed into an interesting gift which has many uses. It can serve as a toy basket for the youngsters, for waste paper, for a gay kindling basket for the fireplace or for magazines. With a plastic cover slipped over the top, it can serve as a picnic basket.

Here's how you make your gift. First clean the basket. Next decide on a color scheme. Then apply two coats of quick-drying enamel inside and out, painting hoops in a contrasting color. Stencil designs on the basket, using gay contrasting colors. Put designs both above and below the center hoop. Paint border motifs free hand with a simple repeat design on the hoops, both inside and out. When your work is thoroughly dry, wind the handles with sturdy clothesline for a practical and decorative finish.

* * * * *

Toy Banks (12 seconds)

Toy banks can be made for the young fry from coffee cans or jelly jars with screw lids. Cut a slot in the lid, and the bank is done. If you like, you can paint the can or jar and decorate it with a gay design.

-mm - 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.

FOODCranberries are Plentiful (57 seconds)

For special treats this month, don't forget cranberry muffins, luscious cranberry steamed puddings and cranberry-apple pie. Cranberries, you know, are one of the plentiful foods this month.

Cranberries and apples can be combined, half and half, to make a pie that's good to look at and delicious to taste. Steaming hot cranberry muffins will add a special touch to Sunday breakfast or any meal, for that matter. Use your regular muffin recipe adding an extra half cup of sugar for each cup of cranberries. Cut the cranberries in half and fold them into the dry ingredients just before adding the liquid.

Cranberry sauce, of course, has long been accepted as the perfect teammate of turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner. But this year you might want to try a cranberry relish instead. You can make it by grinding together a pound of cranberries and two oranges. Add 1 cup of sugar for sweetening and a pinch of salt. You can keep this relish for two or three weeks in the refrigerator. It's an excellent accompaniment to any kind of meat or poultry.

* * * * *

Here's Secret of Plump, Tender Turkey (39 seconds)

Here's your yearly reminder on how to roast your turkey so it will be plump, golden-brown and tender. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say the secret of a plump, tender bird is to give it long cooking at low temperatures. The slow cooking produces better flavor and appearance and reduces shrinkage and loss of juices.

Since turkey that's less than a year old is tender, it should be roasted 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. An older turkey should be roasted in a covered pan, so the bird will steam tender. Near the end of the cooking period, remove the cover to give the turkey a chance to brown.

* * * * *

Hot Spiced Cider for Chilly Evenings (25 seconds)

When friends drop in, hot spiced cider is a special treat on frosty November evenings. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, gives these directions for making it: To 1 quart cider add 1 cup water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of white or brown sugar, a dash of salt and a small amount of spice - a two-inch stick of cinnamon and a half dozen cloves. Heat all together but don't boil. Let stand overnight. Strain and reheat the juice just before serving.

SEWING HINTS FOR FALL FABRICSStay-Stitch Jersey (32 seconds)

Most of the difficulties in sewing on jersey come from its stretchy quality. That's why it's important to stay-stitch all curved lines, that is, place a row of stitching through a single layer of fabric just inside the seam line. Mary Carlson, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, says the stay-stitching should be done immediately after cutting the jersey. Another precaution to take is to feed the cloth through the sewing machine loosely, without any stretching. To prevent a sagging hemline, let the garment hang for at least 24 hours before putting in the hem.

* * * * *

Look for One-Way Nap (26 seconds)

Home sewers who are working with one of the new deep-piled coating fabrics should check to see whether the cloth has a one-way nap. If so, it's important to use the pattern layout for napped fabrics. On such thick materials, a fairly long stitch is best, about 6 to 10 stitches per inch, with balanced tension. Pressing is an important step in construction, but remember that wool should never be pressed completely dry.

* * * * *

Match Widely Spaced Ribs (39 seconds)

If you plan to make a suit or a dress soon, you may want to choose one of the ribbed weaves so important in the fashion picture this fall. They come in a wide range of fibers - wool, rayon, nylon, silk and cotton. Many of the worsted suitings and wool coatings have a crisp, well-defined rib resembling grosgrain. The rayon and silk ribs, for blouses, afternoon dresses and evening wear, range from fine-ribbed faille to bengaline, which has a coarser rib, and ottoman, which has a widely spaced rib.

Whatever you choose, you'll need to watch two things when sewing on these ribbed fabrics, cautions Mary Carlson, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. First of all, large or widely spaced ribs must be matched as stripes would be. And second, stitching on these fabrics may show if it's ripped out; so fitting and stitching must be accurate in order to avoid ripping.

RECREATIONBerry on the Straw (32 seconds)

Did you ever play berry on the straw? It's a good game for the family get-together on Thanksgiving day. It's fun to play at 4-H meetings during the winter months, too.

Place a bowl or cupful of cranberries before each contestant. Also give each one an empty saucer and a straw. The object of the game is for each person to hold a cranberry on the straw by drawing in his breath, then transfer it from bowl to saucer. The player who transfers the most cranberries from the center dish to his saucer of course wins the game. The game might be a contest between two individuals, or it could be used as a relay.

* * * * *

A Backwards Party (1 minute, 30 seconds)

In the October issue of Successful Farming, Betty Marsh of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau gives some ideas for a party that should make a perfectly hilarious evening. It's called a backwards party. The idea is to plan your whole entertainment theme in reverse of a typical party. You start by making it clear on the invitations that to come to your party each guest must pass inspection. The requirements are that at least two garments must be worn backward. For instance, a girl can turn her blouse and her skirt around. A boy might wear his tie at the back of his neck and reverse his sweater or coat.

On the night of the party, an inspector should be stationed at the door to meet culprits in straight dress and have a penalty in store for them later in the evening. Tell the guests that everything must be done backward. They must back in the door, as you greet them with a "goodbye" instead of "hello". The conversation at the party is the opposite of the truth.

Since refreshments are usually served last, you might bring yours on as soon as everyone has arrived. Serve cake and ice cream first, sandwiches last. You can even turn games around.

Another version of the backward party is a type of Sadie Hawkins party. The girls dress in blue jeans and plaid shirts, pick up their dates and do the courtesies. Fellows come in girls' clothes wearing homemade corsages brought by their dates. The more novel these are, the better. They can be corsages made from vegetables, weeds, alarm clocks. When the party is over, send the guests off with a very merry "Hello"!

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1951

Immediate Release

TEN 4-H CLUB HEALTH AWARD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Ten Minnesota 4-H club award winners in health improvement were announced today. Each club will receive a \$20 award for its outstanding health work.

Winning clubs are: Butternut Boosters, Blue Earth county; Golden Gate Gophers, Brown county; Mahtowa Juniors, Carlton county; Dedon Hustlers, Chisago county; "47 Builders", Hennepin county; Newfolden 4-H club, Marshall county; Rushmore Central Hustlers, Nobles county; Fast Freighters, Pine county; Shikoma, Ramsey county; Leaf River Builders, Wadena county.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said that individual club members worked to improve their own health by getting regular physical and dental check-ups, eating balanced diets and taking part in recreation for exercise. They also had chest x-rays, vaccinations, immunizations, and fluoride treatments for teeth.

The clubs as groups studied first aid, accident prevention, home pasteurization of milk, the common cold, the basic seven in foods and how to prepare a sick tray.

They participated in the Sister Kenny and Red Cross drives, assisted in signing up blood donors, took part in the mobile x-ray drive, sent Christmas cards to cerebral palsey victims and clothing to needy Indians.

The awards, given by the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, are to be used for health education.

A-8580-mm

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1951

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH OFFICER TRAINING MEETINGS SET

District training meetings for new officers in Rural Youth groups throughout the state will begin November 13 and continue through December 12.

Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leader in charge of Rural Youth, and Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agent at the University of Minnesota, will be in charge of the meetings.

District meetings have been scheduled for Slayton, November 13; Montevideo, November 14; Fergus Falls, November 15; Thief River Falls, November 16; St. Cloud, December 10; Mankato, December 11 and Rochester, December 12. New officers from Rural Youth groups from six or more counties will attend each of the training sessions.

Training sessions will open with a problem clinic. Emphasis will be placed on program planning as a means of solving various organizational problems. Specific responsibilities of each officer will also be discussed.

A- 8581-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1951

Immediate Release

CHISAGO COUNTY PICKED IN SAFETY CONTEST

Chisago county has been selected winner in a state 4-H safety contest.

A total of 436 members and 61 adult leaders in 16 4-H clubs worked together to promote a county-wide safety program which included making safety surveys, scotchliting bicycles and conducting a 4-H skillfull drivers' program.

The Shaferconia 4-H club received first place for its safety work in the county; Excelsior club placed second and the Club of the Dalles third.

According to Mrs. Esther Schmidt, county 4-H club agent, Chisago club members scotchlited all bicycles owned by 4-H'ers, made safety checks of bicycle equipment, scotchlited farm implements, emphasized farm tractor safety, conducted farm and home hazard hunts and accident surveys. Thirty-nine demonstrations on safety were given during the year and 24 community and county safety events, sponsored by club members, were attended by 1,727 people. The skillful drivers' program as well as many of the meetings emphasized teen-age safe driving.

A-8582-jbn

MIDGET PIGS IN THE MAKING

Midget pigs are in the making. University of Minnesota scientists are now working on the project at the Hormel Institute, Austin.

Though the project may seem to be a strange one, it could be an important step to improved human and animal health.

The main purpose of the project is to make medical research easier and more effective. Actually because of their close similarity in some respects to man in body structure and functioning, hogs are superior to dogs for research purposes.

Another advantage of the smaller pigs for both agricultural and medical research is that they are easier to handle, cheaper to raise, and more adapted to laboratory work.

Scientists point out that the midget pig will also be valuable for nutritional and animal disease studies that can be later applied to full-size hogs.

The work of developing the midget pig is being done at the Hormel Institute, which is a branch of the graduate school of the University. The work is financed by the Hormel Foundation. Lawrence Carpenter, associate professor, is supervising the project and Dr. L.M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, is acting as consultant.

The same methods of breeding which resulted in the now famous new hog breeds, the Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2, will be used in developing the midget pig.

A further step in the project was recently taken by the purchase of six "Piney Woods" pigs from Louisiana. These pigs, much smaller than ordinary pigs, are allowed to run wild in the "Piney Woods" area of the South after their owners have ear-notched them. The pigs develop from animals believed to have escaped from early Spanish settlers in the area.

These "Piney Woods" pigs will be used in crossing with other small pigs now being developed at Austin. The latter pigs come from one of three origins: (1) a guinea type-hog raised in a few southern states, (2) a small strain of a regular hog breed, and (3) a wild boar from a Pacific island.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 8, 1951

Immediate Release

TO INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Seven Minnesota 4-H club boys will compete in the International Livestock Show in Chicago November 24 to December 1.

Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, named the winners today.

Louis Schluetter, 19, Hutchinson, will take part in the sheep shearing contest and two Faribault county brothers, Emmett Stevermer, 19, and Raymond Stevermer, 17, Easton, will make up the livestock loss prevention demonstration team. The Stevermer boys were Minnesota State Fair winners.

The state champion livestock judging team from Dakota county will participate in the judging contest. Team members are Richard Fox, 18, Rosemount; Kenneth Carlier, 19, South St. Paul; Donald Bogue, 20 and Francis Weber, 17, Farmington.

A-8584-mm

DANES STUDY CHEESE MAKING

Three Danes are in Minnesota this week studying the Minnesota blue cheese industry. The cheese experts are working through the University of Minnesota in their study which is a part of the ECA program.

Included in the group are Hans E. F. Birkkjaer, a research worker in cheese making; Anders Nielsen, who handles exports for the Danish Cheese Dairies; and Sigure Madsen, an adviser in cheese making.

The group has already spent some time at University Farm studying cheese making. They have also visited the Land O'Lakes processing plant in Minneapolis and creamery at Luck, Wisc.

On Tuesday, November 13, they will be guests at Treasure Cave Cheese Company, Faribault, Minnesota.

A-8585-hs

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 12, 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

For publication week of
November 19

HOW TO MAKE
TENDER, FLAKY
PIE CRUST

If fresh apple, mincemeat or pumpkin pie is your choice for the Thanksgiving dessert, be sure to turn it out with a tender, flaky crust.

For a two-crust pie, Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, recommends $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour. Blend two-thirds of the lard with the flour until it is as fine as cornmeal. This makes the crust tender. Then cut in the rest of the lard into chunks about the size of peas. This makes a flaky crust.

The crust will brown better when milk is used instead of water. Add three to five tablespoonfuls, or just enough to moisten the pastry and make it stick together in a ball.

Handling the dough lightly and quickly will result in better crusts.

The top crust should be rolled to the diameter of the pan. Roll the bottom crust large enough to make about a quarter-inch overhang and clip off the excess with the kitchen shears. After the filling is in, put on the top crust, bring the quarter-inch overhang over the top crust and seal the edges. Snip holes in the top crust with the shears to allow the steam to escape.

To get the bottom crust crisp and brown, use a pan that absorbs heat well. Glass, enamel, dull-finish aluminum and deeply tarnished tin are all good. If you use glass, you can see the bottom crust from the under side.

Set the pie in the oven so the heat will strike through the pan. The exact position will vary with different ranges. Bake at 450° for 15 minutes, or until the crust is set; then reduce the heat to 350°F . Bake until the bottom crust is golden brown.

Since pumpkin pie filling consists mostly of eggs and milk custard, it should be baked only until the custard is firm and the crust is brown.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 9, 1951

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• • • Carver Co. Papers • •
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CARVER COUNTY IS SPECIAL 4-H CLUB

The Sugar City 4-H club of Carver county has been named Minnesota's typical 4-H club for 1951.

Selection of the Sugar City club as outstanding 4-H group in the state was announced by Leonard Hartness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, at the club's 4-H achievement banquet in Shakas last Thursday evening.

In recognition of the adult leaders who have worked with the club, one of them will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 25-29.

Adult leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ynase, Chaska, who have served for 11 years, and Mr. and Mrs. Dean DeGlar, Knobelster, who have served for two years. Pioneer leaders of the group, responsible for getting the club well established, are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kolman, who were adult leaders from 1936-49.

The 285 members of the club are all enrolled in the health and safety activities. For the last 16 years all members have completed their projects 100 per cent. They carried a total of 128 projects this past year.

Many of the members of the Sugar City 4-H club have won outstanding honors, including state championships in home beautification, tractor maintenance, the corn exhibit, soil demonstration, and reserve championship for a dairy exhibit. Last year in Ann Lewis was chosen attendant to the 4-H state dress revue queen.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1951

Immediate Release

MORE MEAT FOR 1952

The average American may eat even more meat and poultry in 1952 than in 1951, if advance production figures are any indication.

According to a forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, meat production this coming year may be large enough to provide an average of 144 pounds per person as compared with 141 pounds in 1951.

Most of the meat increase will be in beef and veal. Much of the step-up in beef will be in medium and lower grades, although some of it probably will be in the better grades from grain-fed cattle. Veal consumption per person, expected to reach a 19-year low of 6.7 pounds in 1951, may be a pound higher in 1952.

The amount of lamb and mutton eaten by the average American is expected to go up slightly, as is production, reports Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota. Last year consumption of lamb and mutton was the lowest on record - only slightly over 3 pounds per person.

A little more pork may be on the market in the first seven or eight months of 1952 than in 1951, but production for the last part of the year may be somewhat smaller.

Americans will probably eat more chicken and turkey next year. A pre-estimate for 1951 indicates that by the end of the year they will probably have eaten 5.5 pounds of turkey per person and 29.7 pounds of chicken per person, a considerable increase over 1950. Turkey production for 1952 may exceed the record-high 1951 level, but output of chickens is expected to be about the same.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1951

Immediate Release

STATE 4-H WINNERS NAMED

State winners in 4-H achievement and junior leadership, as well as in other national 4-H contests, were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. They will compete with members from other states for sectional and national honors.

Kathleen Nelson, 17, Westbrook, and Lyle Eggersgluess, 19, Glencoe, were named state winners in achievement for excelling in a variety of projects and for their long-time 4-H records. Both of them have completed nearly 70 projects and have been in 4-H club work more than eight years. They will receive statues symbolizing 4-H achievement.

Selected as outstanding 4-H girl and boy in leadership in Minnesota for 1951 were Mary Lou Anderson, 17, Austin, and Victor H. Stewart, 20, Sherburn. As junior leaders in their local 4-H clubs, they have helped younger members with their projects and records, solicited new members and helped adult leaders plan the yearly program. Both will receive watches as their awards.

Other 4-H club members who will receive gold watches as state winners of contests they have competed in are: Hilarion S. Riley, 17, Wanda, radio speaking; James I. Sample, Jr., 18, Spring Valley, meat animal achievement; Dolores A. Eisenbarber, 16, Granada, dairy foods demonstration; Donald Gustafson, 18, St. Peter, home grounds beautification; Adrienne Schwier, 17, Fountain, frozen foods; Robert L. Haller, 19, Wanamingo, dairy achievement; Wilbert Glynn, 16, Wykoff, soil conservation.

Other state awards include a gold-filled medal to Sanford Wenstrom, 19, St. Cloud, for top placing in forestry; a \$25 savings bond to Randolph Wetzel, 14, Stillwater, for winning in the soil and water conservation contest for the group under 14 years of age; and silverware to Karla Bahe, 20, Hastings, for first placing in the radio speaking contest, girls' division.

Also picked as state winners who will compete for further honors are Theresa Ann Wagner, 19, Elko, good grooming; Esther Ann Erickson, 17, Bricelyn, improved ironing; Beverly Leuthner, 20, St. Bonifacius, community relations; Donald Schirrick, 20, Red Lake Falls, citizenship and community relations; Catherine Keltgen, 18, St. Peter, citizenship; Beverly Ann Norris, 20, Burtrum, frozen foods.

A-8587-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1951

Immediate Release

CARVER COUNTY IS TYPICAL 4-H CLUB

The Sugar City 4-H club of Carver county has been named Minnesota's typical 4-H club for 1951.

Selection of the Sugar City club as outstanding 4-H group in the state was announced by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

In recognition of the adult leaders who have worked with the club, one of them will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 25-29.

Adult leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wrase, Chaska, who have served for 11 years, and Mr. and Mrs. Dean Deglar, Excelsior, who have served for two years. Pioneer leaders of the group, responsible for getting the club well established, are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Molnau, who were adult leaders from 1936-49.

The 25 members of the club are all enrolled in the health and safety activities. For the last 15 years all members have completed their projects 100 per cent. They carried a total of 122 projects this past year.

Many of the members of the Sugar City 4-H club have won outstanding honors, including state championships in home beautification, tractor maintenance, the corn exhibit, soil demonstration, and reserve championship for a dairy exhibit.

A-8588-jbn

CHICAGO TRIPS FOR 4-H WINNERS

Twelve Minnesota 4-H club boys and girls have won trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 25-29 as awards for excellent performance in their project work.

Announcement of the 12 trip winners by the state 4-H office at the University of Minnesota now brings to 25 the number of club members from Minnesota who will attend this year's congress as state champions. Thirteen trip winners were announced earlier.

Four-H'ers who will attend the congress and the projects in which they have won championships include: David Rentschler, Lakefield, pig; James Motl, Alpha, meat animal; Paul Nelson, Simpson, farm fire prevention; James Rabehl, Rochester, health; Lois and Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall, bread demonstration team; Verlyn and Eugene Mann, Luverne, meat animal demonstration team; Beatrice Luoma, Floodwood, and Judith Keller, Winona, individual bread demonstration; Robert Bade, Arlington, dairy; Victor Stewart, Sherburn, leadership.

Trip winners announced earlier include Ronald Wallgren, St. Paul; Guenivere Graupmann, Glencoe; Loren Sundeen, Lindstrom; Sally Huebner, Morris; Robert Motl, Browerville; Veronica Horvat, Mankato; Elizabeth Ann Sworsky, Como Station, St. Paul; Patricia Guelker, Anoka; Patricia Johnson, Mabel; Dorothy Wildman, Burtrum; Phoebe Maunumaki, New York Mills; Leo Hammes, Lake Elmo; and Shirley May Rix, Fergus Falls.

Harold Swanson, extension editor at the University of Minnesota, will act as co-ordinator of press, radio and television at the National 4-H Club Congress. Osgood Magnuson, district 4-H supervisor, will serve as radio liaison for the Congress.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 13, 1951

Immediate Release

TWO COUNTY WORKERS TO STATE EXTENSION STAFF

Appointments of two county extension workers to positions on the state extension staff were announced today by Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Roland H. Abraham, Jackson county agricultural agent, has been promoted to associate professor and supervisor of county agent work in the northwest district, effective January 1. He will succeed C. L. McNelly, who retired on June 30.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Abraham holds a Master of Public Administration degree from Harvard University. He has been agricultural agent in Jackson county since 1942 and previous to that was agricultural agent in Big Stone county.

Evelyn Harme, home agent in south St. Louis county, has been appointed state 4-H club agent, effective January 1, succeeding Mrs. Carol Shubeck. She holds a bachelor of science degree in home economics education from the University of Minnesota. In addition to her experience as home agent in south St. Louis county, she has served as 4-H club agent in Crow Wing county and assistant 4-H agent in West Polk county.

Miller also announced the transfer of Richard Radway, agricultural agent, from Kittson to Roseau county, and the following recent county staff appointments: Charles J. Campbell, as agricultural agent, Kittson county; James Johnson, assistant agent in soil conservation, Olmsted county; Mary Carleton, home agent, Brown county; and Donna Doscher, home agent, Crow Wing county.

A-8590-jbm

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1951

To all counties
For immediate use

PLAN NOW FOR
SPRING PIG CROP

Successful farmers in _____ county are making plans now for their spring pig crops.

Those who plan to have early March pigs, have already had their sows and gilts bred, County Agent _____ points out. Those who plan to have their spring pigs come in a little later still have time to follow advice passed on by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Look for a boar now if you have to buy one, he says. Don't wait until the last minute because time and thought spent in selecting a good boar will pay dividends.

Look over your sows and gilts, figure out their weaknesses, and then buy or select a boar which will improve these weaknesses. Of course, any boar should have straight legs, plenty of length and depth of body, and full, bulging hams. Masculinity, freedom from Bang's disease, and vaccination against cholera are other important points to watch, Zavoral points out.

When picking either boars or gilts for your breeding herd, consider the size of the litter from which they came and the weight at 56 days if available. If possible they should be out of large litters- 10 to 12 pigs.

Proper feeding of boars and gilts during the breeding season is important, too. They should have a well-balanced, nutritious ration with a good supply of protein, minerals and vitamins. Tests have proven that having animals in gaining condition during the breeding season will bring large litters.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 13 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENT

For publication week of
November 19 or later

LEFT-OVERS FROM
THANKSGIVING
CAN BE FROZEN

Putting some of the Thanksgiving leftovers into the freezer is a good way to assure the family of turkey and all the trimmings several weeks after the big feast, says Home Agent _____.

However, leftovers will lose quality if stored for a long time, so be sure to use them up in about a month.

Leftover turkey and dressing will keep well if they are frozen soon after they have cooled. Shirley Trantanella, of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota advises cutting the meat off the bone to reduce bulk. Slice as many large pieces as possible and wrap them in freezer paper. These pieces can be used in sandwiches later or for serving cold. Cover the small pieces with gravy or make a sauce for them, as they will keep better frozen in this way. Store in glass jars, leaving enough space for expansion.

Left-over sweet potatoes, squash and cranberry sauce can all be frozen. If the squash is not already mashed, scoop it out of the shell and mash it. Glass jars make excellent containers for both sweet potatoes and squash.

Cookies, cakes, left-over rolls, candy and nuts will all keep in the freezer until Christmas. A good way to store cookies is to put them in metal cans with tight-fitting lids.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 15, 1951

Immediate Release

SOILS AND FERTILIZER SHORT COURSE DEC. 3

The second annual soils and fertilizer short course will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota December 3, J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Use of lime in a fertility program, experiments with radioactive phosphorus, soil and fertilizer management for canning crops, contributions of industry to fertility research and a progress report on the soil-testing program are some of the topics scheduled for discussion.

Z.H. Beers, executive secretary, Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, Chicago, and G.R. Muhr, soil scientist, Agricultural Research Department, Green Giant Company, LeSueur, will speak, in addition to University of Minnesota staff members.

A-8591-mm

BERRY GROWERS TO MEET

Minnesota berry growers will learn more about common problems at the fifth annual berry growers' short course on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota November 29, J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today.

Diseases of small fruits, new varieties and marketing problems will be among the topics discussed.

Speakers will include E.L. Denisen, professor of horticulture, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; B.F. Dunn, superintendent, Mayo Forestry and Horticultural Institute, Rochester; Walter Trampe, nursery inspector, Division of Plant Industry, State Entomologist's Office and members of the University of Minnesota staff.

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

A-8592-mm

FROZEN ORANGE CONCENTRATE HIGH IN VITAMIN C

Frozen concentrated orange juice, now rated as one of the most popular frozen foods, can be as valuable as fresh orange juice as a source of vitamin C.

