

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

Immediate Release

Spring is the time to avoid those road blocking drifts that kept Minnesota farmsteads isolated during last winter's storms. Improving old farmstead shelterbelts or establishing new ones will help do the job.

Part of the job can be done without cost to the farmer, says Raymond J. Wood, University of Minnesota agricultural extension forester. Cuttings made from trees on the farm can supply planting stock for the snow catch or outer part of the shelterbelt.

Willows grow well from cuttings, which are merely sections of branches. Cuttings should be 12 to 16 inches long and one-half to three-quarters inch in diameter. Make the cutting with a sharp knife or pruning shears to avoid bruising and make the upper end of the cutting just above a well-developed bud.

Cuttings should be made right now before the buds begin to open, Wood says. After they are cut, place them in water and store in a cool place until planting time.

In planting best results are obtained by setting the cutting into the soil at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees. Such an opening can be made with a spade or dibble. The cuttings should be planted with only one or two buds just above the ground line.

Pushing the cutting into the ground may cause the bark to peel, injuring the growing layer and delaying the formation of roots, Wood warns.

A-3761-HS

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

Immediate Release

Conscientious raking in spring doesn't do the lawn any good. L. C. Snyder, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, gave this advice today: Go easy on the rake during the spring cleanup.

There is no need to worry about the dead grass which most people try to rake off the lawn, Snyder declared. If it is allowed to rot down, it will add fertility and moisture-holding properties to the lawn. Using a steel rake will remove this valuable organic matter and may do considerable harm by exposing grass roots to late spring frosts.

Fallen twigs, bits of paper and loose tree leaves may be removed by a light going over with a bamboo or wire lawn rake, not a steel rake, Snyder said.

A-3762-JB

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

Immediate Release

Minnesota doesn't need to apologize for its 4-H club record.

Latest statistical reports on 4-H club in the United States reveal some interesting facts about 4-H work in Minnesota and other states. Minnesota ranks highest among all states, for example, in length of time 4-H girls are active members of their local clubs. Average length of membership for 4-H girls in Minnesota is 2.8 years, as compared with the average of 2.4 years for the whole country.

Minnesota boys, who, like Minnesota girls, are members of their clubs on an average of 2.8 years, are surpassed only by New Jersey's record of 2.9. On the other hand, boys in this state remain active 4-H'ers longer than the 2.5 year average for the country.

While nearly half of Minnesota 4-H members are between 10 and 12 years of age, many 4-H'ers remain active until they have reached 21, the maximum age of membership, A. J. Kittleson, University of Minnesota state 4-H club leader, said. Slightly less than a fifth of Minnesota 4-H members are 16 years or older.

Minnesota's 4-H clubs have an average of 21 members per club, as compared with the average for the Middle West of 14.

A-3763-JB

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

Immediate Release

The sixth annual beekeepers' short course will be held at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, May 13-15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. Arrangements for the short course are being made by M. H. Haydak, University entomologist.

The increasing importance of the beekeeping industry in Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's request that the number of colonies in Minnesota be increased from 299,000 to 311,000 makes this year's short course an especially important one for beekeepers, Haydak says.

Many new problems facing beekeepers will be discussed at the course. One of these is the possible decrease in bee population as the result of greater reliance on the use of new chemicals in the control of insect pests and in the control of weeds.

A-3764-HS

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

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

It's poor economy to turn cattle out to pasture too early. Of course, it's a temptation with feed high priced and scarce. Nevertheless, hold cattle off until the pasture is well started. Remember that one cow can pasture about 6 per cent of an acre a day. If cattle are on pasture too early they will not get enough to meet their needs and at the same time later growth of the grass will be jeopardized.--Ralph Wayne.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dry litter is the best protection against coccidiosis while chicks are still confined to the house. Building up a deep litter instead of repeated cleaning out and replacement of litter is a great help. It also is a good idea to set all fountains on wire screen platforms.-- Core Cooke.