As in the case of fresh orange juice, however, there is a rapid loss of vitamin C when the juice is improperly handled in the home kitchen, cautions Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota.

According to a report of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, the frozen concentrate is a dependable source of vitamin C when it is made from properly selected and prepared fruit. Since studies show that the vitamin C content of fresh oranges may show considerable variation, it is necessary that fresh oranges of good quality be used, picked at the proper time. About 98 per cent of the vitamin C in fresh oranges may be retained in the frozen product when proper processing methods are used. When the concentrate is held in storage at the freezing point or lower, there is practically no loss of vitamin C.

How much vitamin C is left in the juice by the time it is served to the baby or to the family depends on what the homemaker does to the frozen concentrate in her own kitchen. Reconstituting the juice and allowing it to stand in open containers at room temperature will destroy much of the vitamin C, according to the Council. But if the reconstituted juice is placed tightly covered in the refrigerator where the temperature is about 40°, the loss will be slight. To get the most vitamin C from the juice, it should be consumed as soon after reconstituting as possible.

Since frozen concentrated orange juice was introduced in 1947, consumption has mounted until now frozen concentrated orange juice makes up more than a third of all frozen food sales, excluding ice cream. Last year the concentrate accounted for nearly a fifth of the total oranges consumed by Americans.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 15, 1951

Immediate Release

ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE SET

County extension agents and University agricultural extension workers will hold their annual extension conference, December 3-7, at University Farm, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, announced today.

Theme of the conference will be "Extension and the World Today."

The first two days of the conference will be devoted to a training session for new county agents. Regular sessions begin on Wednesday, Dec. 5, and will stress the part farmers play in international affairs. Special sessions will also be held to acquaint workers with the latest agricultural research conducted by the University.

A-8594-hs

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 15, 1951

Immediate Release

ISANTI COUNTY WINNER IN ELECTRIC CONTEST

Isanti county has been named state winner in the 4-H farm and home electric contest, Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

As an award for having the most outstanding 4-H rural electrification program in the state, the county will receive a plaque from the Westinghouse Educational Foundation.

Named outstanding member in the project was Roger Carlson, Cambridge, who received an award from East Central Electric association, Braham, which cooperated in the county-wide farm and home electric program.

Isanti county 4-H members who were enrolled in the program made labor-saving devices for their homes as part of their work. In addition, they gave demonstrations on different phases of electricity, including use and care of electrical appliances, construction of portable motors, installation of a switchbox and making heat lamps.

Purpose of the program is to create an active interest in and a working knowledge of electrical methods and equipment used on farms and in homes and to develop plans for utilizing electricity most efficiently in the improvement of the farm, the home and the community.

A-8595-jbn

SPECIALIST GIVES DEER CARE POINTERS

The thousands of deer which will be killed in Minnesota can be a valuable addition to our meat supply if properly cared for, says H.G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

To get deer home with the meat still palatable, Zavoral makes these suggestions.

After the deer is shot, bleed it promptly. If possible, stick it before the deer is dead. Stand in back and run the sticking knife 4 or 5 inches into the neck next to the brisket and cut sideways to sever the veins. Repeat if the blood does not gush out.

Dress the deer immediately. Most hunters open the carcass from neck to tail. A long cut helps cooling but may soil the car more in hauling. Consequently, an opening only about 12 to 18 inches long from the brisket back may be better.

Cut through the skin first and then carefully through the muscle. Holding the blade of the knife between the first two fingers, cut outward, rolling out the paunch and intestines. Next cut carefully around the rectum and pull the large intestine into the cavity and out. If you can't do this, tie a string around the large intestine as close to the end as possible, cut it and pull it out. Next cut the chest diaphragm close to ribs, reach in with the knife and cut the windpipe ahead of the lungs and pull out the heart, liver and lungs. Hang the severed heart and liver on the branch of a tree. When cool put them back in the body cavity.

Hang the deer in a shady place, preferably by the head, with a clothesline. Wipe the inside of the cavity with a clean dry cloth. Do not use water unless the insides are badly shot up. Snow balls can be used to absorb blood.

Keep the cavity wide open with a stick sharpened at both ends. A soft nose bullet may tear up a lot of meat. If possible cut away all the meat damaged by the shot, put it in salt cold water for a few hours to draw out the blood and use this meat first.

Hang the deer up in a storage place just above freezing for at least 7 to 10 days and let it age. After that the carcass may be skinned and cut up.

To care for the hide properly, spread it raw side out and sprinkle several handfuls of salt over it. The salt will absorb the blood and water. A-8596-hbs

TIMELY TIPS FOR December 1

Order and take delivery on next spring's supply of fertilizer now. Fertilizer mixers and dealers have only about one-third the storage space needed for fertilizer used in the spring. Your chances of getting well-aged fertilizer of the grade you need is much better now than it will be next spring. -- Harold Jones.

Water is twice as important (by weight) as feed for poultry. Cold weather discourages water consumption. Treat your flock right. Don't let your water freeze. It does not have to be much above freezing, however. Running water or water heaters may often help. --H.J. Sloan.

Now is the time to look at your neighbor's grass silage. Find out how he likes it and how it compares with corn silage as feed. You may want to plan on trying some yourself next year. -- M.L. Armour.

Winter storms will tell you how good your farmstead shelterbelt is. If snow is drifting in the yard despite the grove, you may need additional rows of shrubs and trees on the outside or inside of your present grove. -- Marvia Smith.

Spring pigs will again be profitable. Feeds, however, will be less plentiful and more expensive. Be sure of your feed supplies when you plan your breeding program. -- S.A. Engene.

Esces, which were mounded up with soil earlier, need additional protection now. Cover the mounds with 6 or 8 inches of straw or marsh hay. -- Leon Snyder.

Brood sows need good quality alfalfa hay during the winter season. Experiments have shown that one of the feeds most responsible for large litters of strong pigs at farrowing time is alfalfa. One pound of leafy alfalfa hay per day is a good allowance for a sow. -- H.F. Ferrin.

After a wet season as we have had, it is important to treat sheep for internal parasites before they are in for the winter. The entire flock should be drenched with a good effective mixture and then while they are in winter quarters, a phenothiazine mixture of one part phenothiazine to 10 parts of loose salt should be before the flock at all times. -- H.J. Griffiths.

You'll soon be hearing a lot about the Ring Test for Brucellosis or Bang's disease. A sample of your milk or cream may be picked up at your local creamery or milk plant this winter. If the milk or cream reacts to the Ring Test, there may be infected cows milking in your herd, see your local veterinarian. -- Ralph Wayne.

If you do get a report that there may be Brucellosis in your herd, see your local veterinarian. -- Ralph Wayne.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1951

SPECIAL to JACKSON COUNTY

Release at will

(NOTE TO CA: The following biographical material is gleaned from our files.

Please feel free to edit this story to suit your local requirements. We are making an effort to get mats to you as soon as possible.)

R. W. PALMBY NEW COUNTY AGENT

R. W. Palmby, who will succeed Roland Abraham as county agricultural agent on January 1, will bring with him to Jackson county a solid background in extension work in Minnesota.

Palmby has served as county agent in Todd county since February, 1946. Before that, he was county agent in Hubbard county for 3½ years, prior to which time he served as a vocational agriculture teacher at Big Fork for six years.

In July, 1949, he was promoted to the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension staff for his outstanding services to agriculture.

Born on a farm near Garden City in Blue Earth county, he attended the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, graduating in 1936.

Palmby is expected to spend some time in Jackson county prior to January 1 in order to become more familiar with the agricultural situation in the county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
November 26 1951

LAMB FEEDING LOOKS
LIKE GOOD BET BUT
EXPERIENCE VITAL

Feeding lambs looks like a good bet to many farmers this year in spite of higher prices of feeder stock.

The farmers who are getting into the game or are expanding their lamb feeding operations this year are being led to do so because they have a good supply of feed and because the feeding margin promises to be favorable, points out W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota.

He emphasized the importance of having an adequate supply of fattening feeds on hand or available. At least as many pounds of grain as pounds of roughage will be needed. Morris also suggested that feeders new to the game have a good source of advice near at hand, pointing out that experience is highly important.

Other tips from Morris on lamb feeding:

Pasture should be used only with light lambs. If lambs are to be fattened they should get some grain too. The first part of the feeding period is important.

Guard against pushing the lambs too fast at first. See that they have reasonable amounts of good roughages, clean water, shelter against wintry weather and plenty of rest if they have been shipped any long distance.

In case of sore mouth or as a means of preventing over-feeding when lambs are to be turned into the corn field or to be fed heavily in drylot, vaccination by a veterinarian may be advisable. The danger of over-eating in the corn field may be alleviated by feeding plenty of hay close at hand.

Hand feeding is the best practice with lambs. If they fail to clean up the grain fed in 15 or 20 minutes it can be taken away to guard against over-feeding. Self feeding can be practiced in large-scale operations by feeding ground alfalfa mixed with corn -- 40 per cent alfalfa and 60 per cent ground corn.

In passing this information from Morris along to _____ county farmers, Agricultural Agent _____ suggested that lamb feeders obtain a copy of Folder 37, "Fattening Lambs," from his office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1951

To all counties
ATT: Home Agent
For publication week of
November 26 1951

FROZEN FOODS
LOSE FLAVOR IF
KEPT TOO LONG

Satisfaction with the home freezer depends partly on a rapid turnover of the foods in it, cautions Home Agent _____.

"Frozen foods will gradually lose their quality if left in the freezer too long," she says.

A good general rule to follow, according to Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory, is to leave food frozen no longer than about eight months. Some will keep well longer and some not this long. Here is a check list to follow.

Use these foods six to eight months after storing: veal, poultry (except broilers), turkeys, lean fish, asparagus, mixed fruits.

Keep no longer than four to six months: ground beef, poultry (cut up), broilers, fresh pork.

Every three to four months use up: ham, unsliced bacon, ground pork (unsalted), and geese.

Store two to three months only: poultry (stuffed for roasting), poultry giblets (except livers), most cooked meats, smoked sausage, stews and soups, baked cakes and cupcakes.

Keep less than one month: left-over foods, sandwiches, ice cream, sliced bacon, unbaked rolls and yeast doughs, unbaked quick breads, cake batters, poultry livers, unsmoked (but seasoned) sausage, chiffon pies.

Some baked goods will keep longer but take up too much room in the freezer. Temperatures in the freezer should be kept at 0°F. Temperatures higher than this will cause the quality of frozen products to deteriorate rapidly.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
November 26 or sooner if
possible.

NEWLY-ARRIVED FEEDER
CATTLE NEED PLENTY OF
ATTENTION, AGENT SAYS

Special cold weather attention to newly-arrived feeder cattle on the farm is well worth all of the time it takes, said County Agent _____ this week.

These cattle should be watched closely for several days after arrival in order to spot evidences of shipping fever, said the county agent.

He recommended placing them in a lot with adequate protection from the weather and with plenty of bedding. Give them all the water they will drink and plenty of good hay. Mixed or non-legume hay rather than alfalfa is preferred at the beginning, said the county agent.

W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, suggests adding a small amount of silage to the feed in cases where the cattle are to receive silage. This will help the animals become accustomed gradually to this type of feed.

For calves, Morris recommends two to four pounds of oats daily per head, in addition to all the hay they will eat.

Calves should be checked carefully the first two weeks after arrival on the farm for indications of shipping fever or pneumonia. Symptoms will take the form of rough coat, sluggishness, running or wet nose.

A veterinarian should be called as soon as any of these signs appear.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 19 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
November 26 or after.

MANY DIETS LOW
IN IMPORTANT
FOOD VALUES

Diets of many _____ county families may be low in calcium, vitamin A and vitamin C, according to Home Agent _____.

Recent studies made of rural diets in Minnesota, several other Midwestern states and part of the South show that calcium, vitamin A and vitamin C are the essential nutrients that are most likely to run low in farm family diets. All of these three essentials could be amply and economically provided by cows and good home gardens.

Why these nutrients are essential is explained by Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Calcium is essential for the formation and maintenance of good teeth and bones as well as for the proper functioning of the heart, blood, nerves and muscles. Vitamin A promotes normal growth, provides resistance to infections such as colds, helps to maintain health and vigor and to keep the skin healthy. A deficiency of vitamin A may cause night-blindness, since vitamin A helps the eyes to adjust to changes in light. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) contributes to healthy blood vessels, firm gums, sound teeth and bones. Sore and bleeding gums are often the result of too little vitamin C.

Using plenty of milk and milk products is the easiest way to get calcium, Miss Hobart says. Recommended amounts for adults are three cups a day and for children a quart a day.

Foods rich in vitamin A include liver, cream and butter, whole milk, cheese made with cream or whole milk, green leafy vegetables such as spinach, Swiss chard and broccoli, yellow vegetables such as carrots and winter squash. Each member of the family should have at least two servings of green and yellow vegetables every day to meet vitamin A needs.

Vitamin C is not effectively stored in the body; so it is important to get plenty of it in fruits and vegetables every day. Since it dissolves in water, the best sources are foods eaten raw. Best sources of vitamin C at this season of the year are oranges and grapefruit, canned or fresh tomatoes and cabbage. Potatoes also furnish vitamin C. Miss Hobart recommends two servings of a high vitamin C food a day.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 20, 1951

FOR RELEASE
Thursday, November 22

MINNESOTA MUSICIAN TO PERFORM AT NATIONAL 4-H CONGRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Dwight Malcolm, 20, of South St. Paul, has been selected in a nation-wide talent search to play the marimba on the annual recreation and rural arts program during the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 25-29.

The event, known as the "Share the Fun" breakfast, will be held this year on Thursday morning, November 29, at the Crystal Ballroom, Blackstone Hotel. Boys and girls from 10 states will perform before 4-H club members from all 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

A 4-H Club member in Dakota county for eleven years, Dwight has developed an outstanding talent for the marimba. This year he placed first in the State 4-H Search for Talent contest sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Cargill, Inc. He has been active in junior leadership work and has completed 50 different projects as a member of the Lake Park 4-H Club.

Dwight is president of the Dakota county 4-H Federation and two years ago was selected as honor camper at Farm Boys' Camp held during the State Fair. In 1949 he was chosen as a trip winner to the State 4-H Conservation Camp.

"Share the Fun" breakfast program is unique as it is the only 4-H Congress event conducted entirely by 4-H members. Sponsor of the talent search and program is the United States Rubber Co. This year all winners of national 4-H honors and their leaders are guests at the event.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 20, 1951

Immediate Release

DAIRY SUPERVISORS' TRAINING COURSE OPENS NOV. 26

A training school to help meet the present need for test-supervisors of dairy herd improvement associations in Minnesota will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, November 26-30.

There are good prospects for jobs in at least ten of the 124 DHIA groups in Minnesota at the present time. Salaries are \$200 a month and over. Testers receive board and room in addition to their wages, according to Ramer Leighton, University extension dairyman.

It is preferred that applicants have a high school or agricultural school education and some farm or dairy experience.

Registration will be from 8 a.m. to noon Monday, November 26 in room 101, Coffey Hall, on the St. Paul campus. Instruction begins at 1 p.m.

Persons interested may get additional information by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, or from their county agent.

A-8598-rhj

U POULTRY TEAM TO CHICAGO

A five-man team of students in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine will compete in the annual Intercollegiate Poultry Judging contest in Chicago Tuesday and Wednesday next week.

They will be accompanied by their coach, T.H. Canfield, associate professor of poultry husbandry.

Members of the Minnesota judging team are Gunnar M. Balstad, sophomore from Portland, N. Dakota; Robert P. Johnson, Eveleth, L. Doug Klinkenberg, Alexandria, and Marshall J. Battig, 1823 E. 5th, St. Paul, all seniors; and Jerome R. Davis, junior from Duluth.

A-8599-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1951

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

- November 21—Parents' Day, West Central School of Agriculture, Morris.
- November 21—Parents' Day and Home Project Show, Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston.
- November 24-December 1—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.
- November 25-29—National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
- November 25-28—Convention, National Association of County 4-H Club Agents, Chicago.
- November 25-30—Annual convention, National Vo-Ag Teachers' Association, Minneapolis.
- *November 26-30—Dairy Herd Improvement Supervisors' Training School, University Farm, St. Paul.
- November 26-28—Annual Meeting, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul—hdq. Lowry hotel.
- November 28—Parents' and Visitors' Day, School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *November 29—Berry Growers' Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul
- *December 2—Soils and Fertilizer Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- December 3-7—Annual conference, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *December 27-29—State Rural Youth Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *January 3-5—4-H Tractor Maintenance Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- January 10-11—Annual meeting, Minnesota Soil Conservation District Supervisors, Moorhead, Minn.
- *January 7-February 2—Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacturing Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *January 15-18—Farm and Home Week, University Farm, St. Paul.
- *February 4-14—Butter Manufacturers' Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul
- *Details from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota
A-8600-rr

CLUB MEMBERS TO CHICAGO SATURDAY

Thirty-two Minnesota 4-H club members will leave for Chicago this week to attend the National 4-H Club Congress November 25-29. 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 noon.

Accompanying the group will be Mrs. Edna Wrase, Chaska, who was awarded a trip as adult leader of the Sugar City 4-H club of Carver county, selected as Minnesota's typical club; Lawrence Biever, Traverse county agricultural agent; Norman Mindrum and Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leaders; Mrs. Gwendolyn Bacheller, state 4-H club agent; and H.A. Pflughoeft, district 4-H supervisor.

Among the 32 4-H members are seven who have been selected on a sectional or national basis as winners of trips for their achievements in project work: Beverly Norris, 20, Burtrum, frozen foods; Wilbert Glynn, 16, Wykeff, soil and water conservation; Beverly Leuthner, 17, St. Bonifacius, community relations; Donald Schirrick 20, Red Lake Falls, community relations; Dolores Eisenbarger, 16, Granada, dairy foods demonstration; Donald Gustafson, 18, St. Peter, home grounds beautification; Dwight Malcolm, 20, South St. Paul, talent contest.

State winners of trips to the club congress, announced earlier, are: David Rentschler, Lakefield, pig; James Motl, Alpha, meat animal; Paul Nelson, Simpson, farm fire prevention; James Rabehl, Rochester, health; Lois and Thelma Ukkelberg, Clitherall, bread demonstration team; Verlyn and Eugene Mann, Luverne, meat animal demonstration team; Beatrice Luoma, Floodwood, and Judith Keller, Winona, individual bread demonstration; Robert Bade, Arlington, dairy; Victor Stewart, Sherburn, leadership; Ronald Wallgren, St. Paul; Guenivere Graupmann, Glencoe; Loren Sundeen, Lindstrom; Sally Huebner, Morris; Robert Motl, Browerville; Veronica Horvat, Mankato; Elizabeth Ann Sworsky, Como Station, St. Paul; Patricia Guelker, Anoka; Patricia Johnson, Mabel; Dorothy Wildman, Burtrum; Phoebe Maunumaki, New York Mills; Leo Hammes, Lake Elmo; and Shirley May Rix, Fergus Falls.

BRUCELLOSIS ACTION INTEREST RISES

Reports from county agents of increasing interest in eradicating brucellosis disease in Minnesota dairy cattle herds have been received by Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

The agents in the 53 counties of the state where cattle have not been submitted to an area blood test will be busy during the coming months in bringing information to farmers on the disease and what steps to take to eradicate it.

In many counties, said Wayne, committees have been set up to work with the county agent in this educational program. "It is important that the facts on brucellosis be known and understood. After the facts are known, cattle owners are in a position to decide what to do," stated the dairy specialist.

Wayne pointed out that the disease is a serious menace because of its economic impact on the cattle owner and its threat to human health in the form of undulant fever.

Brucellosis-eradication programs are well advanced in 34 counties of the state where all cattle have been blood-tested in accordance with the area test program of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board. However, much work remains to be done in most of the 53 counties where cattle have not been blood tested.

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UNIVERSITY POULTRYMEN
EXPERIMENT IN TURKEY
FEEDING AND BREEDING

The University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station is working hand in glove with the state's turkey growers to produce an all-around market turkey and find the cheapest and easiest way to feed it.

Current research has centered around the experiments in breeding and feeding turkeys at the University's Rosemount Research center.

Four different types of feeding were used: (1) fortified mash, (2) free-choice grain, (3) all mash and (4) mixed grain and mash, according to Dr. H.J. Sloan, chief of the poultry husbandry division.

Each method was tried out on two different pens, each containing 25 broad-breasted Bronze turkeys, for 105 days.

One group was fed mash containing 22 per cent protein mixed with an equal amount of whole grain consisting of 70 per cent corn and 30 per cent oats. A second group got the same ration except that the grain was ground instead of whole. The third was fed 28 per cent breeder supplement mash with free choice corn and oats in separate hoppers. The fourth received "boosters" in the form of additional riboflavin, vitamin B supplements and vitamin A and D feeding oil, in addition to regular rations.

The turkeys fed whole grain and mash mixed ate well, laid well and hatched most of their eggs. The same rations, fed as an all-mash mixture, however, was not as successful as the birds did not seem to like an all-mash diet as well.

The free-choice method, by far the easiest to use, shows considerable promise, said Dr. Sloan. This method seemed to reduce hatchability, due to the fact that the turkeys ate less mash in proportion to whole grain.

This method is practical if the mash is boosted by adding important nutrients such as B-12 and riboflavin. There is no reason why farmers shouldn't make more use of

home-grown grain as long as they fortify the mash to compensate for the turkeys' preference for grain, Dr. Sloan says. Protein content in the mash is about right, since the birds automatically get from 14 to 17 per cent protein in their diet.

Since the fourth or "booster" method did not improve egg production and hatchability, it was dismissed as an unnecessary expense.

Most farmers now feed 22 per cent protein mash free choice and feed grain by hand. The free-choice method eliminates costly and slower hand feeding, although the tests are being repeated this year to verify results of the first experiments.

"We want good hatchability and the easiest way to feed turkeys allowing farmers to use more homegrown grain," Dr. Sloan said. "If the birds get enough important hatchability nutrients, we don't care if they eat five times as much grain as mash."

BREEDING TRIALS

Many turkey growers are more interested in the breeding trials, although results are as yet inconclusive. These are under the direction of Dr. Robert Shoffner, associate professor poultry husbandry.

About 300 male and female breeding birds were crossbred to obtain a variety of sizes, conformations and colors. Included were five strains of the large broad-breasted Bronze turkeys, three smaller varieties, Beltsville Whites, Blacks and Buffs.

The breeding trials were divided into five phases emphasizing maturity, size and conformation, reproductive qualities, color inheritance and breeding of smaller turkeys.

Though none of the experiments has been entirely completed, much progress has been made on the color inheritance studies.

One purpose of these studies is to breed a strain of large birds with lighter plumage and pinfeathers. Last spring large-size Bronze birds and mottled-white

varieties were mated to produce a cross which was bronze-colored but intermediate in size. Next year these will be mated with white-colored birds which should produce half white and half-bronze plumages. The dressed market value of the crossed birds at various ages will be compared with that of the ^{un}crossed birds.

The size and conformation studies were designed to observe effect of these characteristics on reproduction and also to determine what body measurements could be used to estimate meat yield.

Marketable birds were killed, New York dressed, and the meat cut off one side and weighed. Weight is the final determinant of how much meat the carcass contains but, given equal weight, there is more meat on the birds with broader breasts and longer keels. Length of the shank has little to do with the amount of meat.

"We want turkeys that will gain the fastest in the shortest time, and if 300 pounds of feed will suffice for 100 pounds of turkey, that is better than 400 pounds," said Dr. Shoffner.

But at the same time, the turkey must have a pleasing market appearance. In fact, says Dr. Shoffner, University specialists have many people to please. The breeders and hatcherymen want birds that lay well. Producers want birds that will gain fast and mature early. Processors want good market quality and no disfiguring black pinfeathers. Consumers want birds with plenty of white meat and pleasing appearance.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY P.M., NOVEMBER 26

WYKOFF 4-H BOY IS SOIL CONSERVATION WINNER

Putting soil conservation into practice on his home farm has paid off in handsome dividends for Wilbert Glynn, 16, Wykoff.

Selected as a national winner in the 4-H contest in soil and water conservation, the Fillmore county 4-H boy is one of eight club members throughout the country who will receive \$300 scholarships.

Before he was chosen a national winner, Wilbert had already chalked up sectional and state honors in the soil conservation project. As state champion, he received a wrist watch and as a sectional winner he was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress now in session in Chicago (Nov. 25-29).

Wilbert has worked with his parents, the Soil Conservation district and the county extension office in learning new and better methods of soil conservation. In the six years he and his family have been applying soil conservation practices to the home farm they have raised yields of oats on the same ground from 35 bushels to 86 bushels per acre.

Following a farm plan laid out by soil conservation technicians, the 4-H boy and his father have done contour strip cropping, applied lime, filled in gullies, planted windbreaks, built terraces and started a crop rotation program to make what was once a run-down farm into a productive one.

Wilbert is president of the Thriftyville Workers 4-H club. He is a junior in Wykoff High school.

A-8603-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY P.M., NOV. 27

TWO 4-H'ERS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Two Minnesota 4-H club members who are attending the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as state winners in particular projects today won further laurels.

Ronald Wallgren, 21, 2231 Hamline avenue North, St. Paul, and Patricia Guelker, 17, Anoka, were selected as national winners of \$300 scholarships. Ronald was one of six club members throughout the country to be chosen for his achievements in canning; Patricia was one of six girls' record winners.

Although Ronald is taking engineering at the University of Minnesota and working every evening to help pay his way through school, he still finds time to serve as president of the Roseview 4-H club. When his club became inactive some years ago, he reorganized it, visiting homes to interest parents and children in 4-H work.

It was a bout with hay fever at the age of 7 during the canning season which was responsible for getting Ronald started in the 4-H food preservation project. His mother was so busy putting up fruits and vegetables that she had no time to teach him indoor games; so she taught him canning instead. He has canned nearly 8,000 quarts of food in seven years.

Ronald is a member of the University of Minnesota football marching band, varsity and basketball band and is active in sports.

Patricia is a senior in the Anoka High school, where she is a member of the student council, National Honor Society and a reporter on the school paper.

In the 10 years she has been a member of the Cheerful Chuggers 4-H club, she has completed 90 projects and has received 84 blue ribbons on her exhibits and demonstrations.

Though she has taken a variety of projects, home furnishings is her favorite. In her poultry project which she has carried for eight years, she has raised 200 chickens, 45 geese and 29 ducks. As part of her work in food preparation and preservation she has canned over 2,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables and prepared 635 meals. As an active junior leader, she helps younger 4-H members with their records and demonstrations.

Patricia has held all the offices in her 4-H club and is now secretary of the county leaders' council.

A-8604-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY A.M. NOVEMBER 26

NATIONAL FROZEN FOODS WINNER ANNOUNCED

Beverly Ann Norris, 20, Burtrum, today was named national 4-H winner of a \$300 scholarship for her work in frozen foods. She was one of only four girls in the country to receive the scholarship.

Beverly was also selected as one of six sectional winners of trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 25-29.

Beverly has been freezing foods for a long time. She has received a county medal for her frozen foods record for the last seven years. She was a state winner in frozen foods for three years and won a \$50 war bond in 1947 as state alternate. During her nine years in 4-H work she has frozen more than 6,500 pints and canned 4,488 pints of food. A 4-H member for nine years, she completed 84 projects.

Freezing is taking the place of canning in Beverly's home. Her family has just purchased a home freezer, and now she wants to experiment with freezing different foods. She finds that a successful product depends on how closely she follows the rules in preparing the foods.

She is now attending St. Cloud Teachers College, majoring in elementary education.

The scholarship is given by International Harvester company, Chicago, Illinois.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY A.M., NOVEMBER 27

MANKATO GIRL WINS NATIONAL AWARD

A \$300 scholarship was awarded today to Veronica Horvat, 17, 4-H girl from Mankato for her outstanding record in the food preparation project. She was selected at the National 4-H Club Congress now in session in Chicago as one of six national winners in food preparation.

Veronica has been active in 4-H work for seven years and has completed 34 projects. She has carried the food preparation project every year, winning blue ribbons at the state fair in 1949 and 1950 on her demonstrations.

She learned to cook and bake from her mother who came to this country from Yugoslavia when a young woman. She has taught Veronica how to prepare native Yugoslavian dishes and Veronica in turn has shown her mother how to make many favorite American foods.

Veronica is the youngest of nine children, all of whom have been active in 4-H work. Because the family is large they have raised large gardens and canned or frozen from 700 to 900 quarts of fruits and vegetables each year. However, Veronica has always been most interested in food preparation.

As her sisters left home, cooking became more and more Veronica's responsibility. During the six years she has been the only girl at home with four brothers and her parents, she has prepared nearly 4,000 single dishes and 986 meals.

She is a senior at Loyola High School this year.

The scholarship is provided by Kelvinator Division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY A.M., NOVEMBER 26

U FARM MAN WINS RADIO HONORS AGAIN

For the second year in a row, farm safety promotion supervised by Ray Wolf, extension information specialist in radio on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, has earned national honors for KUOM, University radio station.

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

KUOM was one of several stations honored for farm safety activities carried on during National Farm Safety Week in July, 1951, and the preceding 12 months.

KUOM was cited for preparing five special recorded safety interviews with farm accident victims and distributing them to 15 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, Minn.

For the past two years he has served as chairman of the radio safety committee appointed by the Minnesota Safety Council and as chairman of the state radio committee for observation of National Farm Safety Week.

A-8607-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

Immediate Release

PARENTS'-VISITORS' DAY SET AT AG SCHOOL

Annual Parents' and Visitors' Day at the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, will be held Wednesday (November 28).

Registration for the event will be held in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus beginning at 9 a.m. During the morning, the visitors will attend classes with the students.

There will be a dinner meeting for students and visitors in the School dining hall at 11:45 a.m., followed by a convocation in the auditorium of Coffey hall at 1 p.m. At the convocation, the chief speaker will be Dr. C.H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture. Students and parents will also talk.

During the afternoon, visitors will tour several divisions on the campus, with lectures and demonstrations on the work of staff members and students to be presented. A coffee hour will be held in Pendergast hall at 4 p.m.

At 5:30 p.m., there will be a banquet supper in the dining hall. Speakers will include Dr. J.O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, C.W. Wilkins of Austin, who will speak in behalf of the Minnesota Bankers' Association on the organization's scholarship program, and John Larson of St. Paul, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association.

Parents and students will also speak at the banquet.

A play, "The Late Christopher Bean," will be presented in the Coffey hall auditorium at 8 p.m. by the Rural Theater Players, School of Agriculture dramatics society.

Prospective students and their parents are invited to visit the School on Wednesday.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 23, 1951

Immediate Release

FARM LEADERS TO MEET AT FOLEY TO PLAN GRASSLAND PROGRAM

FOLEY, Minn.—Farm leaders from 13 Minnesota counties will gather at the Foley Presbyterian church ^{at 10 a.m.} Wednesday (Nov. 28) to discuss a 1952 regional balanced farming-grassland program.

County committees from Benton, Mille Lacs, Sherburne and Morrison counties will report on progress made in their respective grassland farming programs during the past year. Each county committee is made up of leading farmers, the county agent, vocational agriculture teachers, soil conservation specialists and seed, fertilizer and farm equipment dealers.

Other counties expected to send representatives to the meeting are Mecker, Stearns, Wright, McLeod, Renville, Douglas, Brown, Kandiyochi and Sibley. One hundred persons are expected to attend.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be T.H. Fenske, associate director of agricultural administration of the University of Minnesota. W.A. Peters, district county agent supervisor, will act as chairman at the meeting. Mike Holmbrecht of Hutchinson will show a color movie of the central Minnesota pasture tour held last summer.

Eino Siira, county agent at Foley, is in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

More than 10,000 farmers in central Minnesota co-operated with their county committees in the balanced grassland farming program during the past year.

A-8609-rr

BAILEY APPOINTED TO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, has been appointed chairman of the section of Experiment Station work of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

He has also been selected to serve on the association's executive committee in the division of agriculture.

A-8610-jbn

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 26 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 3 and after

FORTIFY POOR
QUALITY HAY

Rations for young beef cattle or sheep which contain much low quality hay should be fortified with a protein concentrate this winter, even though this is unnecessary in ordinary years, _____ county farmers were advised this week.

County Agent _____ pointed out that much of the hay harvested during the past summer was weatherbeaten and is of poor quality.

Hay badly damaged by weather during curing loses a high percentage of the carotene as compared with green-colored hay. Young cattle or sheep wintered mostly on low quality hay may show vitamin A deficiencies by spring, according to information received by the county agent from E. F. Ferrin, chief of the animal husbandry division at the University of Minnesota.

Hay exposed to several rains during curing also loses more than one-half the protein found in well cured hay, and this fact should be allowed for in feeding this winter, said Professor Ferrin.

"It should be recognized," he stated, "that silage will be a better feed for wintering livestock than most of the hay, especially in carotene content, and if the silage is largely from legume crops it will also be better in protein content."

"The ratio of the feeding value of silage to alfalfa hay on many farms this winter will be much different from the customary two and one-half tons of silage to one ton of hay."

Ferrin pointed out that the supply of protein concentrates in proportion to the livestock to be fed will be good during the current feeding season. The soybean crop is between 45 and 50 percent greater than the 1940-49 average, and there is also a larger cotton crop.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 26 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 3 and after

WHAT'S FUTURE IN POULTRY?

What's the future of the farm poultry enterprise?

Some light is shed on that question in a new bulletin published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It's Bulletin 409, "Our Changing Poultry Enterprise," by Frank Titlady ^{T. Hady} and Truman Nodland.

The bulletin is a comparison of pultry with dairy and hogs in southern Minnesota in recent years.

According to the publication, "If general economic conditions become less favorable, the poultry enterprise would be in better shape to weather the storm than either the hog or dairy enterprises. This is because increased efficiency and lower costs in poultry production have made eggs and poultry meat relatively cheap food."

Single copies of Bulletin 409 may be obtained from the county agent's office or by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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HARVEST THE SCRAP IRON

Now that the farm crops are gathered, it's time to harvest scrap iron, said Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota extension farm safety specialist, this week.

He urged farmers to locate their local scrap dealers and to sell them the scrap iron and worn out and broken-down machinery that has accumulated in the farm yard, fence corners, and the grove.

Scrap iron is badly needed to manufacture new farm machinery, defense materials and other articles.

Scrap iron collection is a good project for farm families, 4-H clubs and other youth and farm groups, said Prickett. It will help provide needed material and is a source of income for individuals and groups, he pointed out.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1951

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS
For Publication week of
December 3

TURKEY, ORANGES
PLENTIFUL FOR
DECEMBER MEALS

Oranges, raisins and turkey are the abundant foods for December and the holiday season, Home Agent _____ reports.

U. S. Department of Agriculture experts say seasonally heavy supplies of oranges will be a feature of the food picture for December. They are coming now from Florida in large quantities, and more are starting to move from Arizona and California. This season's early and mid-season orange crop is about a fifth above the 10-year average production.

The raisin supply is so large it can't be absorbed in domestic trade channels this year. Lower prices are being paid to producers, and raisins should be a very reasonably priced fruit for making into Christmas cakes and cookies, for mince and raisin pie and many other uses.

Other good fruit choices this December will be dried prunes, apples, and processed orange juice. With the new crop of citrus ready for processing, the packaged juice should be reasonably priced.

Reason for the December bounty of turkeys is the all-time record high production this year. Even though many gobblers found their way to Thanksgiving feasts, there will be plenty left for December meals.

Pork is another meat that is a good prospect for budget-stretching meals. Farmers are now bringing to a peak their marketings from the second largest spring pig crop in history.

Other protein foods which will be plentiful include broilers and fryers, frozen whiting and ocean perch fillets, canned tuna, cottage cheese and nonfat dry milk solids. Cold storage holdings of broilers and fryers are larger than a year ago and December production will be heavier.

For these holiday goodies, honey from an all-time record production and pecans from a crop 18 percent larger than a year ago will be abundant.

-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 26, 1951

SPECIAL TO TC Dailies, Wire
Services.

UNIVERSITY MEN ON VEGETABLE PROGRAM

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Three staff members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture will appear on the program of the sixth annual institute of the Southern Minnesota Vegetable Growers Association in the armory at Albert Lea Thursday (Nov. 29).

The institute will begin with registration at 9 a.m.

Speakers during the morning session will include Harold C. Pederson, extension economist in marketing, and O.C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist, at the University.

Pederson will speak on "Marketing Problems in the Vegetable Industry" and Turnquist will report on experimental plot performances of new potato varieties.

R.A. Nyland, assistant professor of horticulture at the University, will open the afternoon session with a talk on "Results from Trace Elements in Fertiliser Experiments and Weed Control in Onions."

Other speakers will include Joe A. Bee of Hollandale, Minn., Association president; A.G. Tolass, in charge of seed potato inspection and certification for the State Department of Agriculture; Dr. Paul Harner, professor of soils, Michigan State College; Paul Kelly, Niagara Chemical Company, Middleport, N.Y.; Don Hoffman, Birdsey Canning company, Waseca, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1951

FOR RELEASE
WEDNESDAY P.M., NOV 28

MINNESOTAN IS NATIONAL WINNER IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A \$300 scholarship is in store for a Red Lake county 4-H boy because he has been a good citizen in his community.

Donald Schirrick, 20, Red Lake Falls, today was named one of two national winners of the scholarship award for outstanding achievement in community relations on behalf of the 4-H club. The award in community relations goes to only one 4-H boy and one 4-H girl in the whole nation.

Announcement of the honor was made at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago which Schirrick is attending. He had previously received an all-expense trip to the congress as a sectional award.

The Red Lake Falls boy is the sixth 4-H member from Minnesota to win national recognition in the form of a \$300 scholarship for excelling in a 4-H contest this year.

A 4-H club member for eight years, Schirrick has completed 117 projects and has won many honors in his 4-H work. He is now president of the county 4-H Federation. He has organized two 4-H clubs and last year helped to organize a Red Lake county Rural Youth group. He has donated much of the prize money from his 4-H work to the Red Cross and community functions.

Because he is interested in recreational facilities for youth, he made arrangements with two 4-H clubs in Red Lake Falls to hold model building training meetings which young boys could attend.

As part of his program of creating good will, he writes to young people in six different nations and has stimulated other members of his 4-H club to do the same.

Schirrick is a busy 4-H member, but he is also a farmer in his own right. Besides farming over a section of land, he cares for the herd of 26 Aberdeen Angus and Holstein cattle which he has gradually built for himself, his 200 purebred geese, 60 pedigreed angora rabbits and 15 head of purebred Hampshire sheep.

When he has any extra time, he spends it in painting and drawing. Last year he was champion rural arts exhibitor in the 4-H division at the State Fair. He thinks nothing of drawing up plans for a home and helping to build it, as he did two years ago with his parents. He also planned and built all the kitchen cabinets for the new family home.

BRUCELLOSIS TESTING BEGINS

Efforts to control brucellosis, infectious disease of domestic animals, entered a new phase in Minnesota this week with the announcement that testing of milk and cream from southern Minnesota dairy herds was under way.

Dr. Fred C. Driver, veterinarian in charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, St. Paul, announced today that "ring testing" of milk and cream samples at a trailer laboratory under his supervision had been started in Luverne, Rock county. This marks the extension of the systematic use of the ring test into all counties in the state. Under the testing system, herds are re-tested at intervals of approximately six months.

Samples from farms are being tested after being collected at milk and cream receiving plants. Next counties to be visited by the rolling laboratory will be Pipestone and Nobles. A second trailer laboratory will be added soon, said Dr. Driver.

During the next six to eight months, milk and cream samples will be tested in all counties of the state.

The ring test, originated by German scientists in 1937, was first applied extensively in Denmark. The test as used in the U.S. is an improvement developed by Dr. M.H. Roepke, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota.

In making the ring test, a sensitive stained fluid called antigen is added to a sample of milk or cream from an entire herd. In a positive-reacting test, the colored antigen collects on fat droplets, rises to the top and forms a deep blue cream line or ring.

A positive ring test indicates a strong possibility of one or more brucellosis-infected milking cows in the herd. The ring test affords a quick, cheap method of locating most of the herds with brucellosis-infected cattle. While not as accurate as a blood test, it is an important aid in the campaign to stamp out brucellosis, said Dr. Driver.

Dairymen interested in details of the brucellosis control campaign may obtain additional information from their county agents.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1951

Immediate Release

SIBLEY COUNTY SOIL DISTRICT APPROVED

Approval of the organization of the Sibley county soil conservation district by the State Soil Conservation Committee was reported today by M. A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the committee and University of Minnesota extension Soil Conservationist.

Farmers of Sibley county had voted earlier in favor of organizing the district.

The state committee has also approved the addition of Godfrey, Grove Park and Tilden townships to the East Polk county district and the addition of Swede Prairie and Normania townships to the Yellow Medicine county district, Thorfinnson said.

Jacob E. Sells of Beaver Creek, a member of the State Soil Conservation Committee, has been named as its representative at the soil conservation award program to be held at Sioux City Thursday as part of that city's "Program for Permanent Agriculture." Among those who will attend will also be Rudolph Nelson of Steen, chairman of the board of supervisors of the Rock county soil conservation district.

Thorfinnson announced that the State Soil Conservation committee will meet at Moorhead during the annual conference of the Minnesota Soil Conservation District Supervisors which will be held there January 10 and 11.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1951

Immediate Release

THYE, THORP TO ADDRESS EXTENSION WORKERS

An assistant secretary of state and a U.S. senator will be among the faculty members for nearly 250 state and county agricultural extension workers when they "go back to school" at their annual conference next week.

The conference will be held Monday through Friday on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Attending will be agricultural, home and 4-H club agents from all of the counties in the state and members of the state agricultural extension staff at University Farm.

Willard L. Thorp, assistant secretary of state, will speak at 10:15 a.m. Thursday, on "The World Economic Outlook." Edward J. Thye, senior U.S. Senator from Minnesota, will address the conference at 10:15 a.m. Friday, on "Agriculture's Responsibility in National Defense."

Other speakers will include Fred J. Rossiter, associate director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Sherman Johnson, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA; E.C. Stakman, plant pathology division chief, and O.B. Jesness, agricultural economics division chief, at the University. Other University staff members and several extension agents will also appear on the program.

The first day of the conference will be devoted to training sessions for new county agents. Sessions for all extension workers will begin Tuesday.

Tuesday and Friday will be devoted to general sessions attended by all agents. On Wednesday and Thursday general meetings will be held each morning, with afternoon programs for the two days divided into separate home economics and agricultural sessions. At these meetings, the agents will be brought up-to-date on results of agricultural research conducted by the University.

A-8614-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 27, 1951

Immediate Release

BONDS TO TWO MINNESOTA 4-H BOYS

A Chisago county and a Watonwan county 4-H boy who have applied their knowledge of electrification and mechanics to save labor on their home farms have won \$25 bonds.

Dale Kelsey, Jr., 20, Lewisville, will receive his bond from Northern States Power company, Minneapolis, for his achievements in the 4-H farm and home electrification project. Electricity is used on the Kelsey farm to milk cows, pump water and in many other ways that save labor. Kelsey built a tape recorder this year for his own enjoyment, after working on plans for two years. He frequently applies his knowledge of electricity in repairing plugs and light sockets around the farm.

Harold Robinson, Jr., 17, Shafer, will be awarded a \$25 bond and tools by the Republic Steel corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for the many labor-saving devices he has constructed as a part of his farm mechanics project. In the three years he has been enrolled in farm mechanics he has built a milk can table, a milking machine shelter, hay rack ends and such farm equipment as hog watering troughs, a self-feeder for pigs, a hog shelter and a bale elevator.

Other winners in farm mechanics, who will receive tools as awards, were announced today by Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota: William Benson, Mapleton; Jerry Shebetka, Sleepy Eye; David Alberg, Cronwell; John Gill, South St. Paul; Peder Underdahl, Dennison; Clifton Pagel, Rochester; Robert Fischer, Brook Park; and Duane Anderson, Ruthton.

DON'T KEEP FROZEN FOODS TOO LONG

A rapid turnover of foods in the home freezer is necessary if owners of this piece of equipment are to expect satisfactory results from it.

Frozen foods will gradually lose their quality if left in the freezer too long, according to Shirley Trantanella of the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory. A good general rule to follow, she says, is to leave food frozen no longer than about eight months. Some will keep well longer and some not this long. Here is a check list to follow.

Use these foods six to eight months after storing: veal, poultry (except broilers), turkeys, lean fish, asparagus, mixed fruits.

Keep no longer than four to six months: ground beef, poultry (cut up), broilers, fresh pork.

Every three to four months use up: ham, unsliced bacon, ground pork (unsalted), and geese.

Store two to three months only: poultry (stuffed for roasting), poultry giblets (except livers), most cooked meats, smoked sausage, stews and soups, baked cakes and cupcakes.

Keep less than one month: left-over foods, sandwiches, ice cream, sliced bacon, unbaked rolls and yeast doughs, unbaked quick breads, cake batters, poultry livers, unsmoked (but seasoned) sausage, chiffon pies.

Some baked goods will keep longer but take up too much room in the freezer. Temperatures in the freezer should be kept at 0°F. Temperatures higher than this will cause the quality of frozen products to deteriorate rapidly.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1951

Immediate Release

BONDS TO 4-H FOOD PRESERVATION MEMBERS

Outstanding and long-time 4-H records in food preservation are paying off in \$25 bonds to four Minnesota girls, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The bonds, given by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing company, will go to Norlene Kaeter, 14, Sauk Rapids; Catherine Nelson, 16, Blue Earth; Muriel Fruechte, 17, Caledonia; and Betty Trojahn, 18, Nassau.

All four girls have been in club work from six to nine years and have carried the canning project most of that time. Norlene, Muriel and Betty have canned over 1,000 quarts of food each; and Catherine has frozen several hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables in addition to her canning.

Cash awards of \$5 will be given to 15 4-H blue ribbon food preservation winners in the state by the Hazel-Atlas Glass company. They are: Barbara Schiebel, New Ulm; Ardelle Tjentland, Storden; Helen Langemo, Kenyon; Marjorie Wise, Nicollet; Donna Jean Raitz, Gibbon; Esther Mattila, Sebeka; Catherine Arends, Perley; Rita Barta, Hawley; Betty Ann Johnson, Pelican Rapids; Delores Smith, Franklin; Patricia Lucius, Hampton; Darlene Arthur, Princeton; Elizabeth Oswald, Rogers; Evelyn Vanek, Brook Park; and Mary Jane Rohr, Hastings.

A-8616-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1951

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

The sixth annual State Rural Youth conference and short course will be held December 27, 28, and 29 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, according to Kathleen Flom and Robert Pinches, state Rural Youth agents.

Speakers will include Governor Elmer Anderson; John Younger, South Dakota Rural Youth leader; P.E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; Elwood Gilbertson, assistant director of the agricultural department, F.H. Peavey and company; Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist, University of Minnesota; and members of the University animal husbandry staff. Rural Youth members will take part in a panel on "Strengthening Rural Youth."

Separate sessions will be held Friday morning on home economics and agriculture. Educational trips have been planned to the Grain Exchange, Zinsmaster Baking company and Honeywell company.

The conference is being planned by the State Rural Youth executive committee in cooperation with the Office of Agricultural Short Courses at the University of Minnesota.

A-8617-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 29, 1951

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
11 a.m., Tuesday, Dec. 4
* * * * *

MERITS OF DP FARMERS CITED

Many displaced German farm workers would make good Americans, county agricultural extension agents were told at their annual conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this (Tuesday) morning.

Two Minnesota county agents, Paul Kunkel of Brown county, and E.C. Lenzmeier of Stearns county, spoke to the group on the subject of German farm workers who have been expelled from countries behind the iron curtain. Kunkel and Lenzmeier spent several months this year in Germany working for the Displaced Persons Commission. Their job was to screen these farmers for possible admittance into the United States.

"Many of these people are fired with ambition and will make their way faster than some Americans," said Lenzmeier. They have the necessary farm background and interest and are screened closely enough to make desirable American citizens, he reported.

The Stearns county agent also pointed out that these German farmers come from the 'corn belt' of Europe and are familiar with agriculture as practiced in the midwest.

Kunkel said that "Farmers can take care of their farm help needs for years to come and can practice humanitarian work by sponsoring a displaced person's family or single man."

"I never knew," he testified, "that freedom to find work and the right to work could mean so much until I talked to hundreds of uprooted farmers who had lost everything they had."

Harold Jones, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, was another speaker on this morning's conference program. He advised the agricultural agents that a highly effective county extension program in soil fertility could be built around the use of soil tests by farmers.

"The soil test results and the fertilizer recommendations made by the soil testing laboratory at University Farm give the county agents an excellent basis on which to discuss cropping systems and fertility practices with farmers," said Jones.

The conference will continue through Friday.

A-8618-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1951

SPECIAL TO DULUTH PAPERS

Immediate Release

THORP TO ADDRESS EXTENSION WORKERS

A former Duluthian who now occupies a high position in the State Department will address Minnesota state and county agricultural extension workers at their annual conference December 3-7.

He is Willard L. Thorp, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs. Dr. Thorp will, address the extension workers at 10:15 a.m. Thursday, December 6, on "The World Economic Outlook."

The conference will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Thorp, who is an economist, attended high school in Duluth.

He has served in several diplomatic capacities. These include:

The office of deputy to the secretary of state for economic affairs, 1945-46, membership in the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace conference, as special adviser on economic affairs, 1946; special adviser on economic matters at the New York meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, 1946; U.S. representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council, 1948-50; alternate representative to the U.S. General Assembly, 1947-48; acting alternate governor, International Bank and International Monetary Fund, 1948.

Mr. Thorp is scheduled to reach the Twin Cities by air at 11:07 p.m. December 5.