\* \* \* \* \*

Set out those raspberry and strawberry plants as early as the soil can be worked well. With strawberries use vigorous young stock and set out with crown even with the ground. With new raspberry plants, cut off tops within three or four inches of the ground. This will force new shoots that will also bear fruit in 1949. Failure to do this will put all the plant's energy into the old canes which will die this fall. Another thing to remember with raspberries is to buy your stock from a certified nursery to avoid mosaic disease.-- Leon Snyder.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* 2 \*

Nearly a million windbreak and shelterbelt trees will be planted this spring in Minnesota. Unless properly planted, many will be doomed before they get that good start they need to become strong, hardy trees. Work the land three or four times before planting. Sod land should be broken and planted to cultivated crops the year before trees are planted. If this is not possible, double disk the sod before plowing and disk several times after plowing.-- Raymond Wood.

\* \* \* \* \*

This may be the corn borer's year. Be prepared. University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer in Minnesota", just off the press, gives the latest information on borer control. There are special sections on clean plowing and control by spraying or dusting. Write the FARMER for your copy.

\* \* \* \* \*

The long run answer to solving the problem of those so-called high lime "alkali" soils is the growing of deep-rooted legumes. Signs of these soils are their grayish color and failure of crops to mature properly on them. High potash fertilizers, however, will give temporary relief. Such fertilizers as 0-20-20 3-9-18 or 0-9-27 can be applied 100-150 pounds per acre with a corn planter attachment. Seeding sweet clover in small grain and fertilizing with materials like 0-20-20 will allow nearly normal yields.-- E.R.Duncan

\* \* \* \* \*

Keep a good commercial mineral or home-made mixture before young pigs. A good home-made mixture could be 40 parts of bonemeal; 40 parts high calcium and 20 parts iodized salt.--

H. G. Zavoral.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 6, 1948

Immediate Release

The new and much discussed Montcalm barley will be certified by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association this year, Ward Marshall, registrar for the association at University Farm, announced today.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, however, will not make recommendations one way or another on the new variety until it has been tested three years, Marshall says. Montcalm has now been tested only two years.

Whether the association will continue to certify Montcalm after 1948 will depend on the results of the University's final testing during the coming year.

The new barley is a smooth-awned, six-rowed, blue aleurone variety developed at MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada.

On the basis of trials in Minnesota, it has given comparatively good yields. Its maturity and strength of straw is very similar to Wisconsin 38. In disease nurseries on the St. Paul campus, it has shown susceptibility to stem rust, leaf rust, loose smut, mildew and spot blotch. This is in contrast to Kindred (L) which is resistant to stem rust and shows some resistance to leaf rust, mildew and spot blotch.

On the basis of Canadian standards, Montcalm has excellent malting quality. Preliminary trials in the United States indicate the same thing.

However, since Montcalm has a blue aleurone, it may be discriminated against in price by American maltsters. This character does not have anything to do with malting quality, but U.S. Grain standards at present will not allow a barley which pearls more than 25 per cent blue kernels to be classed as malting barley.

A-3765-HS



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 6, 1948

Immediate Release

Clement C. Chase, Pipestone county agricultural agent, has been named first place winner in the county agent division of the national 1948 Duroc picture judging contest.

The contest, sponsored by the Duroc News, tests the ability of contestants to judge hogs from a series of 50 pictures. Chase, in winning the contest, continues a long record of achievement as a judge of livestock.

Chase, who also holds the rank of assistant professor on the University of Minnesota staff, is co-author with H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, of Extension Bulletin 211, "Livestock Judging for Beginners." This bulletin has become a textbook for livestock judges all over the nation.

Chase entered county agent circles in 1930 and has served in five counties. He has been agent in Pipeston since 1939. In addition, he is secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Aberdeen Angus association.

Other Minnesotans placing high in the competition in other classes include Mary Keenan, St. Paul home economics teacher; Mrs. H. G. Zavoral, wife of the University of Minnesota animal husbandman; and Mrs. Vena M. Chase, Pipestone. Mary Keenan placed second in the women's division; Mrs. Chase, fourth; and Mrs. Zavoral, fifth.

A-3766-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 6 1948

To all counties

COUNTY AGENT GIVES  
TRANSPLANTING TIPS

Transplants of cool season vegetables will get a head start before warm weather begins if they are set into the garden early, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Care in transplanting will also give the vegetables a boost.

Head lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli are among the vegetables that should be transplanted into the garden soon. In southern Minnesota, recommended planting dates are between April 15 and May 1. Time for planting in northern Minnesota may be a week or so later.

Since certain precautions taken in transplanting may mean the difference between vigorous and weak plants, \_\_\_\_\_ gives these tips on transplanting. Choose a cloudy day or late afternoon for the job. Take the flat containing the plants right into the garden. Remove a few plants at a time and plant them immediately. If the surface of the soil is dry, scrape the dry soil to one side and open a slit-like groove with a trowel or spade. Insert the plant and press the moist soil around the roots. Water the plants if the soil is dry.

Use of a transplanting solution will get the plants off to a quick start. To prepare it, dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of a complete garden fertilizer such as 4-12-4 in 1 gallon of water, and apply  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of this liquid fertilizer to each plant. Or use commercial preparations according to directions.

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University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 6 1948

To all counties

GET READY TO PLANT,  
ADVISES COUNTY AGENT

To get the best crop, plant cool season vegetables like radish, lettuce, onions and peas as soon as the ground can be worked, advises County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

A delay of a few weeks in planting peas may result in a serious reduction in yield, since both quality and yield decline rapidly if peas mature during warm weather.

According to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota a side dressing of a complete fertilizer such as 4-12-4 applied at planting time will mean more vegetables for the table this summer. After preparing a fine seed bed, stretch a cord for marking the row and make a shallow trench two to three inches deep on each side of the cord. Use a hoe or a plow attachment for the hand cultivator to make the trench. Distribute the fertilizer in the bottom of the trenches at the rate of about 1 pound for each 25 feet of row. An easy way is to fill a flower pot with the fertilizer and let it run out of the hole as you walk up and down the rows.

The side-dressing places the fertilizer on each side of the row and below the level of the seeds. As the seedlings develop, the fertilizer becomes available to the plants and higher yields result than would be the case if the same amount of fertilizer were broadcast over the entire area.

After applying the side-dressing, level the soil with a rake and make the row for planting the seed. The end of the hoe handle will make a suitable trench for small seeds such as radish or lettuce. A trench about two inches deep will be needed for peas.

Plant the seeds carefully to avoid getting them too thick. Pea seeds should be from one to two inches apart; small seeds like lettuce, onions and radish should be about half an inch apart. Spacing the seeds at these distances will assure a good stand and lighten the thinning job later.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 6, 1948

Use where applicable

HANDLE NEW  
TREE STOCK  
CAREFULLY

Give that new tree planting stock proper care when the mailman or nurseryman delivers it to your door. If you don't, you run the risk of poor growth.

To keep the trees from drying out or molding, open and water the bundles as soon after delivery as possible, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

For best results the trees should be planted 24 hours after they are received. If this is not possible, store them in a cool place such as a basement or root cellar keeping the roots moist at all times.

If it is not possible to plant the trees within a week after arrival, they should be "heeled in" in a shady spot until planting time. Raymond Wood, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension forester, gives these steps in "heeling in."

1. Dig a shallow trench deep enough to take the entire root system without crowding.
2. Spread the trees out in the trench with the tops well above the ground.
3. Pack soil firmly around the roots so that all roots are in contact with the soil.