FF

NOTE to editor: More complete biographical material on Thorp's days in Duluth is lacking here. Perhaps you will be able to find more in Duluth--from schools, etc.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
November 30, 1951

SPECIAL TO TC dailies

For SUNDAY Release
(with photo)

A featured speaker at the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service December 3-7 on the St. Paul campus will be Willard L. Thorp, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

Mr. Thorp, who is an economist, will speak Thursday, December 6, at 10:15 a.m. on "The World Economic Outlook."

A former resident of Duluth, where he attended high school, Mr. Thorp has served in several diplomatic capacities. These include the office of deputy to the assistant secretary of state for economic affairs 1945-1946; membership in the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace conference, as special adviser on economic matters, 1946; special adviser on economic matters at the New York meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, 1946; U.S. representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council, 1947-50; alternate representative to the U.N. General Assembly, 1947-48; acting alternate governor, International Bank and International Monetary Fund, 1949.

-TT-

NOTE to editor: Mr. Thorp has informed us that he will leave Washington Dec. 5 at 6:30 p.m. on Northwest Airlines. This plane is scheduled to reach St. Paul at 11:07. p.m.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
November 30 1951

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

This is the time to order fertilizers, chemicals and repair parts you will need next spring and summer.

* * * * *

More than half the rats in the United States are reported to be on farms. A rat control program can be carried on successfully in the winter time.

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It never pays to keep low-producing poultry. Culling is a job that never ends.

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The total supply of grains and other concentrates available for livestock feed during the current year, 1951-52, amounts to nearly 137 million tons.

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Good timber crops under good management and protection can provide lumber to put farm buildings into sound, usable condition. Such a program will help to stabilize cash output and provide needed materials that may be scarce in the years ahead, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

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Twenty-eight and one-half million Christmas trees with a value of \$50 million were marketed in the U.S. during the 1950 holiday season.

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Dairy cows will let down their milk better if they are handled gently.

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One of the worst things you can do is to leave your tractor outside in winter weather.

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Don't let small bits of hardware lie around where cattle can pick them up with their feed.

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

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

November 30 1951

Nearly 75,000 Minnesota farm families have in some way improved their way of life through help from county home agents, other extension agents or state extension specialists, reports Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the home extension program at the University of Minnesota.

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Next time you serve sliced bananas for dessert, try marinating them in orange juice. This will keep them from darkening and add to their flavor. Serve with a little orange juice in the dish.

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Don't hold frozen foods in your locker over one year. The quality is gradually lost in storage and gets appreciably less after that time.

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To get the necessary amounts of calcium in the diet children should drink at least a quart and adults at least a pint of milk every day.

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In Minnesota the amount of iodine in foods is limited. Therefore, to be sure of enough iodine in the body, use of iodized salt is recommended by University of Minnesota extension nutritionists.

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Never use fingernail polish remover to take polish off acetate rayon. It will dissolve the fabric, leaving a hole where the remover is applied.

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When washing wool, use lukewarm water and a mild suds. Hot water shrinks wool.

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Foods contributing a large amount of body-building protein in the diet are meat, cheese, fish and seafoods, milk, eggs, nuts and legumes. Be sure to include some of these foods in the diet every day, advise extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 2, 1951

Special to
Te Laker +
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FOR RELEASE

Monday P.M., Dec. 3

file

CORN POPULATION AFFECTS YIELD

High field corn populations, or number of plants per acre, generally outyield low populations, although ears on the high populations will be smaller, said a University of Minnesota soils scientist today.

He was G.O. West, chief of the soils division at the University. He was speaking at the second annual soils and fertilizer short course on the St. Paul campus of the University.

Stands of field corn should not ordinarily exceed 9,000 plants per acre, stated Dr. West. He pointed out, however, that fertile, fine-textured soils can support a population of 12,000 to 15,000 plants. "When the crop is to be fertilized, the population should be high enough to make full use of the applied fertilizer," he stated.

Dr. West continued: "Corn yields will be greatly influenced by the fertility of the soil, and unless the soil is highly fertile, maximum yields cannot be expected. A 60-bushel per acre crop of corn will remove nitrogen, phosphate and potash from the soil equivalent to the amounts of these constituents contained in 400 pounds of ammonium nitrate, 100 pounds of 47 per cent superphosphate and 150 pounds of muriate of potash."

Among the other speakers at the short course was G.L. Muhr, soil scientist with the agricultural research department of the Green Giant Company, LeClerc, Minn. He spoke on soil and fertilizer management for corn crops.

Muhr cited experimental work showing that field corn yielded relatively better at a high population than sweet corn. At the heavy planting rate, sweet corn fails to set ears, while field corn still puts on one ear for each stalk, he reported.

He also referred to experiments showing that increasing the rate of planting of sweet corn failed to increase yields but did cause a decline in ear size.

Muhr pointed out that the size of sweet corn ears is of the utmost importance in efficiency of production. Each ear of sweet corn for canning must be handled at least three times, and since a large ear can be handled as rapidly as a small one, an increase in ear size means an increase in efficiency of production, he said.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 3, 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 10

SPECIALIST URGES
SPECIAL WINTER
CARE FOR DAIRY COWS

Proper care and feeding and kind treatment during the lean winter months may help boost the milk yield _____, _____ county agent advised farmers this week.

To help make dairy cattle more comfortable, _____ passed along some suggestions from H. R. Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman.

1. Provide plenty of ventilation without drafts. Don't worry about the cold except to prevent drinking water from freezing.
2. Provide plenty of bedding, this will help prevent bruised and chilled udders, as well as enlarged hocks and knees.
3. Build stalls of the right length and width to help prevent udder injury.
4. Keep the cow clean. Clean milk can be produced only in a clean barn from clean cows. Clipping the hair from thighs, tail, udder and belly will help. One or two strokes of the clipper along the backbone also will help control lice.

Correct and efficient feeding is all-important, Searles says. Feed costs make up about one-half of the annual expense of keeping a cow. The kind of roughage or hay available determines the kind of a grain ration needed.

Usually with extra good alfalfa hay, farm grains may make up the ration. But with this year's poor hay crop, some high protein feed such as linseed or soybean oil meal is needed. From 10 to 25 per cent of oil meal is recommended according to the roughage available. Plenty of water and salt are essential.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 3, 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 10

MAKE PASTRY MIX
NOW TO SAVE
TIME LATER

Making a pastry mix now for holiday pies will save time and energy for _____ county homemakers during the rush of Christmas week.

The pastry mix can be used for apple dumplings and turnovers, chicken and turkey pie using leftovers, as well as for the traditional mincemeat, apple and pumpkin pies served during the holidays, says Home Agent _____.

A practical way to make a pastry mix is to combine a 3-pound can of lard with a 5-pound bag of flour, suggests Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. The advantage of using these amounts is that both lard and flour can be purchased already measured, and the normal pastry proportions will be maintained - three parts flour to one part lard by measure. Home-rendered lard can be used, of course. This amount will make about a dozen double-crust 9-inch pies.

For a smaller amount of pastry mix, use 1 pound of lard to 6 cups of flour. Since salt tends to hasten rancidity, it is advisable to omit it when making the mix, but don't forget to add it when the mix is used.

To make the mix, empty the flour into a large pan or bowl and blend two-thirds of the lard into the flour until it is as fine as cornmeal. Then cut in the remaining lard, leaving it in chunks about as big as peas. Fill containers full to the top to eliminate as much air as possible - Use the original lard can as one container, it is not necessary to wash it before refilling. Large-size rigid freezer cartons make good containers for the remaining mix.

If the lard purchased contains a "stabilizer" so it will not soon turn rancid at room temperature, the pastry mix may be stored on the shelf. However, ordinary lards and home-rendered lards which have not been stabilized must be kept in the refrigerator, freeze chest or wherever it is cool - That is also a wise precaution even when the shortening is stabilized.

To use the pastry mix for a double-crust pie, measure 2 cups lightly into a bowl, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and enough milk or water to moisten. For a one-crust pie, use 1- $\frac{1}{3}$ cups of mix.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 3, 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 10 or sooner.

**DON'T BE HOODWINKED
BY SEED SELLING STUNTS**

Don't be fooled by the promotional stunts of some seed salesmen and companies, farmers were warned today by Ward Marshall, who is in charge of seed certification for the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association.

"Some salesmen and companies will stop at almost nothing to promote sales," he said. Marshall cited a selling campaign patterned after regular public service programs of state agencies. Established, reputable seedsmen do not have to rely on such promotional stunts for business, he warned.

Many of these stunts are conceived with only one objective in mind--easy, lucrative profits with the least effort, according to Marshall. He continued:

Farmers who want the best in seed of newer varieties will not benefit from these strictly promotional ventures. Don't be fooled by such inducements as memberships in a company, small discounts on purchases and restricted sales within local areas. The sponsors of such schemes are seeking to cash in on low operating costs and large profits.

These companies are brokerage agencies who buy and sell. You can buy the same merchandise from the original producer or your local dealer and save money.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement Association has already received many inquiries from farmers regarding seed selling stunts. A careful study of circulars distributed to promote these programs often reveals an inference of close association with experiment stations and similar groups. Such inferences mean nothing, for everyone has the same privilege of keeping in contact with crop improvement work.

Your experiment station makes completed crop research developments available to the general public through periodic releases of bulletins and pamphlets which are available for the asking.

Seed of all new crop varieties developed by University of Minnesota plant breeders is distributed through an equitable plan and at a reasonable price. After the seed supply is built up by registered and certified seed growers, there is ample volume.

"Patronize reliable seed growers or dealers in your own community. They will insure that value is received," said Marshall.

Questionable seed merchandising practices should be reported to your county agent or the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. The latest Minnesota certified seed directory may be obtained by writing the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

TIMELY TIPS FOR December 15

It's not too early to be thinking about seed stocks for 1952 planting. Weather conditions during the 1951 growing year were unfavorable and have affected seed supplies as to both quality and quantity. -- Ralph Crim.

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To get highest returns for home-grown forest products, locate a profitable outlet before starting to cut. Cutting should be an integrated operation, so that several merchantable products can be produced during the harvesting process.--Parker Anderson.

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If you are considering having an insulating material blown into the side walls of your house, make sure there is a vapor barrier on the inside or warm wall. Otherwise, peeling of paint on outside walls may result. -- D.W. Bates.

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Breeding ewes should be exercised during the winter. -- W.E. Morris.

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Now is the time to be making shelterbelt or windbreak planting plans and putting in orders for trees. -- D.P. Duncan.

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Don't be fooled by the fancy promotional schemes of some seed companies or salesmen. Patronize local seed growers or dealers in your own community. -- Ward Marshall.

* * * * *

Don't let potatoes sprout. If the temperature of the storage room cannot be lowered sufficiently, a harmless chemical dust may be spread over the potatoes which will prevent sprouting. It's usually sold by seed dealers.-- R.C. Rose.

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Water is the cheapest "feed". Be sure cows have enough at all times. Thirsty cows mean

Timely tips--page 2

less milk. -- ^{Ralph Wayne}~~R.O. Rose~~.

* * * * *

9 Oats is excellent for starting calves on feed but not as good for fattening. Corn and cob meal plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of a protein supplement along with a legume hay or legume hay and silage make an excellent fattening feed.--A.L. Harvey.

* * * * *

10 Farm and Home Week will be held at University Farm January 15-18.--J.O. Christianson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 3, 1951

To all counties
Att: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 10 or after

GIVE GIFTS FROM
THE HOME KITCHEN

Sharing with neighbors, friends and relatives, some of your own homemade good things to eat is one of the nicest ways to say "Merry Christmas," says Home Agent _____ . They will usually be appreciated more than expensive luxury gifts and can save harried last-minute shopping.

The fruit cellar can yield such gift possibilities as canned fruits, strawberry preserves, jams and jellies, pickles or home-canned fruit juice. When these are wrapped in cellophane or in gay Christmas paper tied with bright ribbon and decorated with a sprig of evergreen or holly, they make attractive and welcome gifts.

Inez Hobart and Grace Brill, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota, suggest that families who had large gardens might draw upon their supplies of vegetables and fruits for gift giving. The city or town dweller would appreciate a crisp cabbage, carrots, a squash, a few onions and some smooth potatoes washed and wrapped in cellophane or arranged in a market basket. A basket of red / ^{polished} apples tied with a perky bow is another way of spreading Yuletide cheer.

Gifts from the home freezer - with directions for keeping and using them - are always appropriate. Frozen raspberries or strawberries, packages of asparagus, corn-on-the cob or whole kernel corn, beans or Swiss chard, which have come from the home garden, take on a real holiday appearance when wrapped in shiny aluminum foil fastened with gay Christmas tape or stickers. Homemakers who pack a few extra packages of fruits and vegetables in summer or fall for gifts have found an easy and pleasant solution to the Christmas shopping problem.

Before the Christmas rush begins, it's easy to bake an extra coffee cake or fancy bread or cookies when you bake for the family, put the extras into the freezer and give them away as Christmas gifts.

Other gifts of food suggested by the extension nutritionists include: frozen chicken, a loaf of orange bread, a Swedish tea ring, or any baked goods, a jar of choice salad dressing, cranberry relish in a plastic bowl, fruit cake, cheeses, wild rice, sausage, a smoked ham or a dozen eggs from the farm.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1951

Special to TC dailies,
wire services

For Release: Wed. p.m.
or after

Extension Workers Begin Last 2 Days of Conference

Approximately 250 Minnesota state and county agricultural extension workers will begin the last two days of their annual conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday morning.

The conference, which began Monday, will be adjourned by Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, at 11:30 a.m. Friday.

Among the speakers Thursday morning will be Willard L. Therp, assistant secretary of state, whose topic will be "The World Economic Outlook." He is a former resident of Duluth. Therp's talk will be followed by a discussion led by Skuli Rutherford, assistant state director of the extension service.

Sherman Johnson, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, will address the agents earlier Thursday morning on "Defense Impacts on Levels of Living." Johnson is a graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture. His talk will be followed by a discussion led by Miss Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program.

"Everybody Likes Inflation" will be the topic of Arthur R. Uggren, professor of economics, University of Minnesota, at the opening session Friday. A discussion following this talk will be led by D. C. Dvergeek, extension economist.

Edward J. Thye, senior U. S. senator from Minnesota, will speak Friday morning on "Agriculture's Responsibility in National Defense," and O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics at the University, will address the agents on "An Extension Philosophy for Today."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1951

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FOR RELEASE
9:30 a.m., Thur., Dec. 6

SPEAKER OPTIMISTIC FOR AGRICULTURE

Optimism over prospects for agriculture--tempered by some "ifs"--was expressed by Sherman Johnson, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, in a talk to county extension agents this (Thurs.) morning.

Johnson spoke at the annual conference of Minnesota county extension agents on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

"If we make progress toward peaceful international relations, and if we maintain a fair degree of economic stability, I am optimistic about future prospects for agriculture," said the economist. "This does not mean that the road ahead will not have its rough spots, but rather that we can negotiate them without severe breakdowns," he stated.

Referring to the importance of encouraging savings and debt payment during a defense period, Johnson said, "Farm people have special need for building up reserves of purchasing power to tide over years of unfavorable weather, lower prices or other adverse conditions.

"Farmers also need to think about building up depletion reserves in an orderly manner to replace expensive equipment such as tractors, combines and hay balers," he said.

Taking a longer look into the future, Johnson said that the market for farm commodities might be expected to increase about one-fourth by 1975, because of larger population.

The larger portion of the increase in production to supply this market would have to come from higher production per acre of crop and pasture lands and higher output per animal. "This is a challenge to research and extension workers," said Johnson.

With adequate support of agricultural research, provision for education to use the results of research and economic incentives to do the job, farmers will produce enough to supply any demands that are likely to originate in the U.S. from increased population, said the speaker.

Johnson was reared on a Minnesota farm and graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1951

Immediate Release

TURKEY, ORANGES, RAISINS PLENTIFUL

Three traditional holiday foods head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful foods list for December, oranges, raisins and turkey, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

All three foods are expected to be good buys during the coming festive season.

Orange shipments from Florida will probably be larger than in many previous Decembers. This season's crop of early and mid-season oranges is estimated to be about 21 per cent larger than average. Production of navel oranges from California, though slightly larger than last year, will probably be below average, but the Florida crop may set a new high record. In addition to the fresh fruit, supplies of canned and frozen concentrated orange juice will be large because of heavy carry-over, plus the large new production.

Both raisins and dried prunes are in such ample supply that markets will have enough and more for holiday dishes. The raisin supply is so large it cannot be absorbed in domestic trade channels this year. With lower prices being paid to producers, raisins should be a very reasonably priced fruit for making into Christmas cakes and cookies, for mince and raisin pie.

Reason for the December bounty of turkeys is the all-time high production this year. Even though many gobblers found their way to Thanksgiving feasts, there will be plenty left for December meals.

Broilers and fryers will also be in generous supply, and pork is another meat that is a good prospect for budget-stretching meals. Farmers are now bringing to a peak their marketings from the second largest spring pig crop in history.

Other protein foods which will be plentiful and good buys include frozen whiting and ocean perch fillets, canned tuna, cottage cheese and nonfat dry milk solids.

For holiday goodies, there will be honey from a record production and pecans from a crop 18 per cent larger than a year ago. Apples and cranberries will also be abundant.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1951

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*FOR RELEASE:
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*10:30 A.M., Wed., Dec. 5
* * * * *

HELP FOR FOREIGN FARMERS ADVOCATED

While the U. S. cannot feed the world, it can help farmers in other countries to do a better job of farming, it was pointed out today (Wed.) by Fred J. Rossiter, associate director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

Rossiter spoke at the annual conference of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, attended by county extension agents from over the state.

Help for farmers in other countries can be furnished, said Rossiter, by sharing U. S. knowledge, research, system of agricultural extension education, and know-how in using insecticides and fertilizers.

These methods are part of the Technical Assistance Program, popularly known as the Point IV program, the speaker pointed out. "This program is well under way, but it is still on a rather small scale," he said.

Rossiter said that efforts must also be made to assist foreign countries to earn more dollars in order to buy the food and industrial supplies they need from this country.

"Food is possibly the best ambassador the United States has when a country is in dire need. We hope that emergency food shipments will soon cease, but we must be prepared for emergencies. So long as the cold war exists, we must have a reserve that can be used in critical areas to help friendly nations," he stated.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 4, 1951

FOR RELEASE
2:30 p.m., Wed., Dec. 5

CHEAPER MILK HANDLING IMPROVING MARKETS

Market opportunities for dairy farmers are being improved through more economical methods of handling milk, a University of Minnesota agricultural economist pointed out today. (Wed.)

E. Fred Koller, professor of agricultural economics, told county agricultural agents at their annual conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota that major changes are under way in dairy marketing.

"Increasing attention is being given to methods of reducing labor, transportation and other costs in the processing and distribution of dairy products," said Koller.

He pointed out that concentrated and dry milks are much less bulky than regular milk and therefore involve large economies in transportation, distribution and packaging.

Koller reported that large quantities of Minnesota milk are being concentrated and delivered to both coasts and areas in the Gulf states at about one-third the cost of transporting regular milk.

He continued: "Concentrated milk is being made available in small paper containers for use in the home in markets over the nation, including the Twin Cities and smaller communities in Minnesota. Consumers report savings in the use of the product and favorable reaction to its qualities.

"Dry skim milk in smaller consumer packages for use in the home is being distributed in increasing quantities in markets from coast to coast. National sales of the product in 1949 were only 6 million pounds, with 1950 sales 17 million pounds. It is expected that 1951 sales may reach 60 to 75 million pounds.

"Surveys show that consumers like the product for its nutritional and dietary values, its economy and convenience. Largest potential markets are in milk-deficit areas of the south and lower income areas of the larger cities.

"Minnesota is one of the leading producers of dry skim milk, with an annual output of about 180 million pounds."

Automatic milk vending machines are being installed in increasing numbers, Koller reported. They are helping to increase sales of regular and flavored milk drinks in competition with soft drinks. Newer outdoor vending machines dispense quart and two-quart containers of milk at considerable savings.

Koller also reported that "in the larger cities more and more milk is being sold in half-gallon containers, also with worth-while economies which will aid sales of milk."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 5, 1951

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FOR RELEASE
11 a.m., Fri., Dec. 7
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COUNTY AGENTS GET PRAISE AND TIPS

Minnesota county agricultural extension agents this (Friday) morning got a pat on the back, and some suggestions as to how to improve their effectiveness, from O.B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics division at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Jesness spoke at the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, being held Monday through Friday this week on the St. Paul campus.

Praising the county agents for their work, the University economist pointed out that the "Scope of knowledge and understanding of farm people today is vastly beyond that of 40 years ago. The problems have become more complex, but the ability of farm folk to cope with them has grown even more. Extension can well take a bow on this score."

Dr. Jesness told this audience that in his opinion an agricultural extension philosophy for today "is one of continued acceptance of education as your primary function and of viewing education as a process of improving the understanding of people so that their ability to help themselves will be continually expanded."

He advised helping people to become self-reliant by learning to do things for themselves rather than letting them become dependent on extension workers for service.

"The basis of extension work is not farming but farm living. The fundamental aim of extension work, as well as of agricultural education generally, is that of enriching human lives," Dr. Jesness said.

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 5, 1951

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FOR RELEASE
Friday morning
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POPULATION CHANGES CREATE NEW CHALLENGES FOR EXTENSION

Changes in the age of the farm population have created new challenges for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota, declared yesterday afternoon (Thurs., Dec. 6).

Miss Miller spoke to home agents and home economics extension specialists attending the annual Extension Service conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

As in the case of the entire population, there has been a decline in rural areas in the percentage of teen-agers, an increase in the number of pre-school age children and an increase in the group of people 55 and over.

Because of this population trend, a great increase in 4-H enrollments can be anticipated within the next few years, with a corresponding decrease in the membership of Rural Youth groups for 18 to 30-year-olds, Miss Miller said.

There will be greater need on the part of parents of young children for information on family relations, health, nutrition, finances, short cuts and simplified housekeeping. The Extension Service has the responsibility of expanding its programs to help this group solve its problems and possibly also making provisions for care of children so parents can attend meetings.

The Extension Service should also plan programs to meet the needs and interests of older people, to help them develop hobbies and creative work and find ways in which they can contribute to community needs, Miss Miller said. Studying ways of planning for financial security for an aging population is another of the challenges extension workers need to consider.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 5, 1951

Immediate Release

AG COLLEGE CHRISTMAS ASSEMBLY DECEMBER 12

Music and drama in the Yuletide spirit will be presented at the annual Christmas assembly of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at 8 p.m., December 12 in Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus.

Christmas music will be presented by the college chorus under the direction of Earl Rymer, and the Newman drama club from the Minneapolis campus will give a medieval miracle play under the direction of Merritt Gamache.

A highlight of the program will be the presentation of the "Little Red Oil Can," traditional symbol of popularity and achievement on the St. Paul campus, to a college student or staff member.

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\$100 SCHOLARSHIPS TO 13 4-H GIRLS

Thirteen 4-H club girls in Minnesota will be awarded \$100 scholarships for their record of achievement in certain phases of the food preparation project, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Florence Little, Dundas, will receive a \$100 scholarship for her record in bread baking. The award is provided by King Midas Flour Mills.

Twelve others will receive awards from General Foods corporation, New York, for their work in food preparation emphasizing the use of baked dishes and cereals: Helen Puncochar, New Prague; Lois Intlekofer, Granada; Muriel Svendsen, Argyle; Carolyn Dosland, Perley; Carolyn Mapson, Minneapolis; and Betty Jean Hanson, Clarissa.

Elaine Cyphers, Blue Earth; Marian Brown, Minneapolis; Joan Harstad, Marietta; Barbara Bloomer, Morristown; Mary Lou Wanous, Owatonna; and Rachel Wellman, Verndale.

A-8625-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 5, 1951

FOR RELEASE
Thursday, December 6

COUNTY AGENTS HONORED AT EXTENSION BANQUET

Ross Huntsinger, Nobles county agent, tonight (Thursday, Dec. 6) was named winner of the annual Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service information contest.

Announcement of the award and presentation of a special plaque was made at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis.

Huntsinger was honored because of his outstanding work bringing important agricultural information and advice to farmers through the cooperation of the press and radio and through the use of visual aids.

The information contest, which brought over a hundred entries from county extension workers throughout the state, had sections for press, radio, visual aids and circular letters. Huntsinger's entries were judged to be among the best in all sections and so he received the top award.

Other winners of plaques included Dale Smith, Carver County, for work with press; D.T. Grussendorf, So. St. Louis county, for work in radio; Erwin Wanhoff, Pine county, for excellence in circular letters; and Huntsinger for use of visual aids in an agricultural extension teaching program.