Taking these precautions will make it possible to keep trees in good condition for a week or 10 days.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 6, 1948

To all counties

EXTENSION OFFICE  
WILL DISTRIBUTE  
CORN BORER BULLETIN

A new bulletin which deals with one of \_\_\_\_\_ County's most widely discussed problems, control of the corn borer, is now available free of charge at the county agent's office.

New Extension Bulletin 257, "Fighting the Corn Borer in Minnesota", was written by two entomologists who have their headquarters at University Farm. They are H. E. Milliron, University of Minnesota instructor in entomology, and A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

The bulletin points out how clean plowing will help control the borer if everyone in the neighborhood cooperates.

One of the most interesting sections, however, is the one on spraying and dusting, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Here detailed information is given on how to time the application of dusts and sprays and what dusts and sprays to use.

Copies can be obtained by writing to the county extension office which officially distributes the bulletins prepared by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 6, 1948

Use where applicable

SWEET CLOVER  
KEEPS UP SOIL'S  
ORGANIC MATTER

Seeding sweet clover is one of the most economical ways of keeping up the organic matter in soil, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many farmers, of course, consider sweet clover a weed. However, experimental evidence backs up the use of biennial sweet clover.

On heavy prairie soil in south central and western Minnesota, sweet clover has many advantages, according to E. R. Duncan, University of Minnesota agricultural extension soils specialist.

This deep rooted biennial aids in internal drainage of the soil. When used on tilled land, it can help tile to function efficiently. Alfalfa can do the same job, but due to high water tables and "alkali" spots, it often does poorly.

Sweet clover's excellent growth allows large amounts of growth to be plowed down thus adding to organic matter and available nitrogen. The seed cost is not high and sweet clover does well on non-acid soils.

In order to avoid certain difficulties, Duncan makes these suggestions.

Seed only scarified seed to be sure of germination. Inoculate seed so the plant can take nitrogen from the air.

When seeding with oats, some farmers have found it wise to seed after the oats are up two or three inches. This will keep the growth down and not bother the short oats.

It isn't safe to seed sweet clover in flax.

Spring plowing of sweet clover will do a much better job in controlling regrowth. If fall plowing is done, it should be done carefully.

University Farm News  
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St. Paul 1, 1948  
April 6, 1948

Immediate Release

Highest state honor that can come to a 4-H member, a trip to the National 4-H club camp, has been awarded to Francis E. Miller, 20, Oakland, Freeborn county, and Luverne Hafemyer, 20, Kenyon, Rice county. The camp will be held in Washington, D.C., June 16-23.

A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today that two girls will also be selected to represent Minnesota at the camp. The two Minnesota boys were chosen for their outstanding club work and leadership over a period of years.

Both boys have been in 4-H work for 10 years and have served as junior leaders for five years. As junior leaders, they have helped plan special 4-H events as well as programs for local 4-H club meetings and have assisted younger members in the club with projects and records. They have each served as president of their local clubs and have held offices on the county 4-H council.

Miller, who was graduated from Austin High school in 1945, has stacked up many honors during the time he has carried his 4-H live-stock projects. He can point to more than a half dozen 4-H grand champion ribbons. In 1946 he was state champion in the meat animal contest, and was a member of the state champion livestock judging team. He has won honors with his beef, lambs, dairy cattle or hogs every year at the county fair since 1938. During his 10 years in club work he has completed 59 projects. Miller helps his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Miller, and brothers operate a 400-acre farm.

Hafemyer's favorite 4-H projects have been those connected with dairying. He now owns 12 head of cattle, half of which are purebreds. He has won many ribbons on his dairy exhibits and received the silver medal for his dairy production record in the county. In addition to his junior leadership, he has completed 73 projects. A graduate of Faribault High school, he is now helping to run the home farm.

A-3767-J B

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 6, 1948

Immediate Release

Memorial services for James Meddick Drew, well known University of Minnesota staff member for 40 years, will be (were) held Wednesday (April 7) at 4 p.m. at the St. Anthony Park Congregational church. Mr. Drew passed away Monday morning at the age of 85.

Mr. Drew came to the University of Minnesota in 1893 as an instructor in forge work in the School of Agriculture. Later he also taught classes in poultry and handicraft. In 1910 he was appointed registrar in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics and served in that capacity until 1917 when he was made assistant in the Agricultural Extension Service. He retired from the University staff in 1933.

One of the most active leaders in St. Paul scouting circles, and the organizer of one of the first troops in St. Paul, he was known affectionately as "Dad" Drew to hundreds of Boy Scouts and their leaders. Though he was nearly 50 years old when he took up scouting as a hobby, he was actively interested in scouting for more than 30 years. For many years he was dean of the University of Scouting held each summer at Itasca State Park. He held the Silver Antelope and Silver Beaver Boy Scout awards. He was a nationally known authority on tying knots and wrote a book on the subjects.

Mr. Drew was born on a farm near Rollin Stone Valley in Winona county February 17, 1863. He attended Winona State Teachers' college, took agriculture for two years at Cornell university, and for a year was assistant in agriculture at Cornell.

Surviving Mr. Drew are two daughters, Margaret Drew, 1307 Chelmsford street, St. Paul, and Mrs. Helen Drew Richardson, Beloit, Wisconsin.

A-3768-JB



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Students in home economics at the University of Minnesota will hold their thirteenth annual H.E.A. Day on Saturday, April 17, on the St. Paul Campus. The theme "Women's World" will be carried out in exhibits, all of them to be arranged by students.

A luncheon at 12 o'clock, prepared and served by students in institution management and dietetics, will begin the day's activities, which are sponsored by the Home Economics association. Exhibits will be open for inspection from 1 to 2:30 and from 3:30 to 5 in the home economics building. A spring style show, in which girls in clothing classes will model dresses they have made, is scheduled for 2:30 in the administration building auditorium. Following tea served in the fireplace room in the home economics building at 3:30, the institution management section will sponsor a movie, "A Dishwasher Named Red."

Exhibits will include wall hangings, block printing, stenciling, costume design and room arrangement prepared by students in related art; clothing and fabrics shown by majors in textiles and clothing; and a foods and business section display of various products prepared from a master mix. There will also be special exhibits relating to the field of education and special displays for high school students interested in going into home economics.

General chairman of arrangements is Lorraine Omholt, 2225 Hillside avenue, St. Paul.

Tickets for the luncheon and HEA Day ribbons will be on sale in the St. Paul Campus Union and the home economics building on April 14, 15 and 16.

A-3769-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Bare spots appearing on home lawns this spring should get attention now, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, advised today.

A good way to treat the bare spots, which may be due to winter injury, is to loosen the soil and add a topdressing of good black dirt before sowing grass seed. Some perennial rye grass added to the bluegrass mixture will act as a nurse crop this spring and summer.

If the grass is thin in other parts of the lawn, now is the time to do some renovation by applying fertilizer, Snyder suggested. For each 100 square feet of lawn surface, broadcast from 2 to 3 pounds of a complete lawn fertilizer such as 4-12-4 or apply it with a lawn fertilizer spreader. Or ammonium sulfate, one of the best lawn fertilizers, can be applied at the rate of about 3 pounds to 1,000 square feet of lawn. To make distribution more even, dissolve about a pound of the ammonium sulfate in 2 or 3 gallons of water and apply with a sprinkling can. Immediately after the fertilizer is applied, the lawn should be soaked heavily with water to avoid burning the grass, or fertilize the lawn during a rain.

A few days after the fertilizer has been applied, some lawn grass seed should be scattered all over the lawn, or at least where the grass is thin. For a bluegrass lawn, a mixture of 6 parts Kentucky bluegrass, 2 parts redtop, 1 part perennial rye grass and 1 part white clover is recommended. For shady places Chewings fescue should be added. A good mixture for shady spots is 3 parts Kentucky bluegrass, 2 parts redtop, 3 parts Chewings fescue, 1 part white clover and 1 part perennial rye grass.