Special awards were given the following for having the best entries in sub-classes:

- Best farm column--J.I. Swedberg, Redwood county.
- Best home economics column--Bernice Slinden, Meeker county.
- Best news coverage single event (men)--Robert Gee, Clay county 4-H agent.
- Best news coverage single event (women)--Rosella Qualey, Kandiyohi county.
- Best slides--Fred Wetherill, Nicollet county.
- Best pictures taken by county agents--Ross Huntsinger and Victor Sander, Dodge county, tied for first.
- Best extension pictures taken by newspapers, etc.--Entered by Ross Huntsinger.
- Best radio interview--(men)--D.T. Grussendorf, South St. Louis.
- Best radio interview (women)--Julia Bartlett, Houston county.
- Best straight talk, radio (men)--Wayne Hanson, Houston county.
- Best straight talk, radio (women)--Janet Anderson, Watonwan county.
- Best circular letter (men)--Erwin Wanhoff, Pine county.
- Best circular letter (women)--Rosella Qualey, Kandiyohi county.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 5, 1951

Immediate release

POTATO MARKETING CLINIC NEXT WEEK

EAST GRAND FORKS, Minn.—Growers will pit their potato-grading skill against each other at the annual Red River Valley Potato Marketing clinic to be held in the high school at East Grand Forks, December 11 and 12.

According to O. C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota potato specialist and a member of the clinic committee, participants in this educational contest will vie in placing potatoes in their proper grade classes. The contest will take place both mornings of the clinic.

Turnquist pointed out that this contest in past years has been found to have a high educational value. Many growers believe they know potato grades, he said, but it takes competition of this kind to show them exactly the extent of their knowledge.

In connection with the grading contest, there also will be competition in identifying potato insects and diseases. The Minnesota state 4-H potato show also will be held in connection with the clinic.

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will speak at a banquet scheduled for the evening of December 11. Director Miller returned in July from the Irish Free State, where he spent a year as chief of the Irish ECA mission.

The annual meeting of the Red River Valley Potato Growers' Association will be held at East Grand Forks the afternoon of December 12.

The clinic is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota, North Dakota Agricultural College, the Red River Valley Potato Growers' Association, U. S. Department of Agriculture potato inspection and research services and the East Grand Forks Commercial club.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 6, 1951

IMMEDIATE release
SPECIAL

EDITOR: Fill in blanks with name of agent from your county and other pertinent information found in lists at bottom of sheet.

LOCAL AGENT NAMED
BY ASSOCIATION

_____ of _____, _____ county, has been elected _____
(agents name) (town) (county) (office)

of the _____.
(name of association)

The election took place in connection with the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service held on the St. Paul campus of the University December 3-7.

Other officers elected were:

(PICK UP LISTS OF OTHER OFFICERS IF DESIRED)

-rr-

LIST OF OFFICERS

Minnesota County Agricultural Agents' Association:

President--Carl Ash, Crookston, West Polk county.
Vice President--George Gehant, Clarkfield, Yellow Medicine county.
Secy.-Treas.--Wayne Hanson, Caledonia, Houston county.
Directors--Howard Balk, Bagley, Clearwater county; Ronald McCamus, Willmar, Kandiyohi county; Ross Huntsinger, Worthington, Nobles county; D. T. Grussendorf, Duluth, South St. Louis county; Ralph Grant, Milaca, Mille Lacs county; J. Russell Gute, Owatonna, Steele county.

Minnesota County Home Agents' Association

President--Ruth Lehman, Long Prairie, Todd county.*
Vice President--Virginia Vaupel, Rochester, Olmsted county.
Secretary--Margaret Jacobson, Montevideo, Chippewa county.
Treasurer--Caroline Fredrickson, Mankato, Blue Earth county.*

* President and treasurer hold-overs from last year on 2-year terms. Vice President and Secretary newly elected.

Minnesota County 4-H Club Agents' Association

President--Charles Benrud, Minneapolis, Hennepin county.
Vice President--Ella Kringlund, Elk River, Sherburne county.
Secretary--Florence Olson, ~~Brooklyn, Wilkin county.~~ *W. Park*
Treasurer--Rosemary Conzemius, Faribault, Rice county.
Historian--Mrs. Mabel Smilanich, Virginia, North St. Louis county.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 10, 1951

An OUTLOOK story
To all counties
For publication week of
December 17 and after

BUY PESTICIDES EARLY,
COUNTY AGENT SUGGESTS

Farmers can help avert possible shortages in supplies of insecticides, fungicides and weed-killing chemicals by buying all or part of their anticipated 1952 needs now, County Agent _____ pointed out this week.

The manufacture and distribution of the large quantities of these materials needed for farm production can't be done in the few weeks before and during the growing season, the county agent emphasized.

According to information received at the county agricultural extension office from L. K. Cutkomp, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, storage facilities will not accommodate the quantities of pesticides being made.

Shortages of chemicals and metals used in the manufacture of insecticides and fungicides are becoming more acute as the defense effort expands, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Orderly purchases of at least part of 1952 fungicide, insecticide and herbicide needs now, with careful storage until time of use could avert the danger of short supplies, says Cutkomp.

Farmers unable to buy now because of lack of storage facilities or other reasons can do their part by placing orders for future delivery. Buying now might also prove more economical. If 1952 follows the usual pattern, the period between growing seasons will be the lowest-priced period for insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

Orderly purchases in 1951 in many farm areas was a major factor in making adequate supplies of these chemicals available when they were needed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 10 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 17 and after

MORE FARM OUTSIDE LIGHTING
NEEDED, SPECIALIST SAYS

Shorter daylight hours in winter call for better outside lighting for after-dark chores, says Donald Bates, University of Minnesota extension agricultural engineer.

Though any lighting is an improvement where there hasn't been any before, Bates recommends regular incandescent bulbs at least 200 to 300 watts in size with built-in reflectors.

Remote control switches which enable farmers to turn flood lights on and off at several points are also available. These save much walking and cut down wire and installation costs over the standard three-way switch.

"Good lighting is an investment in efficiency and safety," Bates remarked.

-rhj-

SUGGESTS WINTER CARE OF FARM MACHINERY

Proper care and storage of farm equipment during winter months may save _____ county farmers the cost of extensive repairs and replacements, says County Agent _____.

During the present days of scarcities and high prices, it would be well to store farm machinery in a machine shed, corn crib, barn or other building.

The county agent suggests that farmers put an anti-rust compound on all unpainted surfaces and that they grease all fittings. Chains should be given an application of old transmission grease or heavy oil or preferably taken off machines and placed in a pail of light oil.

Canvases should be rolled up and stored in a dry place, away from rats and mice.

Winter months are a good time to check machines and make needed repairs to prevent breakdowns and costly time losses next spring and summer.

-rhj-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 10, 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 17

HERE'S HOW TO
MAKE A CHRISTMAS
CENTERPIECE

The centerpiece on the Christmas table need not be the same as it has been every year. With a few basic materials and a little ingenuity all sorts of original ideas can be worked out.

Start with some evergreen branches, pine cones, bright ribbon, perhaps a few small ornaments and build a miniature tree on the table, suggests Home Agent _____. A birch log with a small hole drilled in it can be used as the standard or you can use a flower holder. Ribbon, ornaments and pine cones are the decorations. Sprinkle a few soap flakes on the branches for "snow."

A popcorn tree is another possibility. A cardboard cone will serve as a base for the popcorn tree. Prepare the corn as though making popcorn balls, but mold it onto the cone frame instead.

For a more dramatic centerpiece make a metallic angel from a cardboard cone. Cover the cone with metallic paper and wire a silver ball into the pointed end. Pipe cleaner arms covered with two smaller cones for sleeves are attached in place. Add metallic wings, tie a red ribbon around the neck, and the angel is ready.

Plastic foam is usable in a number of ways. Cut it into stars, moons or angels. Use it for candle holders or bases for holiday favors. Make bells or trees. Try combining it with pine twigs, ribbon or cones for different decorations.

All kinds of centerpieces can be made by using candles, bright paper, transparent drinking straws, bells, ribbons, pine cones, tree branches and small birch logs. The possibilities are as wide as the imagination of the creator.

* * * * *

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 10, 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 17

CHRISTMAS DECO-
RATIONS FOR
CHILDREN TO MAKE

Christmas will have a special meaning to the children this year if they are given a hand in helping with the home decorations. There are many simple things for even a young child to make that will brighten the home.

Christmas tree trimmings are always fun for them to make, says Home Agent _____. Besides making the usual paper cutouts, popcorn and cranberry strings, the children can cut a strip of green paper into narrow shreds leaving a band about an inch wide, then shape into wreaths and add red ribbon and holly berries for more color.

Children love to give every room the Christmas touch. Let them arrange pine branches with small ornaments and tinsel all over the house. Instead of laying the branches on a flat surface try hanging them in some rooms under a window or mantle.

The windows themselves should not be forgotten. Lighted candles can be dangerous for young children, so try tissue paper murals instead. The children can make up their own designs, cut the patterns from colored tissue paper and fix them into place with Scotch tape.

Table favors are easy to make from pine cones, pipe cleaners, cotton or colored paper. Small cone "heads" wired to larger cone "bodies" make interesting animals. Pipe cleaners can be used for legs and tails. To make a table Santa use red paper rolled into a cylinder shape. Marshmallows make the head, hands and feet. Or make a Santa Claus head of an apple. Santa's beard and trimming on his suit are of cotton. A slice of cranberry with a piece of toothpick can be used for the mouth.

Holiday cookies are fun for the children to decorate. Old-fashioned sugar cookies cut into different shapes can be decorated with colored sugar, bits of candy, raisins and candied fruit. Hang them on the Christmas tree and surprise guests with ornaments that are good to eat and to look at.

Christmas decorations need not be complicated. A few simple ideas that the children can carry out will give them a feeling of contributing a great deal to the festivities.

* * * * *

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 10, 1951

file

SPECIAL to all weeklies

Immediate Release

U TO CONDUCT NEW DAIRY COURSES

Instruction in the latest techniques of dairy products manufacture will be offered in a new series of annual short courses to begin January 7 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Aim of the courses is to present information which when applied in Minnesota dairy plants will result in products of the greatest possible consumer acceptance. This acceptance will help improve market opportunities for dairy farmers and manufacturers, according to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, who is chairman for the courses.

The first in the series, beginning January 7 and continuing for four weeks, will be a course in the fundamentals of dairy manufacturing. It is designed for plant workers in all branches of the dairy manufacturing industry, including market milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and condensed and dry milk.

Those wishing to take this course are asked to make application before January 1. Details may be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota. It will be limited to 30 students.

While any plant can arrange to train men to do a job mechanically, it is only an organization such as the dairy division of a large agricultural college which is in a position to give them the fundamental background training essential for a full understanding of dairy manufacturing, said Professor Combs.

The course in fundamentals will consist of lectures, demonstrations and laboratory periods. Subjects will include the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy products manufacture and the sanitizing of dairy equipment. Also included will be sessions on problems and tests involved in buying milk and cream.

Teachers will be instructors from the dairy husbandry, agricultural engineering and other University divisions.

More advanced courses in dairy manufacturing will follow the one in fundamentals. For butter manufacturers, there will be a course February 4-14, and a course in market milk and ice cream manufacturing will be held February 18-28.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 11, 1951

Immediate Release

WATKINS SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS SELECTED

A Beltrami county girl and a Ramsey county boy have been named winners of \$100 Watkins scholarship awards for their all-round good records as 4-H club members, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, has announced.

Genevieve Carter, 18, Bemidji, and Robert Seabloom, 19, Route 3, St. Paul, won their honors for their 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 in the state who have done outstanding club work over a period of years.

Both the winners have been in 4-H work for nine years and have been junior leaders for about half of that period. Genevieve has been vice president of her local club, the Bemidji Beavers, and secretary and treasurer of the county 4-H federation. Seabloom has been president of the Community Builders 4-H club, has served as a member of the board of the county 4-H federation and is now its vice president.

Genevieve has completed 50 projects, including livestock, gardening and a variety of home economics projects. She has won numerous medals and blue ribbons in dairy foods, and home beautification demonstrations. She is now a sophomore at Bemidji State Teachers' college.

Seabloom won the county leadership medal two years ago and was county health king in 1948 and 1950. He has acted as senior counselor at the Ramsey county 4-H club camp for the past three summers. He is now a junior at the University of Minnesota.

Last year Seabloom's brother William won the Watkins scholarship award.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 11, 1951

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
THURSDAY, 10 P.M., DEC. 13
* * * * *

YOUNG GROWERS RECEIVE AWARDS

Four young Minnesota gardeners who are members of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association this evening, Thursday, (December 13) received regional and sectional awards for their work in production and marketing of vegetables.

The awards were presented at the annual banquet climaxing the 17th annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers association at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland, Ohio. A Minnesota boy, Richard Angus, Farmington, is presiding at the convention sessions as national president of the association.

Ronald Wallgren, 2231 North Hamline avenue, St. Paul, received a regional award of \$200. Sectional awards of \$100 each went to Roberta Anderson, Rose Creek; Donald Zibell, 1611 West County Road B, St. Paul; and Beverly Leuthner, St. Bonifacius.

State awards of \$10 each in the production and marketing contest were given to Garry Switzer, Northfield; Dona Kokesh, Hopkins, Betty Ann Sworsky, 546 West County Road G, St. Paul, and Dwight Malcolm, South St. Paul.

Seventeen members from Ramsey, Washington, Dakota, Hennepin and Mower counties are attending the four-day convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' association, which is held each year for young people interested in the production and marketing of vegetable crops. Attending with the group are Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county 4-H club agent, adult adviser for Minnesota and NJVGA chairman for the central region, and Mrs. Edna Coulson, Washington county assistant 4-H club agent.

DON'T POSTPONE CHRISTMAS TREE PURCHASE

Don't postpone purchase of your Christmas tree in hopes of getting one that is more freshly cut, Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota extension forester, advised today.

"Tree-cutting operations are started early in the fall. Some operators cut as early as mid-summer. So it is unlikely that waiting until Christmas week will result in getting a fresher tree than buying it two or three weeks before the holiday," said Smith.

Keeping the tree in a shaded place until ready to set up in the house, with the butt end standing in water, will improve needle retention, said the forester.

"A hard coat of resin, impervious to water, covers the butt end, so it is recommended that a diagonal cut of the stem, 2 or 3 inches from the old cut, be made, he said. "Stand the tree in water immediately after making the fresh cut, and keep the water level above the cut surface."

Smith reported that investigations by the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, show that keeping the tree standing in water is about the most satisfactory method of reducing the fire hazard and preventing the dropping and discoloring of Christmas tree needles.

No species can be claimed to be perfect in all respects for Christmas tree use, said Smith. "But, for its ability to retain needles in a heated room, balsam fir is a long-time favorite." Balsam fir is distinguished by flat needles averaging one inch long. Resin-filled blisters occur on the bark.

Other comments by Smith on species of trees used for Christmas:

Pine also hold their needles well. They can be distinguished from balsam fir by 3-inch-long needles.

Black spruce tends to drop needles more quickly, particularly if not kept in water.

Spruce needles are four-sided, making it easy to roll them between thumb and forefinger. They average about 3/4-inch long.

A western tree seen in some sales lots is the Douglas fir. It is equally as good as the balsam fir in ability to hold needles, which are flat, averaging about 1 1/4 inches in length.

PREVENT POTATO SPROUTING

Use of chemical sprout inhibitors to avoid losses in storage of this year's higher-priced potatoes was suggested today by R.C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

"This is the time of year when potatoes in the warmer basements start sprouting, and as the sprouts grow the tubers shrivel and lose quality," said Rose. The sprouting indicates that the storage space is too warm. Removal of the sprouts only makes them grow more. Temperatures between 36 and 40 degrees are best for potato storage, according to Rose.

In homes where it is not possible to lower potato storage temperatures to a level to prevent sprouting, Rose pointed out that it is possible by using a harmless chemical, to hold the tubers for long periods without sprouting.

The chemical, which comes in a dust form, should be spread over the potatoes and the tubers rolled so that all are covered to some degree, said the University specialist. For best results, the potatoes should be dusted before the sprouts start.

The chemical, under various brand names, may be purchased from seed dealers. A one-pound can, costing about \$1.00, will treat eleven bushels of potatoes. The same type of dust also inhibits sprouting of beets, carrots and rutabagas.

"Agricultural experiment stations have found this growth inhibitor to be effective while leaving no harmful effect or disagreeable taste on the food," said Rose.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 11, 1951

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FOR RELEASE
After 10 P.M., Wed. Dec. 12
* * * * *

"LITTLE RED OIL CAN" AWARDED

Milton O. Sands, Alvarado, Minnesota, has been awarded "The Little Red Oil Can," traditional symbol of popularity and achievement at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

Sands, a senior in agriculture, received the award at a Christmas assembly program on the St. Paul campus Wednesday night. The "Little Red Oil Can" was first given to E.M. Freeman, former College of Agriculture dean, in 1916.

In presenting Sands with the trophy, Dean Henry Schmitz pointed out that during his first year in college Sands was awarded a Sears Roebuck scholarship on the basis of his scholastic ability and promise of future leadership. "His selection for the 'Red Oil Can,' in a real sense, validates the judgement made three years ago by the Scholarship Committee," said the dean.

Sands is a member of the Farm House fraternity, Alpha Zeta and Iron Wedge organizations and has been active in the Plant Industry club and Ag. Club Commission. He is vice president of the Ag. Union board, a member of the Lutheran Student association and served this fall as special events co-ordinator on the St. Paul campus for the Campus Chest.

At the assembly, a rattle was awarded to Dr. David E. Bartlett, instructor in the School of Veterinary Medicine, for being the faculty member who most recently became a father. A son was born to the Bartletts December 8.

A-8633-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 13, 1951

Immediate Release

RADIO SPEAKING CONTEST ANNOUNCED

The tenth annual statewide radio speaking contest for 4-H and Rural Youth members in Minnesota was announced today by Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

Topic for discussion this year will be "Learning to Live in My Community," Harkness said. Contestants will prepare original speeches, five to seven minutes in length, on some aspect of the subject, emphasizing such phases as: understanding the democratic principles of the community, appreciating its people and working together for its growth.

Young people 14-25 years of age who are members of 4-H clubs and Rural Youth groups are eligible to take part in community and county public speaking contests which are arranged under the direction of local leaders and county extension agents. County contests must be completed by February 15.

District contests will be held between February 16 and March 1, and the state contest has been scheduled for March 8.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is sponsoring the speaking event, in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council. The Jewish Council provides more than \$1300 in awards for county, district and state champions as well as a banquet for state winners.

A-8634-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 13, 1951

Immediate Release

COUNTY AGENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Assignment of three men to new posts as agricultural agents in Minnesota counties was announced today by Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Arnt Aune was assigned to Grant county, Raymond Palmby to Jackson county and Richard Brand to Todd county. Aune and Palmby will begin their new duties on January 1, Brand on January 10.

Aune, who has been a vocational agriculture instructor at Elbow Lake, was named to succeed Nicholas Weyrens in Grant county. Weyrens became agricultural agent in West Ottertail county on December 1.

Palmby will succeed Roland Abraham in Jackson county. Abraham will become county agent supervisor for the northwestern part of the state.

Brand, who has been agricultural agent in Carlton county, will succeed Palmby in Todd county.

A-8635-rr

AG SCHOOL CHRISTMAS ASSEMBLY

Students in the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, will hold their annual Christmas assembly at 8 p.m. Thursday, December 20, in Coffey hall on the campus.

They will hear Christmas greetings from C.H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture.

A Christmas play will be presented by a student cast under the direction of George D. Goodrich. The School of Agriculture choir, under the direction of Ralph E. Williams, will sing several Christmas songs.

Vocal solos will be sung by Patricia Lalim, School student from Maynard, and Jane Roberts, School instructor. Ivar Glenning, director of the School band, will play a violin solo. Thomas Larimore, School instructor, and Myrna Norton, University College and School of Agriculture student from Fairmont, will play a duet for piano and organ. Larimore will also play an organ prelude.

A-8636-rr

SHERBURNE COUNTY GIRL WINS CAMP STORY CONTEST

Polly Nystrom, Elk River, Sherburne county, won first place in the 1951 4-H newspaper story contest among 4-H'ers who attended the 17th annual state 4-H conservation camp at Itasca State Park, September 13-16.

Mary Jo Boggs, Aitkin, Aitkin county, was second and James App, Fairmont, Martin county, took third place, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

The three winners had their stories published in newspapers in Sherburne, Aitkin and Martin counties.

The conservation camp is held each year through funds donated by Charles L. Horn, president, Federal Cartridge corporation, Minneapolis. This year the camp was attended by 100 4-H members from all over the state who received trips because of their conservation activities.

A-8637-rhj

FORESTRY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

Donald O. Prielipp, 1951 graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry, has been awarded the Kimberly-Clark corporation graduate research fellowship for 1951-52.

Designed to provide for studies concentrated on special forestry problems, this year's fellowship will be used by Prielipp to conduct investigations at the University of Minnesota on decay in balsam fir, said Dr. F.H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry.

Results of these studies are made available to the public and should help foresters, public and private owners of forest lands to determine desirable tree cutting practices, Dr. Kaufert said.

Prielipp, a native of Rothschild, Wisconsin, was awarded a Trees for Tomorrow freshman scholarship in 1947 and the Johnson foundation scholarship at the University during the 1950-51 school year. He was a member of the track team for three years and was captain in 1951. He graduated from the University with distinction in June, 1951.

Carroll M. Thureen, 1948 graduate of the School of Forestry, has received a graduate fellowship in wood technology from the Chapman Chemical company of Memphis, Tenn. His research, to be conducted at the University of Minnesota, will be in wood preservation. Thureen is returning to the University for graduate study after two years with the Valentine Clark corporation of St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 14 1951

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

Dacron - a Fiber Favoring the Men

We're beginning to hear of another new man-made fiber, Dacron. In pilot plant production now, some of the fiber has found its way into men's suits with remarkable results. Dacron resists wrinkling, water and moths. In tests, suits made of Dacron have gone through rain storms without losing their trouser crease. Dacron is non-absorbent, will not shrink, and dries quickly. Men's shirts made of the fiber can be laundered easily at home and need little or no ironing. Textile manufacturers faced with an unstable supply of wool are now turning to blends of Dacron and wool.

* * * * *

Washing Woolens

So many lovely wool sweaters found their way under Christmas trees this year, that some reminders are in order on how to wash them properly so they'll keep that new look. Care must be taken in washing them to prevent their shrinking, matting and being pulled out of shape. Always wash sweaters by hand in lukewarm water and mild suds. Squeeze the suds through the fabric gently, never rubbing or pulling. Lift the garment out of the water with the hand under it so the extra weight of the water will not stretch it out of shape. Squeeze the water out of the garment, roll it in a towel and wring out all the excess moisture. Dry the sweater flat on several thicknesses of paper. It's a good idea to draw around the sweater on the paper before washing, then after it is washed shape it to its original size.

* * * * *

CHRISTMAS IDEASTo Trim a Package

For an especially effective Christmas package, try bending transparent glass straws into a large puff. Bend several of them in the center and tie with cellophane ribbon. A flashing light-ray effect will be created if shiny metallic wrapping paper is used.

* * * * *

Candle Holder

To make a different sort of candle holder for a Christmas mantel or table, cut holes the diameter of the candles in the lid of a shoe box. Cover the lid with wrapping paper. Metallic paper would be very effective. Then cut the holes for the candles through the paper. Pine branches arranged behind it complete the arrangement.

* * * * *

Pine Cone Tree

A different way to use small pine cones is to make a cone-shaped tree from meshed wire such as chicken wire. Fasten the tiny cones onto this tree-shaped wire frame so the entire tree is a mass of pine cones. If desired, the trees can be sprayed with silver or white paint. Make the trees in all sizes--for the mantel, the table or to be placed in pots beside the fireplace.

* * * * *

Table Favors

The children will have lots of fun making favors for the Christmas table--for example, small pine cone trees. Have the children paint medium-sized pine cones with green gilt paint. Paint small spools in silver for the standard. Plug the hole with bits of matches and fasten the cone-tree to the matches by a small brad run through the cone and wedged into the spool.

* * * * *

Don't Forget the Front Door

A wreath for the front door can be made easily by bending a coat hanger into the shape of a circle. Attach pine branches and twigs to this frame. Fasten red balls, pieces of holly and pine cones to the branches with wire. Then tie a big red ribbon to the top and you'll have a pretty and inexpensive Christmas wreath.

HOME MANAGEMENTFirst Aid to the Home (15 seconds)

Often homemakers ask: "How can I get ink spots off the floor?" "How do I remove black marks from rubber heels?" "What's the best way to clean brass and copper?" These and many other questions are answered in Extension Bulletin 265, "First Aid for Your Home." You can get a copy at the county extension office.

* * * * *

Proper Care of Glass Pans (57 seconds)

Some folks complain that they have had "luck" using glass cooking ware because too often it cracks or breaks. Home management specialists say it may not be as much a matter of "luck" as it is of carelessness in using the glass utensils.

Here are some tips they pass on to homemakers: Always put food, fat or water into a glass utensil before heating it - never pour liquid into a hot, dry pan. Before putting a glass utensil over direct heat, be careful to have the outside dry. Always set a hot pan on a dry surface and use dry pot holders. And remember that utensils of glass should be protected from sharp temperature changes and from boiling dry.

Soaking glassware will help to loosen stuck-on food. If it's necessary to use a cleaning powder, use one that is very fine rather than one of the rough cleansers that might scratch the surface.