A-3770-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Three University of Minnesota agricultural extension dairy specialists will be featured speakers at the annual Brown Swiss Canton meetings to be held throughout the state next week.

Ramer Leighton will speak at the Winona meeting, Monday afternoon, April 12; Ralph Wayne at New Ulm, Tuesday evening, April 13 and Glencoe, Wednesday evening, April 14; and H. R. Searles at Parkers Prairie, Thursday afternoon, April 15; and Ada, Friday afternoon, April 16.

The associations will discuss plans for 1948, set a date for their annual canton shows, and prepare for cooperative work with Minnesota 4-H clubs.

A-3771-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 8, 1948

RELEASE DATE

FRIDAY, April 8, 11:00 A.M.

Miss Dorothy Simmons has been named state home demonstration leader for the agricultural extension service of the University of Minnesota. Miss Simmons will assume her new duties August 16, according to P. E. Miller, director of the agricultural extension service.

Miss Simmons succeeds Julia O. Newton, who will retire July 1 after serving for 28 years as Minnesota's home demonstration leader. Under her leadership the home demonstration program was built up to a point where today 56 counties and 71,000 rural women participate.

The new home demonstration leader is a native of Iowa and a graduate of Iowa State college, Ames. After teaching in the Lamont Consolidated School, Lamont, Iowa, for three years, she joined the Iowa State College Agricultural Extension Service in 1934.

At Iowa State college, Miss Simmons served as specialist in home management and district home economics supervisor. From July to December, 1946, she was on leave of absence from Iowa State college to serve as specialist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the field of work simplification in the home.

Miss Simmons' position will involve the supervision and direction of the entire Minnesota home demonstration staff including 56 home demonstration agents, seven subject matter specialists and three district supervisors.

Home demonstration work is an educational program in homemaking open to all rural women. It is carried into rural homes and communities by county home demonstration agents and the University of Minnesota staff. Home demonstration work in Minnesota is sponsored jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and local county governments.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

To all counties

EXPERT TELLS  
HOW TO PLANT  
NURSERY STOCK

Special care of nursery stock when it arrives and proper planting are necessary if it is to thrive, declares L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Examine nursery stock as soon as it comes, he advises. If roots are dry, place the stock in a tub of water and leave over night before planting or before heeling in.

If roots are moist, plant immediately. In case the ground is not ready for planting, however, heel the stock in in a shaded area. To do this, dig a trench and spread the stock out in the trench. Bank the soil over the roots and cover tops with brush or a canvas.

Whether planting a bush or a tree, it is important to dig the hole large enough to accommodate the root system without crowding. Any broken roots should be cut off with a sharp knife or pruning shears. Fill in around the roots with good soil and tramp the soil down around the roots. If the soil is dry, pour some water into the hole when it is partly filled. Surface soil should be left loose.

After planting, prune the top back to compensate for the root loss. In pruning, try to retain the natural form of the tree or bush as well as possible. In the case of fruit trees, select two or three widespreading scaffold branches distributed along the main stem and remove branches in between. The scaffold branches should be cut back to an outward pointing bud. If the leader is too tall, cut it back to a strong side bud.

Raspberry canes should be cut back to within 3 to 4 inches of the ground. In planting strawberries, be sure that the crown is just level with the soil line.

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

To Home Demonstration Counties  
National Home Demonstration Week Story  
Suggested for use Week of April 26

HOMEMAKING PROGRAM  
OPEN TO RURAL WOMEN

Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ rural homemakers who have been taking part in home demonstration work in \_\_\_\_\_ (no.) county will observe National Home Demonstration Week, May 2-8, Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced today. In Minnesota, 70,000 homemakers will join in the observances.

Window displays, exhibits and special programs will feature progress made in rural family and community living and will highlight the past year's achievements of women in home demonstration work.

Goal of the home demonstration program is improved farm homes for better, happier living, \_\_\_\_\_ said. An educational program in homemaking open to all rural women, home demonstration work is carried into rural homes and communities by the county home demonstration agent, whose services are made available through the cooperative action of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county Agricultural Extension Service.

Members of home demonstration groups have the opportunity to select programs of study on some phase of homemaking of interest to them. Because of the activity in building since the war, farm home improvement programs have been popular with home demonstration groups. Through this program help has been given in planning for new homes and modernizing old ones.

The concern of farm families in making homes more pleasant has resulted in added interest on the part of homemakers in requesting home demonstration programs in re-finishing, re-upholstering and slip covering furniture, learning how to select good furniture and how to curtain windows attractively.

Meal planning, with emphasis on wholesome, attractive meals for the family, is another popular program with home demonstration groups. Hospitality problems come in for their share of consideration also. Use of pressure saucepans, up-to-date information on canning and on preparing fruits and vegetables for freezing are other phases of food preparation which are stressed.

Self-improvement through choice of becoming clothing and help with home sewing rank high among the study projects in demand.

In addition to these major programs, home demonstration agents conduct many minor programs such as lessons on home pasteurization of milk, selection and care of electrical equipment, handicrafts, Christmas gift suggestions and recreation. Home demonstration groups have an opportunity also to study local, national and international problems.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

To Home Demonstration Counties  
National Home Demonstration Week  
Story. Suggested for use week  
of April 19.

PLANS BEING MADE  
FOR NATIONAL HOME  
DEMONSTRATION WEEK

Members of the \_\_\_\_\_ county home and community committee and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, home demonstration agent, are making plans for the observance of  
National Home Demonstration Week, May 2-8 in \_\_\_\_\_ county.

(Adapt the following paragraph to fit your situation.)

Exhibits will be displayed during the week to show the work that is being done  
in home demonstration groups, \_\_\_\_\_ said. Other plans include a  
guest tea and special program \_\_\_\_\_ at which members of home  
demonstration groups will survey accomplishments of the past year.  
(day and date)

Home and community chairmen who are in charge of the special activities for Home  
Demonstration Week are: (list, with township).

According to \_\_\_\_\_, these homemakers play an impor-  
(home demonstration agent)  
tant part in making the county home demonstration program successful, since they re-  
present their township in working with the home demonstration agent to plan, organize  
and execute the home demonstration program for the year. Many of them have given  
freely of their time and energy for home and community improvement over a long period  
of time, \_\_\_\_\_ pointed out. Credit for the long records of service  
goes to: (List a few long-time home and community committee members with number of  
years of service.)

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

TO Home Demonstration Counties  
National Home Demonstration Week story  
Suggested for use Week of May 3

LOCAL WOMEN  
PRAISED BY  
HOME AGENT

The \_\_\_\_\_ local leaders of the \_\_\_\_\_ home demonstration groups in  
(no.) (no.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ county were commended today by Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. "By unselfishly offering their time and their talents, they have  
brought to other women in the county information and new techniques which are making  
household tasks lighter and homes more pleasant," she said.

Recognition of the contribution local leaders are making to home and community  
development comes as members of \_\_\_\_\_ county home demonstration groups are  
observing National Home Demonstration Week (May 2-8).

Local leaders act as teachers in their home demonstration groups, bringing up-  
to-date information and recommended practices on different phases of homemaking such  
as food preparation, clothing and home furnishings. They are trained by Miss (Mrs.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ at special sessions before they present the lessons to their  
community groups. Since there are now \_\_\_\_\_ rural women who are members of home  
(no.)  
demonstration groups, it is possible for the home demonstration agent to carry on her  
work effectively with such a large number because of the cooperation of local women.