Since there's a difference between top-of-range and oven glassware, use glassware only for the purpose for which it was made. Be sure to read and follow directions that come with the glass utensils you buy. Breakage replacement guarantees are valid only when such instructions are followed.

* * * * *

A Movable Table Speeds Work

A small kitchen table on wheels will speed your work more than you realize. It can be used for extra work space wherever you need it and to wheel supplies from one place to another. For instance, you can cut time and energy in table setting by loading the portable table with all the necessary dishes and then pushing it across the room instead of going to the cupboard several times. Dishes can be put on the table as they are dried and wheeled to the cupboards in the same way.

If you have a table that has been discarded to attic or garage, get your husband to put wheels on it. You'll have many occasions to be grateful for the steps that table will save you.

FCODBetween-Meal Snacks for Children

Children may need to eat more often than at the three regular mealtimes. If so plan to keep something on hand for a mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch, but be sure that the food will provide them with necessary food nutrients. An in-between snack of milk and peanut butter sandwiches made with whole-wheat bread, for example, is more nourishing than cookies and orange pop.

* * * * *

Put Up Cranberries for Later Use

When the holiday rush is over, you may want to take advantage of the reasonable price of cranberries and put some up for use when they're out of season. Cranberries are easy to can, and freezing them is simpler still. To prepare them for freezing, all you need to do is to pick over the berries, wash and drain them and package them in moisture-vapor-proof containers. A good-quality freezer bag is satisfactory 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. In fact, if you plan to cut them up, that job should be done while the berries are still hard frozen.

* * * * *

For the Watch Night Party

For your Watch Night party this year, a menu built around a punch bowl or tureen of hot spicy tomato juice will be a welcome change from the usual holiday sweets. Serve the tomato juice in small glasses and top with a spoonful of unsweetened whipped cream. Serve trays of salty crackers topped with cheese mixtures or tiny cream puff shells filled with a hot or cold salmon or tuna mixture. Add a tray of sweet cookies or confections if you like.

-jbn-mm-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 17, 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 24, 1951

DON'T BE TOO OPTIMISTIC
ABOUT CORN BORER PARASITE

Don't be too optimistic about the effectiveness of the parasitic fly, *Lydella grisescens*, in reducing corn borer numbers in 1952, _____ county farmers have been warned by F. G. Holdaway, University of Minnesota entomologist.

The fly is not as abundant in Minnesota as has been implied in some stories, said Dr. Holdaway. "Most of the recent reduction in borer numbers has been due to weather conditions rather than to activity by *Lydella*," he stated.

Dr. Holdaway continued:

"A return to weather more favorable to borer increase might result in a heavy infestation by these pests, with a continuing need for using all recommended methods of reducing losses.

"The development of resistant hybrids of field corn currently in progress by the divisions of agronomy and entomology at the University of Minnesota is one of these measures.

For several years past, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, has released *Lydella* and other insects which prey on corn borers. Over the past two years, *Lydella* has shown some increase in the neighborhoods in which it has been released, and every effort will be made to increase the effectiveness of these flies.

"Any destruction of borers by means of parasites is beneficial, and if such destruction increases, it can be regarded as an important contribution to the control of the borer," said Dr. Holdaway. "However, the situation in Minnesota does not justify such unrestrained optimism as to indicate that there will not still be a borer problem.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 17 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 24 or after

HOLIDAY PLANTS
NEED LIGHT

Give potted flowering plants from the greenhouse plenty of bright light if you want them to last any length of time in the home.

Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, gives that advice to _____ county families who received plants for Christmas. He also gives another rule to follow in caring for gift plants: Water the plants sufficiently, but with lukewarm, never cold water.

Home (County) Agent _____ passes on these suggestions from the University horticulturist for caring for specific plants:

Christmas begonia. Water when the soil seems dry, but do not keep wet constantly. For maximum flower display, keep as cool as possible (50°F.) at night. This plant will last till March or April if kept in sun or bright light.

Cyclamen or "poor man's orchid." 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 prevent flower buds from opening properly. 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. Keep in a sunny place. Yellowing and dropping of the foliage and bracts may be caused by poor light, high temperature, 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.

Azaleas. Stand in bright light. Keep the soil moist. Flowers will last longer if the plant is kept cool (50°) at night.

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.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 17 1951

A "Balanced Farming" Story
To all counties
For publication week of
August 13 and after

ALFALFA SILAGE IS GOOD
FEEDING BET. AGENT SAYS

Farmers who are using alfalfa silage as part of the winter ration for their dairy cattle are finding that it is as high in nutrients generally as corn silage, _____, county agent, says.

Alfalfa silage is three to four times as high in protein value as corn silage, according to information received by the county agent from H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota.

"It is just as high in nutrients as corn silage except for silage made from mature corn with a high percentage of ears," according to Searles.

Silage which was put in the silo without wilting will contain less dry matter nutrients, which means that the cows will eat that much more.

Searles points out that comparison of the nutritional value of corn silage and various legumes is difficult because of varying moisture content. Corn silage with 60 per cent moisture has over 50 per cent more dry matter and nearly that much more nutrient value than the silage with 75 per cent moisture.

He emphasizes that wilted silage not only has about the same total nutrients found in corn silage but that the protein content is much higher. Protein is the highest-priced part of feed costs. Less protein supplement is, therefore, needed when grass or legume silage is fed. Often no protein supplement is required when good quality hay silage is fed.

He suggests that farmers who feed their cattle grass or legume silage may supplement that ration with grain, according to production, to give them enough nutrients.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 17 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 24 1951

VARIED PROGRAM FOR WOMEN
FOR FARM-HOME WEEK

Practically every phase of homemaking will be covered in the varied program planned for the fiftieth annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 15-18, according to Home Agent _____.

For many _____ county homemakers the University's annual Farm and Home Week means "going back to school" to get new ideas on how to do a better job of homemaking.

This year's golden anniversary program will include subjects of appeal to women of all age groups and interests. Two complete sessions devoted to frozen foods will feature demonstrations on preparing fruits and vegetables for freezing as well as discussions on freezing meats and care and operation of the home freezer. Enthusiastic gardeners will be able to attend special sessions on practical home horticulture.

Family life and personal relationships will also be stressed during Farm and Home Week. Discussions on sharing family fun and reading aloud will be among the subjects that will appeal to mothers.

New fabrics on the market, new developments in nutrition, weight reduction, planning community meals, stencilling and decorative uses of house plants are other topics that have a place on the varied program.

Of interest to many women will be the classes in poultry, beekeeping and 4-H Leader training.

In addition to the specialized classes, inspirational breakfast talks will be given each morning, and general assembly programs are scheduled each noon and evening, highlighting entertainment and outstanding speakers.

Programs for Farm and Home Week will be available on request from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 17 1951

A "Balanced Farming" Story
To all counties
For publication week of
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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

Immediate Release

50th FARM AND HOME WEEK JAN. 15-18

The golden anniversary of Farm and Home Week, the University of Minnesota's largest and most popular agricultural short course, will be noted when the event is held on the St. Paul campus January 15-18.

Approximately 2,500 farmers, farm homemakers and urban residents are expected to attend the sessions, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Approximately 170 talks and reports by University staff members and others on farm and home topics will be given at 53 class sessions during the four days, Tuesday through Friday.

The latest results of work of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will be reported at these sessions.

Those attending Farm and Home Week will attend the class sessions in which they are most interested, with several sessions on different subjects to be carried on at the same time.

In addition there will be special breakfast, noon and evening meetings which will feature entertainment and speakers on topics of general interest.

* * * *

A-8639-rr

U OFFERS NEW DAIRY COURSES

The first in a new series of short courses in dairy manufacturing will be conducted on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota beginning January 7.

This course, to last four weeks, will be devoted to Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacturing. It is designed for plant workers in all branches of dairy manufacturing, including market milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and condensed and dry milk, according to W.B. Combs, dairy professor and chairman for the course.

Applications for enrollment are due before January 1. Additional information may be obtained from J.O. Christianson, director, Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

Others in the series will be a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers February 4-14 and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturer's Short Course February 18-28.

A-8640-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

Immediate Release

4-H LEADERS' INSTITUTES SCHEDULED

More than 10,000 local adult and junior leaders of 4-H clubs in Minnesota will be given special help through a series of county-wide institutes during the next three months.

The 4-H leaders' institutes, now in their ninth year, have been scheduled from January 3 into March for every county in the state, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

"Building 4-H into the Community" will be the theme of the one-day meetings this year. Suggestions will be given on how to tell the 4-H story effectively through exhibits, booths, demonstrations and reporting. Problems in organization, leadership, competition and choice of projects will be brought up in a special problem clinic. Recreation helps will feature homemade games. At each institute a demonstration on conservation will be given by a club member.

Principal speakers at the institutes will be Bernard Beadle, Osgood Magnuson and H.A. Pflughoeft, district 4-H club supervisors; Mrs. Gwendolyn Bacheller, Mary Anderson and Evelyn Harne, state 4-H club agents.

A-8642-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

SPECIAL to TC dailies
(with photo)
Immediate Release

THOMAS NEW DAIRY INSTRUCTOR

Alan Thomas, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and formerly an instructor at Temple University, Philadelphia, has joined the staff of the dairy division at the University of Minnesota as an instructor.

In addition to doing dairy products research work and teaching dairy chemistry, he will teach a course in "Buying Milk and Cream" as part of a new short course in "Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacturing" to be offered by the University's dairy division January 7-February 2.

Students are now being accepted for this short course, additional information is available from the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

After getting his B.S. degree in agriculture with a major in dairy products at Pennsylvania State College, Thomas took graduate work in the dairy division at the University of Minnesota, receiving his M.S. degree with a major in dairy products in 1950. Following this he became instructor in dairy chemistry and dairy technology at Temple University.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

file

SPECIAL to weekly papers
(with mat)
For publication week of
December 24, 1951

PHOTO LINES: Shown above is the sun-heated hog house at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount agricultural experiment station. Inset are Dr. L. M. Winters (left), professor of animal husbandry, who is in charge of experiments with the solar hog house, and Robert Roufs, research fellow in animal husbandry, who will report at Farm and Home Week, on observations on the solar hog house after one year's use.

**SUN-HEATED HOG HOUSE
TO BE DESCRIBED AT
FARM AND HOME WEEK**

A sun-heated experimental hog house, which keeps swine warm and dry in winter will be described at the 50th annual Farm and Home Week, January 15-18, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

It will be the subject of a report at a hog housing program by Robert Roufs, animal husbandry research fellow, at 1:45 p.m. the first day of Farm and Home Week.

With some improvements, this house promises to help farmers solve some of their winter-time problems in keeping swine healthy and gaining. It is the result of work under the direction of animal husbandry professor L. M. Winters and University agricultural engineers.

Work with the solar hog house is part of agricultural research being done in several divisions at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station. In addition to animal husbandry and agricultural engineering, these include agronomy, agricultural economics, dairy, forestry, plant pathology-botany, horticulture, poultry and soils.

Other subjects to be dealt with during Farm and Home Week, the University's biggest agricultural short course, are:

Weed control, beekeeping, corn borers, horticultural crops, livestock, crop improvement, dairying, farm machinery, poultry, 4-H work, soil conservation and fertilization, drainage and irrigation, veterinary medicine, insects, farm management and business.

There will also be a full program for homemakers.

Printed programs outlining the complete schedule of sessions and other information concerning Farm and Home Week may be obtained at county agents' offices or by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

Immediate Release

RURAL YOUTH TO MEET FOR CONFERENCE

Several hundred rural young people from all parts of the state will attend the sixth annual State Rural Youth conference and short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota December 27-29.

Purpose of the conference is to provide an exchange of ideas among Rural Youth members as well as to give members an opportunity to learn something about the University and its facilities and Twin Cities industries, according to Kathleen Flom, assistant state 4-H club leader in charge of Rural Youth.

Registration and a get-acquainted party at the Andrews hotel will open the conference Thursday evening, December 27. Rural Youth members will spend Friday on the St. Paul campus. Most of the morning will be devoted to a home economics session on equipping the kitchen and a session on livestock feeding.

Tours of Zinsmaster Bakery, the Minneapolis Honeywell plant, the Grain Exchange and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune have been planned for Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

E.O. Gilbertson, assistant director, Agriculture Service department, Peavey Elevator company, will talk to the group Saturday afternoon. Participating in a panel on "Strengthening Rural Youth" the same afternoon will be Edward E. Sletton, deputy commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Elwood Jensen, Ellendale, Dorothy Stangler, Waterville and Miss Flom. Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will act as moderator.

Governor C. Elmer Anderson and Gideon Seymour, executive editor, Minneapolis Star and Tribune, will speak at the banquet Saturday evening at the Dyckman hotel. Speakers at Friday night's banquet in Coffman Memorial Union will be John Younger, South Dakota state Rural Youth leader and Ardis Schrader, Dundas, who was International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Switzerland last summer.

A-8643-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

Immediate Release

Res.

WEED CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for chemical control of weeds in 1952 in the North Central part of the U.S. do not differ greatly from those for 1951, it was reported today by R.S. Dunham, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota.

Dunham, widely known for his weed research, made this report following his return from the recent North Central Weed Control Conference at Oklahoma City.

The conference recommended the herbicide MCP for weeds in flax in place of 2,4-D, and TCA was recommended for grass weeds in both flax and sugar beets, said Dunham.

Dunham was re-elected as a director-at-large for the Conference. Also elected as a director, to represent Minnesota, was Sig Bjerken, state supervisor of weed control. Officers chosen by the conference were K.P. Buckholtz, University of Wisconsin, president; Charles Gilbert, South Dakota weed commissioner, vice president; O. C. Lee, Purdue University, secretary-treasurer.

At a meeting held at Oklahoma City immediately prior to the Conference, Dunham was elected chairman of the North Central Regional Technical Weed Committee. The committee is organized under the federal Research and Marketing act for the co-ordination of regional weed control research. In this capacity Dunham succeeds C.J. Willard of Ohio State University.

A-8644-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 18, 1951

* * * * *
FOR RELEASE
Wed. P.M., Dec. 19
* * * * *

Res. file

HEAT WATER WITH HOME FREEZER

CHICAGO--The day may not be far off when the refrigerator of the standard home freezer may be harnessed to heat water, a University of Minnesota agricultural engineer said here this (Wed., Dec. 19) afternoon.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at the Conrad Hilton hotel, Dr. Andrew Hustrilid said:

"The results of a series of experiments at the University of Minnesota in which the refrigerating unit of the standard home freezer was used to temper or partially heat water indicates that it has possibilities of reducing the cost of domestic water heating."

One experiment, in which a $\frac{1}{2}$ -h.p. hermetically sealed motor-compressor unit and its condenser were completely submerged in the tempering tank, showed the most promise, said Dr. Hustrilid.

He continued:

"A practical set-up using this arrangement could consist of the conventional water heater with an additional tempering tank in which the refrigerating unit for the freezer would be placed. The cold water supply would feed into the bottom of the tempering tank and into the outlet from the top of this tank into the bottom of the conventional water heater.

A safety device would have to be included in the water tempering tank to prevent injury to the unit during periods of no water consumption. This could be a thermostatically operated safety release solenoid valve."

Other University of Minnesota agricultural engineers taking part in the program were C.K. Otis, presiding as chairman at a session of the society's farm structures division, and V.H. Johnson, speaking on "Corn Planter and Fertilizer Depositors for High Speed Operation."

The agricultural engineering division was also represented at the meeting by A.J. Schwantes, chief of the division, and C.H. Christopherson and P.W. Manson,

Also attending the meeting was A.C. Heine, superintendent of the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Sp. Brucellosis Stories

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 19 1951

TO: County Agricultural Agents

Here is a packet of seven educational stories and two radio scripts for use in the brucellosis campaign. The stories are numbered, but they may be used in any order you see fit. Please feel free to adapt this material--stories and scripts--to the situation existing in your county.

We are considering another story--on legal aspects of the brucellosis situation. Please let us know your reaction to such a story. Comments on the series generally will be appreciated.

Robert Raustadt
Information Specialist

Raymond Wolf
Extension Specialist in Information

RR:m

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 19 1951

SPECIAL--to all counties

BRUCELLOSIS STORY No. 1

WHAT'S BRUCELLOSIS?
WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

What is brucellosis and what can be done about it?

County Agent _____ this week presented some answers to these questions, based on material received from Dr. W. L. Boyd, director of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Brucellosis, commonly called "Bang's disease", often takes the form of contagious abortion in cows. It also affects other domestic animals and sometimes affects human beings in the form of undulant fever.

Symptoms of brucellosis do not differ from those of other animal diseases which cause reproductive failures. Cows with the disease retain the afterbirth and fail to breed. Many infected cows abort, but abortion is not a sure sign of brucellosis, according to Dr. Boyd.

He also pointed out:

Losses to the owner of a diseased herd are often tremendous. Milk production in the aborting cows will drop 22 per cent or more. The calf crop will be seriously reduced, or may be entirely lost.

Infected cows will reproduce less regularly. Sterility will end the breeding life of one in every five cows which lose their calves as the result of brucellosis. On top of all that, herd replacements will be required at a 30 per cent greater rate. In view of these losses, it is estimated that brucellosis costs American livestock producers at least \$100 million a year.

There is no known cure for brucellosis in domestic animals. They usually recover or discontinue to show active symptoms, but once they have had the disease they continue to be infected and are dangerous sources of infection to other animals and to the people who work with them.

The ring test, a method of detecting brucellosis in dairy herds by testing milk or cream, is being used in Minnesota counties not yet under an area test program. Use of this test will enable herd owners to start a program of control which will give a substantial measure of protection to the clean herds in the area, said Dr. Boyd.

He emphasized, however, that the disease will not be completely controlled until every county is under an area test program which will make it necessary for all cattle to be blood-tested. This will reduce the infection to a level where the county may be certified as modified Bang's disease free.

HOW CAN UNDULANT
FEVER BE PREVENTED?

The most effective way to prevent undulant fever in human beings is to eliminate brucellosis in farm animals, says County Agent _____.

This statement is based on information from Dr. Wesley W. Spink, professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota, who has devoted years to research on this disease.

Undulant fever, the human form of brucellosis, is an occupational disease among farmers, dairymen and packing-house workers. About 75 per cent of the cases which come to Dr. Spink's attention at the University hospitals result from direct contact with infected animals or with their immediate environment. Brucella germs often enter the body through small abrasions in the skin.

The remaining 25 per cent become sick as a result of drinking unpasteurized milk.

In its early stages, undulant fever in man often mimics other diseases such as influenza with its bodily aches and pains, chills and fevers, perspiration and weakness.

To help bring about complete elimination of brucellosis in animals and undulant fever in human beings, a campaign is under way in Minnesota to fight the disease through an area-wide dairy cattle testing program. More information on how farmers may participate is available from the county agent's office.

It is far easier, says Dr. Spink, to stress area-wide control programs as preventive measures than to treat the disease once it is well under way.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 19 1951

SPECIAL--to all counties

BRUCELLOSIS STORY No. 3

RING, BLOOD TEST
GO HAND IN HAND IN
BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL

"Ring tests and blood tests for dairy cattle can help eliminate brucellosis (Bang' disease) if dairymen will get rid of the cattle who react positively to them".

In making this statement, County Agent _____ said this week that the ring test just completed in _____ county by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is a quick and inexpensive way to detect herds infected with brucellosis.

Perfecting by Dr. M. H. Roepke, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota, the ring test program has proved helpful in controlling the disease in 34 northern Minnesota counties. In _____ county the testing was supervised by Dr. Fred C. Driver, of the St. Paul office of the BAI.

In making the ring test, a sensitive stained fluid called antigen is added to a sample of milk or cream from the entire herd. In a positive test, the colored antigen collects on the fat droplets, rises to the top and forms a deep blue cream line or ring. Thus the name ring test.

A positive test on normal milk indicates that brucellosis may be present in at least one of the milking cows in the herd. It reveals nothing, however, concerning the presence or absence of the disease in bulls, heifers or non-milking cows. Therefore the ring test should be considered merely a quick, inexpensive and fairly accurate means of locating infected herds, said the county agent. It should be followed by a blood test on individual animals.

The blood test--more accurately called the blood agglutination test--is based on the principle that blood serum of cows infected with brucellosis contains a substance known as agglutinin. When blood serum from infected animals is mixed with brucellosis germs at the testing laboratory, the germs clump together. This is a positive reaction and means that the particular animal has brucellosis.

After positive-reacting individual animals are singled out, the dairyman should sell them for slaughter or follow one of the other plans recommended by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, said the county agent.

According to Dr. Driver, the blood testing of all cattle six months of age and older, plus the sale for slaughter of all infected animals, equals complete eradication of Bang's disease if done on an area or county-wide basis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 19 1951

SPECIAL--to all counties

BRUCELLOSIS STORY No. 4

WEST TELLS HOW
BRUCELLOSIS AREA
TESTING PLAN WORKS

How an area testing program will sweep brucellosis out of _____ county was explained this week by Dr. R. L. West, secretary of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

A comprehensive program was inaugurated in Minnesota in 1939 to eradicate bovine brucellosis through an area test program on a county-wide basis. This program has advanced to the point that 34 counties have now been tested at least once.

Dr. West described the program as follows:

Leading cattle owners become interested in having their county adopt the program. Working with their county agent, they set up a committee and adopt an educational program to acquaint cattle owners with the disease and the eradication program. When the program is sufficiently understood, petitions are circulated among all cattle owners.

This petition requests the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board to conduct blood tests of all cattle in the county. When at least 67 percent of the owners have signed the petition, it is filed with the executive secretary of the state board. The test is made as soon as it can be arranged, providing funds are available.

A county-wide test includes all cattle older than two weeks except steers. Animals reacting to the blood test are branded and the herd placed under quarantine until all reacting cattle are sold. Reacting cattle may be sold only for slaughter.

In most cases owners dispose of cattle soon after they are identified. However, in cases of valuable breeding stock, reactors may be retained on the farm if certain practices are carried out. Calfhood vaccination must be followed and the herd must be managed so that there is no possible source of infection to neighbors herds.

Results of the test in 34 counties in which blood tests have been completed show that on the first test 89 percent of the herds were found to have no reactors and 97.8 percent of the cattle were negative.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 19 1951

SPECIAL --to all counties

BRUCELLOSIS STORY No. 5

VACCINATION ONLY
PART OF BANGS
CONTROL PROGRAM

While vaccination has a place in a control program for brucellosis in cattle, it is merely an aid toward eventual eradication of the disease to be used along with such measures as disposal of animals which react to a blood test.

That was the gist of a statement received this week by County Agent _____ from Dr. W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian at University Farm, St. Paul.

No county in the United States has ever become accredited as brucellosis-free through the use of the vaccine alone, Dr. Billings pointed out. He also said:

All calves vaccinated with this vaccine (Strain No.19) are not immune to brucellosis when they start producing calves. A small percentage may become persistent reactors, and some may even abort.

Adult cows may be vaccinated, but this is not generally recommended, because a large percentage of these continue to react to a blood test for quite long periods afterward. The usual blood test will not tell whether the cow is actually infected with brucellosis or is merely a vaccination reactor.

The use of the live strain Strain 19 vaccine in so-called problem herds might be advisable when all other efforts to bring about control have met with failure or costly cow losses.

A farmer living in a badly infected neighborhood might use the vaccine on his calves to protect them from accidental outside contact with the disease.

In most counties tested to date for brucellosis, at least 70 per cent of all herds have been Bangs-clean on the first test. If the owner of a clean herd were to start vaccinating with the live vaccine, he might come up with a vaccination reactor on the next test and lose his clean slate.

The area blood test program as practiced in Minnesota does not prohibit an owner from using the live Strain 19 vaccine. It might even be advised in some cases. "The main thing to keep in mind," concluded Dr. Billings, "is that eradication is our aim, and everyone looks forward to the time when a county may be area-tested and become what is called Bangs-free. In some cases a herd might become clean faster by using vaccination, but it should always be kept in mind that the vaccine is merely an aid toward eventual eradication and not a complete program."

DID YOUR CATTLE
REACT TO RING TEST?

Did your dairy herd show a positive reaction to the brucellosis ring test recently conducted in _____ county? If so, what does it mean?

According to a statement from Dr. Ralph West, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary board, and Dr. Fred C. Driver, veterinarian in charge, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, St. Paul, it indicates that one or more of your cattle may be infected with brucellosis.

However, the ring test is an informative or "screen" test and is not wholly to be relied on as a way to determine the presence of brucellosis.

Owners of herds reacting positively to the ring test are advised by the State Livestock Sanitary board and the BAI to have their veterinarian conduct a brucellosis agglutination blood test soon and to follow a plan of controlling the disease if it is found to be present.

Plans generally recognized are (1) the certified test plan--blood test and removal of reactors with or without calf vaccination, (2) blood test, calf vaccination and temporary keeping of reactors and (3) calf vaccination without test of any part of the herd.

Dr. West and Dr. Driver advise all owners of reacting herds to adopt the certified herd plan of systematic blood testing, with removal of reactors and with or without calf vaccination, as soon as economically feasible.

Calf vaccination to build up resistance to this infection is a great help, according to Dr. West and Dr. Driver. They advise that it be kept up in herds where there is a danger of exposure to infection.

They suggest four ways by which herds can be kept free of brucellosis:

1. Raise your own replacements.
2. When additions must be brought in from outside, purchase negative-reacting animals, preferable from known brucellosis-free herds. Regardless of origin, hold newly-bought cattle in isolation for at least 30 days. Add to the main herd only those that remain negative to the test for brucellosis.
3. Prevent your cattle from contacting other herds, premises or equipment which may be contaminated.
4. At proper intervals, consult with your veterinarian regarding testing and re-testing and regarding the vaccination of female calves as they become four to six months old.

COUNTY CAN GAIN
IN THREE WAYS BY
WAR ON BRUCELLOSIS

_____ county stands to benefit in three ways from the eradication of brucellosis, Agricultural Agent _____ pointed out this week.

Gains will come from greater returns to cattle owners, a better market for dairy products and improved human health, he said.

The county agent quoted Ralph Wayne, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, as saying that brucellosis infection in a herd can result in large losses. It causes calf losses from abortion, and infected cows are usually slow to conceive and may become non-breeders. These disturbances in a herd greatly reduce milk production.

Stamping out the disease among cattle in the county will also remove the greatest source of human brucellosis or undulant fever. The bovine type is the most prevalent among cases of human brucellosis. Except in counties where there are meat packing plants, more cases of undulant fever are found among farm people than in any other group of workers. This is because of their close contact with cattle.

Cattle from a brucellosis-free herd are more readily accepted on the market. Therefore, breeding cattle from _____ county herds will meet with greater favor among buyers when brucellosis has been wiped out.

Indications are that many city milk markets may require milk and dairy products to originate from brucellosis-free cattle in the future. Chicago has announced that such a requirement will go into effect in January, 1955.

Counties which do not clean up this disease may find it difficult to sell their dairy products in years to come, and early elimination of the disease will put this county in a favorable position when the requirement takes effect, said Wayne.

Information on how to eliminate brucellosis from cattle herds under an orderly plan may be obtained from the county agent.

Radio Interview - I

PROGRESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS

Revised by Ray Wolf - Extension Specialist in Information

Time, approximately 8 minutes

Cast, County Agent and local Veterinarian

Co. Agt.: Brucellosis is now the Number One target in this county's livestock disease control program. The cost of brucellosis in cattle alone totals about one hundred million dollars a year in the United States. In addition, thousands of farm people get the disease from direct contact with infected animals or from consuming unpasteurized dairy products.

To bring you up to date on some of the methods that will help to combat this disease and to tell of progress being made, we have in the studio today Dr. _____ of _____.

Before we discuss the over-all brucellosis problem, Doctor, I'd like to have you explain what a farmer can expect when brucellosis gets into his dairy herd.

Dr. _____: The severity of the effects of brucellosis vary widely from area to area and from farm to farm. Many herds have only one or two infected animals, and in such cases the disease may be more or less quiet. In these herds, the best way to clean up the disease is to eliminate the infected animals. In 15 to 25 per cent of the infected herds, however, infection will be more severe. In many of these herds, calf vaccination may be used to advantage in helping to eliminate the disease. According to a recent estimate, in a bad case milk production in the infected cows will drop about 22 per cent. The calf crop will be reduced about 40 per cent. Infected cows will reproduce less regularly. And sterility will end the breeding life of one in every five cows which lose their calves. And, on top of all that, herd replacements will be required at a 30 per cent greater rate.

Co. Agt.: That's really impressive, Doctor. It certainly would mean a sharp reduction in profits.

Dr. _____: Yes, it's estimated that brucellosis can reduce the gross income from a dairy herd by about 20 per cent. And this figure is based on the assumption that not every cow in the herd has the disease. If the whole herd becomes infected, the financial loss will be even heavier.

Co. Agt.: Let's look at another side of this for a moment, Doctor. In general, what are the symptoms of brucellosis?

Dr. _____: That's a tough question, because there are no symptoms which set brucellosis apart from other diseases that cause reproductive failures. No one can tell, just by looking at a cow, whether she has brucellosis or not. Of course, whenever reproductive failures occur, brucellosis always should be suspected. But there are various confusing factors, too. For example, a cow may appear to recover from the disease -- but actually still carry brucellosis germs and infect other animals. In herds where control efforts are made, there are periods of calm when only a few cows abort. Then, a storm of abortions may occur and the disease will go on a rampage again.

Co. Agt.: With the problem so difficult, what would you say is the best way of determining whether a cow is infected?

Dr.____: By the blood agglutination test. This test has proven to be a very reliable test in many counties of this state, in other states and in foreign countries.

Co. Agt.: And what is the principle behind this test?

Dr.____: The blood serum of cows infected with brucellosis contains a substance called agglutinin. When blood serum from an infected animal is mixed with brucellosis germs at the testing laboratory, the germs clump together. This is called a positive reaction, and means, of course, that the cow has brucellosis.

Co. Agt.: I've heard also of the milk ring test --- how does that work?

Dr.____: The ring test is an agglutination test, too. The agglutinin or antibodies which the bangs infected animal develops in attempting to rid itself of the disease can be found in the milk as well as in the blood. In making the test a sensitive stained fluid called antigen is added to a sample of milk or cream from the entire herd. The colored antigen collects on the fat droplets, rises to the top and forms a deep blue cream line or ring. Thus the name ring test. If the test indicates that brucellosis may be present, then blood tests should be made on individual animals to see which ones are infected.

Co. Agt.: (Note - Report on plans for county ring test if not already completed) Suppose we now turn for a moment to control measures, Doctor. Has any cure been discovered for brucellosis?

Dr.____: No, not yet. I might mention that there are reports from physicians that a drug treatment has been used with some success against acute brucellosis in human beings. But no practical cure has been found for brucellosis of animals, - not even the so-called "remedies" that are advertised from time to time.

Co. Agt.: Since there is no cure, how are we going to eradicate the disease?

Dr.____: Various methods are being used in different regions, depending upon local conditions. There are, however, certain principles and established facts which can be used as a guide in fighting the disease anywhere.

Co. Agt.: And these are?

Dr.____: Basically, our problem is to protect the clean animals and the clean herds. The way to accomplish this is the area blood test to find infected animals and eliminate them as early as possible in order to protect the clean animals both in the same herd and in neighboring herds. Calf vaccination may be used to build up resistance of animals to infection, if infected animals are retained or if there is danger of infection from neighboring herds.

Co. Agt.: Will you go on, Doctor, and tell us how these principles can be applied, on the herd level?

Dr. _____: The quickest way to eradicate the disease from a herd is to test all animals, then slaughter the infected ones. Another method is to test the herd, and, if heavy infection is found, eliminate the infected cows as fast as vaccinated heifers become available for replacements. When reactors are retained on a farm, protection for neighboring herds must be provided. These include double fencing of adjoining pastures and fencing off water courses and drainage ditches.

Co. Agt.: Here in _____ county we are trying to hasten the eradication of brucellosis through the use of the ring test. (Then-after) or (now that) we know how serious the disease is, we can use more specific measures to eliminate it from herds. It is my hope that the dairymen in this county will sign up for the area test. By the way, who should decide on the proper plan to follow on any particular farm?

Dr. _____: The farmer and his veterinarian should make that decision. But whatever method they select, the need for strict sanitary practices cannot be over-emphasized. No brucellosis control program can succeed without good sanitation and sound management and community cooperation. I, too, believe that all cattle in this county should be blood tested.

Co. Agt.: Well, Doctor, we've covered a lot of ground in a few short minutes. But I'm sure that livestock owners have picked up some valuable information about this costly and difficult disease and some ways to reduce its spread through area testing. Thanks for being with us. Folks, our guest has been Dr. _____, veterinarian from _____.

Radio Interview - II

HUMAN BRUCELOSIS

Written by Ray Wolf - Extension Specialist in Information

Time, approximately 8 minutes

Cast: - County Agent, local doctor, and undulant fever victim

Note: - If undulant fever victim is not available - just omit that part of script.

* * * * *

Co. Agt.: Thank you and hello folks. I'm sure that most of you know that the milk from all the dairy herds in _____ county has been (will be) tested for brucellosis. You know (will know) whether or not your cows have the disease. Recently we told you about the effects of brucellosis on cattle. Today we'd like to talk about the human side of the disease - undulant fever.

My guests are Dr. _____ from _____ and (Mr. - Mrs.)
_____ (town)
_____ from _____ who has had the disease.
_____ (township)

First Dr. _____, what are the causes or sources of human brucellosis?

Dr. _____: _____, human brucellosis may be caused by any one of three species of the bacteria, *Brucella*. The most common cause of the cases of brucellosis in Minnesota is *Brucella abortus* or the cattle type. Over 80 per cent of the patients have the disease due to this strain, while the remaining cases are caused by brucellosis infected swine or sheep.

Co. Agt.: How does the *Brucella* organism get into our bodies?

Dr. _____: In Minnesota, according to Dr. W. W. Spink of the University of Minnesota Medical School, the disease is acquired through direct contact with infected animals or their tissues or secretions, and by drinking contaminated, unpasteurized milk or cream. About 75 per cent of the cases are caused by contact- through small abrasions or cuts in the skin. You may be interested to know that contraction of the disease from another human is very rare.

Co. Agt.: Dr. _____, how common is undulant fever in the United States, Minnesota and _____ county?

Dr. _____: Well, it is estimated that there are around 7,000 cases reported in the United States each year, and over 300 cases in Minnesota. Here in _____ county, I know of _____ cases last year. However, the actual number of victims may be three, five or more times these numbers because the disease is hard to diagnose and many cases are not reported.

_____, I think its important to mention here that a recent Minnesota study showed that at least 60 per cent of the cases were occupational in origin involving farmers as the largest single group, followed by meat-packing plant employees.

Co. Agt.: What effect does brucellosis have on people?

Dr. ____: Acute brucellosis caused by Brucella abortus is characterized by weakness, chilly sensations and fever, bodily aches and pain, headache and backache.

Co. Agt.: And how long do these symptoms last?

Dr. ____: In general, the duration of the illness is less than 6 months, and many cases terminate in a state of well-being within a few weeks. Only 10 to 15 per cent of the cases in Minnesota are classed as chronic brucellosis, or an illness enduring for more than a year. We are fortunate that death from this disease is very low.

Co. Agt.: I'm certainly glad to hear that - for if undulant fever was more fatal we might not have our second guest, a brucellosis victim, with us today.

(Mr. - Mrs.) _____, when did you have the disease?

Victim:

Co. Agt.: How did you get undulant fever?

Victim:

Co. Agt.: _____, how did you feel when you had the disease?

Victim:

Co. Agt.: For how long were you unable to do regular work?

Victim:

Co. Agt.: What cost other than loss of time did you have, _____?

Victim:

Co. Agt.: What have you done to protect yourself and your family (friends) from human brucellosis?

Victim:

Co. Agt.: (Ask other appropriate questions - thank guest for telling about experiences.)

Co. Agt.: Well, Dr. _____, you've heard what (Mr. - Mrs.) _____ said. Now was that a typical case?

Dr. ____: (Answers accordingly - tells if victim had acute or chronic case - then says)

Let me give you a typical complaint of a patient with chronic brucellosis - I quote - "I had an attack of flu with aches and pains in my body; chilly sensations; headache; sweats and a little cough. It cleared up in a week or ten days, but since that time I've felt weak and tired. I can't carry out my daily duties. I have headaches, nervousness and feel mentally depressed. My appetite is poor and I am constipated," end quote.

So, if there are people in the area who have these symptoms, it might be wise to see their doctor.

Co. Agt.: How does a doctor determine if a person has brucellosis?

Dr. _____: The correct diagnosis can be made positively only with the aid of laboratory tests which include blood examinations - including the agglutination test.

However, a skin test is sometimes used, which like the skin test for tuberculosis shows whether or not a person has ever had the brucellosis organism in his body. A positive skin test does not necessarily mean the presence of active disease.

Co. Agt.: Dr. _____, is there a treatment for human brucellosis?

Dr. _____: There is no completely satisfactory treatment for brucellosis in man. Recently, however, very good results have been obtained from the use of aureomycin, tereomycin and other antibiotics. Further research on treatment is necessary. I might add that there is no satisfactory way to vaccinate human beings against brucellosis.

Co. Agt.: Well, it seems to me then that the control of undulant fever lies in prevention.

Dr. _____: You're right. And I am convinced that the medical profession alone cannot eliminate brucellosis in human beings. The eradication of human brucellosis depends upon controlling the disease at its source; namely, in domestic animals. It is obvious from our experience that the proper pasteurization of milk for human consumption does protect the people who consume bottled milk. But the rural people will not be protected until the disease is eliminated from domestic animals. The ultimate solution of the problem is dependent upon a co-operative program involving farmers, livestock producers, veterinarians, physicians and public health authorities to get rid of the infected animals.

Co. Agt.: Well, I want to thank you Dr. _____ from _____, for
(town)
your timely information. I hope that today's discussion will lead to the area testing of our cattle and eventually to the elimination of human brucellosis - undulant fever - in _____ county.

And now folks, this is _____,
(name) (county)
Agricultural (Home) Agent returning you to your announcer.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 19, 1951

SPECIAL to farm papers

Immediate release

50th FARM-HOME WEEK JAN. 15-18

Farm and Home Week, "granddaddy" of all the agricultural short courses offered by the University of Minnesota, will be 50 years old in 1952. The annual event, scheduled in 1952 for January 15-18, is the oldest, largest and most popular short course on the St. Paul campus.

Approximately 2,500 farmers, farm homemakers and urban residents are expected to attend the golden anniversary sessions over the four days—Tuesday through Friday—according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

During the week there will be approximately 53 separate sessions with talks and reports by University staff members and others on farm and home topics. The latest results of University agricultural research will be reported at these sessions.

Those attending Farm and Home Week will go to the class sessions in which they are most interested, with several meetings on different subjects to be carried on at the same time.

In addition to these class meetings, there will be special breakfast, noon and evening meetings which will feature entertainment and speakers on topics of general interest.

At the breakfast sessions, there will be group singing and inspirational talks by J.O. Christianson, who is superintendent of the University's School of Agriculture in St. Paul as well as director of agricultural short courses.

Slated as noon assembly speakers are:

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, who will talk Wednesday on his observations in western Europe; James L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, on "Your University," Thursday; and J. Cameron Thomson, president of Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis, on "The Economic Situation," on Friday. A noon assembly speaker for Tuesday will be announced later.

On Tuesday evening, entertainment will include the movie, "Duck Hunters' Dilemma" and music by the American Swedish Institute chorus.

Wednesday evening's program will feature a troupe doing acrobatic stunts on the trampoline, plus a program by students in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

Scheduled for Thursday evening is a program including the School of Agriculture band, a parliamentary procedure demonstration and a puppet show, in addition to chorus music and instrumental solos by students in the School. Organ music will be played at each of the evening programs by T.W. Larimore, School of Agriculture instructor.

Following the noon program on Tuesday, class sessions will begin at 1:45 p.m.

Wednesday will be Crop Improvement day, with several reports devoted to the growing, harvesting and handling of grains.

Farm machings will be exhibited by manufacturers on Wednesday, and on the same day there will be reports on experimental work in dairying at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station.

Several catt~~h~~ breed associations and the state swine and sheep producers' associations will hold their annual business meetings Thursday, with the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association annual gathering on Friday.

Other features include a cow-clipping contest, sponsored by The Farmer magazine, and a talk by Bernard Collins, Iowa Farmer, on how he raises nearly 1,200 hogs a year-- both on Thursday.

Other subjects to be covered include:

Homemaking, frozen foods, beekeeping, livestock, dairying, 4-H work, poultry, soil conservation and fertilization, drainage and irrigation, horticulture, brucellosis, veterinary medicine, insect pests, farm management, LP gas for tractors and others.

Details concerning the program, lodging, registration and other information on Farm and Home Week may be obtained by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 24, 1951

file



Special to Farmer

TIMELY TIPS for JANUARY 5

On farms where feed is short, farrow late, preferably on pasture. Good pasture and a little grain will carry the sows and pigs until the grain crop is harvested. Then give a limited grain feed until the new corn comes on. Farrowing late will also make it possible to miss the low hog prices in November and December.

—H.G. Zaveral.

* * * * *

These ^{big} ~~wild~~ chicks from the middle of February to the middle of March have the best chance to cash in on the fall period of high egg prices.—Gora Cooks.

* * * * *

Farmers can help avert possible shortages of insecticides, fungicides and weed-killing chemicals by buying all or part of their anticipated 1952 needs now. — L.K. Gutzkamp.

* * * * *

Now is the time, if it hasn't been done earlier, to check the breeding gilts for lice and mange. If they have any of these parasites, pick out a nice day and treat with Lindane or benzene hexachloride. — L.N. Hanson.

* * * * *

Plan to attend Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 15-18. You can learn first-hand about the latest developments in weed control, livestock feeding, soil erosion control, corn production, fertilizer use and many other money-making practices. — H.E. Jones.

* * * * *

Both wool and lamb prices are attractive enough to warrant giving the ewe flock the best winter care so as to assure a well-grown & fleeces, the birth of strong lambs and a good flow of milk from their mothers. — W.E. Morris.

* * * * *

Cattle and hogs need about five times as much water, by weight, as feed—sheep somewhat less. — E.F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

MORE

motors

All electric ~~motors~~ should be provided with thermal overload protection. A 25 per cent delayed action fuse, properly installed, ~~will~~ may save an overloaded electric motor from burning out. See your electrical dealer. -- D.W. Bates.

* * * * *

Now is the time to check your farmstead to determine the direction of storms and prevailing winds, so that in the spring protective groves can be built or ~~old ones~~ restored. -- Parker Anderson.

* * * * *

Midwest dairy producers need to give more attention to promoting sales of fluid milk. More of the butterfat in milk may be marketed in this way. ^Per capita fluid milk and cream sales are increasing with fuller employment and rising consumer incomes. -- H. Fred Koller.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 24 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For publication week of
December 31 1951

FRUIT, PROTEIN
PLENTY IN VIEW
FOR JANUARY

County homemakers will be able to count on plenty of pork and turkey as well as fruit to be available in the first month of the new year.

But fresh vegetables continue in such higher price ranges that the U. S. Department of Agriculture finds none to fit into its forecast of most plentiful foods for the month ahead, reports Home Agent _____.

Peak marketings of spring pigs in December helped to build up the large supplies of pork in cold storage, and there will be large enough hog marketings in January to keep pork among the most plentiful meats.

Turkey stocks in cold storage the first of December stood at 106,824,000 pounds, and that means ample supplies for January markets.

The fruits homemakers will find in most plentiful supply in the first month of 1952 are fresh oranges and tangerines, dried prunes, raisins, and dates. Supplies of orange and grapefruit juices should be liberal enough to make them price stand-outs among citrus products. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice are about four times as large as a year ago, and those of both frozen and canned orange juice are very plentiful.

The Department's latest report on citrus fruit shows that there will be more oranges than last year, about a fifth more than average of the early and mid-season crop, and 16 percent more Valencias. Both oranges and tangerines should be good buys in January, particularly small-sized oranges.

For substantial January fare, navy beans and baby limas will be abundant, to feature with plentiful pork.

Other protein foods which will be in good supply in January are nonfat dry milk solids, cottage cheese, canned tuna, frozen ocean perch fillets, whiting and fresh lake herring and smelts.

Other foods which will be plentiful are honey from that record large 1951 production, rice, pecans and almonds. This year's crop of rice is 17 percent larger than that of a year ago and 42 percent above the 10-year average production. This year's pecan crop is estimated a fifth above average, and the almond crop about 65 percent above average.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 24 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 31 1951

POTATO SPROUTING
CAN BE PREVENTED
BY USING CHEMICAL

You can prevent stored potatoes from shriveling and developing long, spindly sprouts by dusting them with a sprout-inhibiting chemical this winter.

County Agent _____ points out that the chemical most commonly used to do this job goes by the jawbreaking name of "methyl ester of alpha naphthalene acetic acid." It is sold under various trade names by seed dealers in the form of dust, impregnated paper and vegetable waxes.

According to information passed along by O. C. Turnquist, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, by this time of year most of the early-harvested potatoes, as well as some dug in the fall, are out of their "rest period." This means that when storage room temperature is high enough--above 40 degrees--the eyes of the spuds begin to sprout, shrivel and lose weight.

Application of the sprout-inhibiting chemical will prevent formation of any more of a sprout than a small bead in the eye which can easily be removed when the potatoes are used, says Turnquist.

Don't use sprout-inhibiting chemicals on potatoes to be used for seed, warns the University horticulturist. Store seed potatoes at 32-34 degrees. And don't use the substance on onions, as it causes sprouting and growth at the base of the bulb.

When storage temperature gets below 36 degrees, potatoes may become sweet. Bringing such potatoes intended for table use into a warmer room for a day or so will cause the sugar which has formed to be reconverted to starch

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 24 1951

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS
Use when timely

INSTITUTE TO BE
HELD FOR COUNTY
4-H LEADERS

Adult and junior leaders of _____ county's _____ 4-H clubs will be among
(no.)
more than 10,000 4-H leaders in the state to be given special help through a series
of county-wide institutes early in 1952.

The annual 4-H Leaders' Institute for _____ county adult and junior leaders
will be held _____, _____, in _____ in _____ beginning
(day) (date) (city) (building)
at 10 a. m. and continuing until 3:30 p. m., County (Club) Agent _____
announces.

"Building 4-H into the Community" will be the theme of the one-day meetings
this year. Suggestions will be given on how to tell the 4-H story effectively
through exhibits, booths, demonstrations and news reporting. A special problem
clinic will give leaders an opportunity to bring up problems in organization,
leadership, competition and choice of projects.

Recreation helps will include how to make games at home. Demonstrations will
also come up for discussion and a demonstration on conservation will be given by
a club member, _____.
(name)

A new feature of the program this year will be two-minute reports from a repre-
sentative of each club on "The best thing our club did last year."

Principal speakers at the institutes will be _____, district 4-H
Club supervisor, and _____, state 4-H club agent. (For N.W. District:
Osgood Magnuson and Evelyn Harne; for N.E. District: H. A. Pflughoeft and Mary
Anderson; for Southern District: Bernard Beadle and Gwendolyn Bacheller.)

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: The papers in your county should have cuts of the supervisors and
the state 4-H club agents who will be at your institute - except for Evelyn Harne -
since mats have been widely distributed in the past few years. If not, we will
supply the number of mats you request.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 24 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
December 31 1951

BIG VARIETY IN CROP,
LIVESTOCK TOPICS AT
FARM AND HOME WEEK

There will be something of educational interest to the operator of almost every type and size of farm at the University of Minnesota's 50th annual Farm and Home Week, according to Agricultural Agent _____.

Farm and Home Week will be held January 15-18 on the St. Paul campus of the University. There will be 53 class sessions with 170 reports on agricultural research and methods of increasing efficiency in growing crops and livestock and on various phases of homemaking. Reports will be made by resident and extension staff members at the University.

On Thursday there will be a talk by Bernard Collins, farmer from Clarion, Iowa, on how he raised 1180 pigs in 1951 with the same amount of labor he used in 1940 to raise 150 head. He will illustrate his talk with colored slides.

Wednesday will be Crop Improvement day at Farm and Home Week, with several discussions on the growing, harvesting and handling of grains. Farm machines will be exhibited by manufacturers on Wednesday, and on the same day there will be reports on experimental work in dairying at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station.

Subjects will also include weed control, livestock, dairy and poultry production, horticultural crops, beekeeping, 4-H club work, soil conservation and fertilization, drainage and irrigation, home grounds planning, veterinary medicine, insect pests, farm management and business.

In addition, there will be special breakfast, noon and evening meetings featuring entertainment and speakers on topics of general interest.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 24, 1951

SPECIAL
(with mat)

For publication week of
December 24, 1951

CAPTION: Shown above is the sun-heated hog house at the University of Minnesota's Rosemount agricultural experiment station. Inset are Dr. L. M. Winters (left), professor of animal husbandry, who is in charge of experiments with the solar hog house, and Robert Roufs, research fellow in animal husbandry, who will report at Farm and Home Week, on observations on the solar hog house after one year's use.

**SUN-HEATED HOG HOUSE
TO BE DESCRIBED AT
FARM AND HOME WEEK**

A sun-heated experimental hog house, which keeps swine warm and dry in winter will be described at the 50th annual Farm and Home Week, January 15-18, on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

It will be the subject of a report at a hog housing program by Robert Roufs, animal husbandry research fellow, at 1:45 p.m. the first day of Farm and Home Week.

With some improvements, this house promises to help farmers solve some of their winter-time problems in keeping swine healthy and gaining. It is the result of work under the direction of animal husbandry professor L. M. Winters and University agricultural engineers.

Work with the solar hog house is part of agricultural research being done in several divisions at the University's Rosemount agricultural experiment station. In addition to animal husbandry and agricultural engineering, these include agronomy, agricultural economics, dairy, forestry, plant pathology-botany, horticulture, poultry and soils.

Other subjects to be dealt with during Farm and Home Week, the University's biggest agricultural short course, are:

Weed control, beekeeping, corn borers, horticultural crops, livestock, crop improvement, dairying, farm machinery, poultry, 4-H work, soil conservation and fertilization, drainage and irrigation, veterinary medicine, insects, farm management and business.

There will also be a full program for homemakers.

Printed programs outlining the complete schedule of sessions and other information concerning Farm and Home Week may be obtained at county agents' offices or by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Winona
Republican-Herald

Immediate Release

WINONA MEN ENROLL IN DAIRY COURSE

Two Winona men, Armand Krueger and Warren Peterson, have enrolled in a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 18-28.

The course is one in a series of three in the field of dairy manufacturing being offered by the University early next year.

The others are a short course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2, and a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, February 4-14.

Instruction in the courses is furnished by members of the dairy division at the University and members of other co-operating divisions. Students are housed in dormitories on the St. Paul campus.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals must have at least six months practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plant sanitation, buying of milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter manufacturers' course will consist of lecture and laboratory periods devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning, and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL TO LeSueur News-Herald

Immediate Release

LESUEUR MEN ENROLL IN DAIRY COURSES

Carol P. May and Allen Corde of LeSueur have enrolled in dairy manufacturing short courses which will be given on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota early in 1952.

May is signed up for a course in the Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2 and for a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers February 4-14. Corde has enrolled in the Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course February 18-28.

Instruction is furnished by dairy division staff members and members of co-operating divisions at the University. Students are housed in dormitories on the St. Paul campus.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals must have at least six months practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes dairy chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and dairy engineering, sanitizing and sterilizing, buying milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter manufacturers' course will consist of lectures and laboratory sessions devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and for preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

WRITER: Fill in blanks
from information at end
of story.

SPECIAL to 5 selected
weeklies

Immediate Release

LOCAL MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY COURSE

 of has enrolled in a short course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture to be given on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 7-February 2.

This course is one in a series of three in the field of dairy manufacture being offered by the University early in 1952. Others are a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers February 1-14 and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course February 18-28.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by staff members of the dairy division and other co-operating divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals must have at least six months practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying of milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter course will consist of lecture and laboratory periods devoted to the theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for fluid use and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

NEW ENROLLERS IN FUNDAMENTALS OF DAIRY MANUFACTURE SHORT COURSE:

Gran Borchert, Ensign; Lawrence A. Storkie, Gibson; Leander J. Mayer, Pickett; Gerald J. Stevens, Doan.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Milaca Times
Immediate Release

Short
PEASE MEN ENROLL IN DAIRY COURSES

Two men from Pease have enrolled in *short* courses in dairy manufacture to be given on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota early next year.

Edwin Kiel has signed up for the short course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2, and John Godeke has enrolled in the Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, February 4-14. These courses are part of a series of three. The third is a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course, February 18-28.

Instruction for the *short* courses is furnished by members of the dairy division and other co-operating divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals must have at least six months practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced *short* courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter course will be devoted to the theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning, and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Milaca Times

Immediate Release

MILACA MEN ENROLL IN DAIRY COURSES

Three Milaca men have enrolled in dairy manufacturing short courses which will be given on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota early in 1952.

George Bergstrom and Leland Weaver have both signed up for a short course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture January 7-February 2 and a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers February 4-14.

Delmer Ziemer has also enrolled in the course in fundamentals.

These courses are part of a series in the field of dairy manufacturing being offered by the University.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by dairy division staff members and members of other divisions at the University. Students are housed in dormitories on the St. Paul campus.

In addition to the two courses in which the Milaca men are enrolled, there will be a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course February 13-23.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals must have at least six months practical dairy experience. Requirements for the more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes dairy chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and dairy engineering, sanitizing and sterilizing, buying milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter manufacturers' course will consist of lecture and laboratory periods devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Eden Valley
Journal

Immediate Release

EDEN VALLEY MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY ^{short} COURSE

Joseph R. Steinke of Eden Valley is among those who have enrolled in a short course for Butter Manufacturers to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 4-16.

The course is one in a series of three on dairy manufacturing being offered early next year by the University. Others will be a Short Course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2; and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course, February 18-28.

Instruction for the ^{short} courses is furnished by members of the dairy and other divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture must have at least six months of practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying milk and cream, communications and group management.

The butter course will be devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these ^{short} courses may be obtained by writing the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Carlton Vidette

Immediate Release

BARNUM MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY COURSE

Arlo F. Atkinson of Barnum has enrolled in a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 4-14.

The course is part of a series of three on dairy manufacturing to be offered early next year by the University. Others will be a Short Course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 4-February 2, and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers Short Course, February 18-28.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by members of the dairy and other divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture must have at least six months of practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter course will be devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Grand Rapids
Herald-Review

Immediate Release

GRAND RAPIDS MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY COURSE

Edwin O. Sparen of Grand Rapids is among those who have enrolled in a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 4-14.

This course is one in a series of three on dairy manufacturing being offered by the University early next year. Others are a Short Course on the Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2; and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers Short Course, February 18-28.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by members of the dairy and other divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture must have at least six months of practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter course will be devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Blue Earth
Post-Register

Immediate Release

BLUE EARTH MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY COURSE

Narley Skogen of Blue Earth has enrolled in a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturing Short Course to be given on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota February 18-28.

The course is part of a series of three short courses in dairy manufacturing being offered by the University early next year. Others are a Short Course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2, and a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, February 4-14.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by dairy division staff members and members of other co-operating divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals must have at least six months practical dairy experience. Requirements for the more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying of milk and cream, communications and group management.

The butter manufacturers' course will consist of lecture and laboratory periods devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning, and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing to the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 26, 1951

SPECIAL to Cold Spring
Record

Immediate Release

GOLD SPRING MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY COURSES

Alois G. Stommes, Cold Spring, has enrolled in two dairy manufacturing short courses to be given on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota early next year.

He has signed up for the Short Course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, January 7-February 2, and the Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, February 4-14. These courses are part of a series which also includes a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Short Course, February 18-28.

Instruction for the courses is furnished by members of the dairy and other divisions at the University.

Applicants for the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture must have at least six months of practical dairy experience. Requirements for the other, more advanced courses include a year's experience in a dairy plant or completion of the course in fundamentals.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals includes the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairy manufacture, plus sanitation, buying milk and cream, written and oral communications and group management.

The butter course will be devoted to theory and practice of butter making. The study includes pasteurization, neutralization, churning and quality and composition control of butter.

The market milk and ice cream course is designed to acquaint students with theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning these courses may be obtained by writing the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

University Park News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 27 1951

SPECIAL TO professional
publications

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA AGENTS' ASSOCIATIONS ELECT

Carl Ash, Ruth Lehman, and Charles Benrud will serve as presidents of Minnesota county agricultural agents', home agents', and 4-H club agents, respectively, during 1952.

They were elected at Association meetings held in connection with the annual conference of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in St. Paul December 3-7.

The complete list of officers for the three associations:

Minnesota County Agricultural Agents' Association:

President--Carl Ash, Crookston, West Polk county.
Vice President--George Gehant, Clarkfield, Yellow Medicine county.
Secy.-Treas.--Wayne Hansen, Caledonia, Houston county.
Directors--Howard Balk, Bagley, Clearwater county; Ronald McCamus, Willmar, Kandiyohi county; Ross Huntsinger, Worthington, Nobles county; D. T. Grussendorf, Duluth, South St. Louis county; Ralph Grant, Milaca, Mille Lacs county; J. Russell Gate, Owatonna, Steele county.

Minnesota County Home Agents' Association:

President--Ruth Lehman, Long Prairie, Todd county.*
Vice President--Virginia Vaupel, Rochester, Olmsted county.
Secretary--Margaret Jacobson, Montevideo, Chippewa county.
Treasurer--Caroline Fredrickson, Mankato, Blue Earth county.*
* President and treasurer hold-overs from last year on 2-year terms. Vice President and Secretary newly elected.

Minnesota County 4-H Club Agents' Association:

President--Charles Benrud, Minneapolis, Hennepin county.
Vice President--Ella Kringlund, Elk River, Sherburne county.
Secretary--Florence Olson, Brackendale, ~~Wilkin county~~, *Worthington, W. Polk*
Treasurer--Rosemary Consemius, Faribault, Rice county.
Historian--Mrs. Mabel Smilanich, Virginia, North St. Louis county.

HOLIDAY PLANTS NEED LIGHT

Plenty of bright light is recommended for potted flowering plants from the greenhouse if they are to last any length of time in the home.

Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota, gave that advice today to families who received plants for Christmas. Another rule to follow in caring for gift plants, Widmer said, is to water the plants sufficiently, but with lukewarm, never cold water.

The University horticulturist gives these suggestions on caring for specific plants:

Christmas begonia. Water when the soil seems dry, but do not keep wet constantly. For maximum flower display, keep as cool as possible (50°F.) at night. This plant will last till March or April if kept in sun or bright light.

Cyclamen or "poor man's orchid." 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 prevent flower buds from opening properly. 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. Keep in a sunny place. Yellowing and dropping of the foliage and bracts may be caused by poor light, high temperature, 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.

Azaleas. Stand in bright light. Keep the soil moist. Flowers will last longer if the plant is kept cool (50°F.) at night.

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.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1951

Immediate Release

VARIED PROGRAM FOR WOMEN FOR FARM-HOME WEEK

Hundreds of homemakers throughout Minnesota will go back to school when the University of Minnesota holds its fiftieth annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus January 15-18.

Many women return year after year to get new ideas on how to do a better job of homemaking, according to J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University.

This year's golden anniversary program will cover practically every phase of homemaking. Two complete sessions devoted to frozen foods will feature demonstrations on preparing fruits and vegetables for freezing as well as discussions on freezing meats and care and operation of the home freezer.

Family life and personal relationships will also be stressed during Farm and Home Week. Discussions on sharing family fun and reading aloud will be among the subjects that will appeal to mothers.

New fabrics on the market, new developments in nutrition, weight reduction, planning community meals, stencilling and decorative uses of house plants are other topics that have a place on the varied program.

Of interest to many women will be the classes in poultry, beekeeping and 4-H leader training. Enthusiastic gardeners will be able to attend special sessions on practical home horticulture.

In addition to the specialized classes, inspirational breakfast talks will be given each morning, and general assembly programs are scheduled each noon and evening, highlighting entertainment and outstanding speakers.

Programs for Farm and Home Week are available on request from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-8646-jbn

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1951

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM CALENDAR

*January 3-5—4-H Tractor Maintenance Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

*January 7-February 2--Short Course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacture, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 10-11---Annual meeting, Minnesota Soil Conservation District Supervisors, Frederick Morton hotel, Moorhead.

*January 15-18---Farm and Home Week, University Farm, St. Paul,

January 16---Annual joint dinner meeting, Northwest Crop Improvement Association and Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis.

January 17---Annual meeting, Minnesota Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 17---Annual meeting, Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 17---Annual meeting, Minnesota Red Poll Breeders' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 17---Annual meeting, Upper Midwest Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 17---Annual meeting, Minnesota Sheep Breeders' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 17---Annual meeting, Minnesota Swine Producers' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

January 18---Annual meeting, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, University Farm, St. Paul.

*January 21-25---Short Course for Weed and Seed Inspectors, University Farm, St. Paul.

*February 4---Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, University Farm, St. Paul.

*February 4-29---Lumbermen's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

*February 5-6---Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul.

February 14-16---Annual meeting, Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul.

*Additional information from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1951

Immediate Release

DAIRY PROJECT WINNERS NAMED

Five Minnesota 4-H club members have been selected to receive special awards for their achievements in dairy projects, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Howard Swenson, Nicollet, and Dennis Forsell, Twin Valley, will receive plaques from the National Dairy Products company, New York, for emphasizing in their dairy projects such efficient production practices as planned pastures, homegrown feeds, balanced rations and record keeping.

Laurence Sharkey, Hanley Falls, named outstanding Brown Swiss club member in the state, will be awarded a gold watch by the Minnesota Brown Swiss Breeders' association.

Robert Haller, Wanamingo, and Shirley Douglas, Waverly, have been chosen outstanding Holstein club members in the state and will receive special awards from the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian association at the organization's annual meeting in March.

Blue ribbon winners in the dairy efficiency program are John Crowell, Lake Crystal; Arlon Fritsche, New Ulm; Allen Hoffman, Farmington; Elroy Flom, Kenyon; Robert Pool, Maple Plain; Shirley Dresser, Kandiyohi; Carl Kehret, Jr., Austin.

Brown Swiss club members announced as canton or district winners in the state are Elroy Gaedy, Houston; Virgil Petersen, Raymond; Verne Kotval, Eagle Bend; Donna Mae Kvien, Pinecreek; and Sharkey.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1951

Immediate Release

4-H TRACTOR SHORT COURSE

The fine points of maintaining farm tractors will be studied by 61 4-H boys from 53 counties who will attend a short course on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota January 3-5.

The annual 4-H Tractor Maintenance short course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service with the co-operation of the Standard Oil company and the assistance of seven agricultural implement companies.

Registration will begin at 8:15 a.m. Thursday, January 3, followed by the opening sessions of the course. Opening session speakers will include A.J. Schwantes, agricultural engineering chief at the University, and Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader.

A-864²-rr

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 28, 1951

SPECIAL to Pioneer Press-Dispatch
Immediate Release

ST. PAUL MAN ENROLLS IN DAIRY COURSES

Walter P. Miesler of 1447 Randolph, St. Paul, is among those enrolled in a series of dairy manufacturing short courses to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota early in 1952.

Miesler will attend a course in Fundamentals of Dairy Manufacturing, January 7-February 2; a Short Course for Butter Manufacturers, February 4-14; and a Market Milk and Ice Cream Manufacturers Short Course February 18-28.

Instruction for the courses will be furnished by the staff of the dairy division and other divisions at the University.

Subject matter for the course in fundamentals will include the chemistry, bacteriology, mathematics and engineering of dairying, and sanitation, buying of milk and cream, oral and written communications, and group management. Applicants must have at least six months dairy experience.

The butter course will be devoted to the theory and practice of butter making. The study will include pasteurization, neutralization, churning, and quality and composition control of butter. A year's experience in dairy plant work or completion of the course in fundamentals of dairy manufacture is required.

The same requirements apply for the short course in market milk and ice cream. The course is designed to acquaint the student with the theory and practice of processing milk and cream for use in fluid form and preparation of ice cream and frozen desserts.

Additional information concerning the courses may be obtained from the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 28 1951

Special to Land O'Lakes
News - with photo

Immediate Release

DULUTH AGENT WINS LAND O'LAKES PLAQUE

D. T. (Deke) Grussendorf, agricultural agent in South St. Louis county was named as the winner of an award for having the best entry in the radio division of the 1951 University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service information contest.

As winner, Grussendorf was presented with a plaque donated by Land O'Lakes Creameries at the annual Minnesota extension workers' conference, held at University Farm December 3-7.

Grussendorf was among the first county agents in Minnesota to use radio as a teaching medium. He has a daily five-minute program and a weekly half-hour broadcast over a Duluth station.

In addition to a championship interview with a poultryman which took place in a chicken house, he won a blue ribbon with a recording of a straight radio talk. The recording of the interview was played at the annual banquet of the extension workers, at which information contest awards were presented.

Ray Wolf, extension information specialist in radio, praised the Duluth county agent for his originality and for his chatty, down-to-earth farm programs.

Grussendorf also does an effective educational job through the press and with visual aids. He writes a weekly column, "Deke's Dept.," which appears in several St. Louis county newspapers.

The South St. Louis county post is his first and only job in county agent work. He came to Duluth in 1935 and has remained there ever since.

He taught at the University of Minnesota's North Central School and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids before entering extension work. His program in South St. Louis has been strong on 4-H work, soil improvement, small fruit production and other phases of agriculture.

The Duluth Agent received the distinguished service award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in 1949.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
December 27, 1951

SPECIAL (with mat)

For publication week of
December 31, 1951

CUTLINES for accompanying mat: Dorothy Bonnell, instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota, points out features of a pressure cooker which fit into the deep well of an electric stove. As one of many speakers scheduled for homemakers' sessions during the University's fiftieth annual Farm and Home Week, she will discuss selection and care of pressure saucepans and will explain advantages and disadvantages of different types of materials in cooking pans.

FARM-HOME WEEK
WILL FEATURE
HOME AND GARDEN

Home and garden discussions will be an important feature of the University of Minnesota's fiftieth annual Farm and Home Week on the St. Paul campus January 15-18, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Ways of making routine work in the home easier and more efficient will be brought out in many of the talks planned for women. Experts in their fields will tell how proper selection and care of pots and pans, modern methods of breadmaking and techniques in freezing foods at home can lighten the homemaker's job. One of the best ways to streamline the work in the home will be suggested by Elizabeth Rivers, home economist for the Farmers' Home Administration, St. Paul, who will show how to plan a "woman-saving" kitchen.

Dr. Sahlin's, Director of American Swedish Institute, displays and discussions of Swedish glass, the comparative qualities of china and pottery and decorative uses of house plants are among the topics relating to beautifying the home.

Gardening enthusiasts will be able to attend separate sessions on horticulture nearly every day during the week. Discussions on new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers and house plants will occupy one whole session. Another complete morning program will be devoted to practical planning of the home grounds through the use of trees, shrubs and flowers. Also scheduled are talks on a well-planned vegetable garden and the vest pocket orchard, with a demonstration of grafting and building the 5-in-1 apple tree.

Printed programs of the complete schedule of sessions are available from Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 31 1951

An OUTLOOK story
To all counties
For publication week of
January ? 1952

HOG FEED SHORT?
THEIR FARROW LATE

The twin threats of a feed shortage and lower hog prices needn't cause you to sell your sows, stated County Agent _____ this week.

"Some factors in the hog outlook are not too bright," said the county agent, "but farmers who have the facilities and the hog-raising know-how might do well to stay in the business anyway."

His statement was backed up by information from H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. "There will be enough farmers going out of the hog business to make it worth-while for the man who is equipped to do so to stay in," said Zavoral.

On farms where feed is short, Zavoral suggested farrowing late, preferably on pasture. Good pasture and a little grain will carry sows and pigs until the new grain crop is harvested. Then give a limited grain feed until new corn comes on.

Farrowing late will also make it possible to sidestep the low hog prices of November and December, said the specialist. He pointed out that average figures for the past 11 non-war years show that hog prices are the lowest in November and December. After the big runs of these two months subside, hog prices may be expected to strengthen.

For the man who has enough feed, Zavoral suggested keeping fall gilts and breeding them for early fall farrowing. This might enable him, by pushing the pigs along, to get them on the market before the heaviest runs start in the spring of 1953.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 31 1951

An OUTLOOK story
To all counties
For Publication week of
January 7 1952

BUY CHICKS EARLY,
U SPECIALIST SAYS

Farmers who purchase chicks hatched from the middle of February to the middle of March have the best chance to cash in on the fall period of high prices, says County Agent _____.

According to information received by the county agent from Cora Cooke, University of Minnesota extension poultry specialist, the only sure way to get good chicks is to order early from a hatchery that produces the kind you want. Most farmers want chicks from stock bred for egg production and tested for diseases.

Miss Cooke says the current slump in egg prices should not be allowed to interfere with the purchase of good chicks--chicks hatched early enough so that the pullets can produce for the early fall market.

"Late chicks are even more unprofitable these days than in the past," she says. "There are only two alternatives--having chicks early enough or not having them at all."

Those in doubt as to where to buy chicks may write to the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board, State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota, for a list of hatcheries operating under state and federal supervision.

Miss Cooke suggests buying chicks from a hatchery close to home in order to avoid the danger of the birds contracting diseases in transit.

-RHJ-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 31 1951

To all counties

SHORTS FOR USE ON RADIO

Farmers and homemakers who are enthusiastic gardeners have an unusual treat in store for them during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week January 15-18. University horticulturists will give the latest information on new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers and house plants. They will also give tips on planning and planting the vegetable garden as well as a vest pocket orchard. Because of the interest in landscaping, a separate session will be devoted this year to practical planning of the home grounds, with suggestions on how to use trees, shrubs and flowers. Remember those horticulture sessions during Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 15-18.

* * * * *

Do you have a home freezer? Then you want the latest information on preparing and packaging foods for the freezer, operating it efficiently and caring for it properly. You'll get all sorts of practical tips on freezing foods at the University of Minnesota's fiftieth annual Farm and Home Week this month. Besides the two separate sessions on freezing scheduled for January 16, a varied program of interest to women has been planned for each day of the week. This popular short course for farmers and homemakers will be held January 15-18 at University Farm.

* * * * *

On January 15 all Minnesota roads will lead to University Farm for the opening session of the 50th annual Farm and Home Week program. As in other years, the program will contain educational and entertainment features of interest to every farmer and homemaker. Well-known speakers and University specialists will report on the latest developments in current events, agriculture and homemaking. Remember the dates - January 15-18 - at University Farm and make your plans now to attend.

* * * * *

Minnesota's agricultural spotlight will focus on Farm and Home Week January 15-18. Bright spots on the program are the breakfast chats to be given by J. O. Christianson, special noon and evening programs, and up-to-date agricultural information from University department heads. Remember the dates - January 15-18 at University Farm, St. Paul, and plan now to attend. You can get a copy of the program by writing to the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

--jbn-rsw-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
December 31 1951

To all counties

For publication week of
January 7 1952

NOW'S TIME TO PLAN
FOR 1952 SOYBEANS

Now is a good time to begin planning for the 1952 soybean crop, it was suggested this week to _____ county farmers.

In a statement received by County Agent _____ from Jean Lambert, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota, it was pointed out that well adapted varieties of soybeans are available to Minnesota farmers.

Among these are Blackhawk and Capital. There is a substantial amount of registered Blackhawk seed available to certified seed growers and a limited amount of certified seed available for general farm planting, Lambert reported. He suggested that farmers see their seedsmen early if they wish to plant Blackhawk.

Blackhawk is adapted to the southern and south central corn zones of Minnesota. It has good standing ability and grows medium-tall--34 to 38 inches-- with considerable resistance to lodging. The variety tends to bear its lowest seeds fairly high off the ground, a feature that is helpful in combining.

Blackhawk is superior in oil content and at the same time has a very high yield. University of Minnesota tests show that the variety grows an average of 2900 seeds to the pound, as compared with 2500 for Harbaro. Blackhawk averages 21 per cent oil content, as against 19.8 per cent for Harbaro.

On the average, Blackhawk matures about 10 days earlier than Ottawa Mandarin and about eight days earlier than Hawkeye soybeans. It yields as well as or better than such varieties as Hawkeye, Richland and Davender Special, which mature a week to 10 days earlier.

Capital soybeans are recommended for areas of the state south of the northern corn maturity zone. It is the top-yielding soybean for Minnesota conditions, according to University tests. The variety also rates high in oil content, with 21.8 per cent as compared with Blackhawk's 21 per cent. Capital, which averages 30-32 inches high, has a distinct tendency to lodge.

Additional information concerning Blackhawk and Capital soybeans, as well as other soybean varieties which University of Minnesota tests have shown can be grown successfully in the state, may be found in Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops," and Miscellaneous Report 12, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops." These publications are available at the county agent's office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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HOW TO
MAKE HOSIERY
LAST LONGER

Hosiery can be a big item in the budget. Even though some women must spend more money for hosiery than others, there are certain practices every woman can employ to make hers last longer, says Home Agent _____.

In buying hosiery, be sure to get the correct gauge and denier for the kind of wear intended. Denier refers to the weight or fineness of a yarn. For example, a 60-denier yarn is four times heavier than a 15-denier yarn. Gauge refers to the closeness of the knit. The higher the gauge, the finer the knit and the more stitches per inch.

In order to produce a good-wearing hose from fine 15-denier yarn, manufacturers must use many threads to an inch. That is why 15-denier hose for dress will last longer when they are made in a 60 rather than a finer gauge. A more serviceable weight for office and general wear is made from the heavier 30-denier yarn.

The correct size is important from the standpoint of comfort as well as long wear, according to Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota. A stocking that is too short will bind and may soon wear out in the foot, while one that is too long will slide down and bunch in the toe. It is easy to find the correct size by standing with one foot on a ruler or tape measure, bearing down on it with full weight. Measure your foot size in inches and add another half inch to get the right size.

Proper care of hose makes them last much longer. Keep them away from hazardous snag areas, such as rough tables and desks. Use gloves when handling hose if nails are likely to catch them.

When laundering, don't put hosiery into hot water or harsh suds. A gentle soap or a mild synthetic detergent and lukewarm water will do the best job. Never rub them with cake soap or wring and twist the water out. To remove excess moisture lay the stockings on a towel or other absorbent cloth and gently roll them in it, pressing out the water. Hang them to dry on a smooth surface.