Women who have served as local leaders in \_\_\_\_\_ county are:

(Note: Use this paragraph if you think paper will run names. In that case, list  
program, such as home furnishings, clothing, etc., and leaders' names and addresses.)



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

To all counties

AVOID SPRAY  
RACKETEERS

\_\_\_\_\_ County farmers were cautioned today to avoid spray racketeer in their plans for fly control this summer. Information received at County Agent \_\_\_\_\_'s office from entomologists at the University of Minnesota this week indicates that some farmers are being victimized by fly-by-night spray operators.

Most custom sprayers in Minnesota are reliable, the report states. However, a few fly-by-night operators are charging high prices, using dangerous materials and poor equipment, and doing poor work.

The University's warning came as a result of a joint statement prepared by agricultural extension entomologists in North Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. In the joint statement they declared:

1. The custom spray operator should be known locally and have a reputation of honesty.
2. Power equipment will do the best job.
3. No pre-season down payment should be required.
4. The custom sprayer should follow college recommendations as to methods of application and materials used. These are worked out for the protection of the farmers and insure that maximum results will be obtained at minimum cost.
5. DDT water-wettable powders have consistently given the best fly control in farm buildings. It is less expensive and non-hazardous to the operator and animals, and it is non-inflammable. DDT oil solutions are considerably less effective than DDT water-wettable powders in farm buildings. Oil solutions also present a fire hazard when sprayed on unpainted surfaces.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

To all counties

STILL TIME  
TO RENOVATE

Don't delay pasture renovation any longer, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ today advised local farmers. Pastures can still be renovated this spring if work is started immediately.

Do not start on too large an area if you have not renovated a pasture before, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Try renovation on a few acres and then increase acreage next year.

In setting up a pasture renovation program, plan the program to cover at least two years. Never renovate all of your pasture in one season since livestock should be held off the pasture until July 1. You will need some pasture to carry you through until that time.

Paul M. Burson, University of Minnesota agricultural extension soils specialist, suggests the following steps as necessary in renovating a pasture.

In the eastern third of the state check to see if lime is necessary. If it is, apply the year before renovation. However, if lime is fine and in good condition it can be applied this spring.

Next apply fertilizer before the seedbed is prepared. Suggested fertilizers are 0-20-0, 4-24-12, 0-20-20, or 5-20-20 at 300 pounds per acre; 13-39-0 or 16-20-0 at 150 pounds per acre; or 4-16-16 at 350 pounds per acre.

After applying fertilizer prepare the seedbed with spring tooth, harrow or field cultivator followed with a disk.

Finally seed at least 10 pounds of legume mix which can include alfalfa, sweet clover, some red clover, and alsike. If the pasture has good sod there is no need for added grasses. If there are thin spots, some alfalfa and some timothy and brome could be used. Then follow all this with a seeding of oats at least two bushels to the acre.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

To all counties

FIVE PIGS PER  
LITTER NEEDED  
FOR PROFITS

Local farmers must raise an average of five pigs per litter to break even in their hog business, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ bases his estimate on figures provided by H. G. Zavoral, University of Minnesota agricultural extension animal husbandman.

Heavy pig losses often bring many litters down to this danger point. In fact, about one out of four pigs born this spring will never go to market. For the state as a whole this means about 2,000,000 pigs lost every year.

The most critical time for young pigs is their first week. Losses are heavy though up to weaning time. With many sows farrowing late this spring, there is still time to save a large part of this spring's crop, says \_\_\_\_\_.

Fenders and pig brooders will protect the little pigs early in their life. Hog raisers should also be careful not to overfeed the sow immediately after farrowing. More trouble is caused this way than by underfeeding.

Anemia, or iron deficiency, causes many deaths. Ordinarily this happens when pigs cannot run out on dirt. Iron can be supplied by throwing fresh sod in the pen, by farrowing pigs on pasture, or by reinforcing clean soils with iron sulphate.

Poor sanitation also is an important cause of death among small pigs. Keeping sows, little pigs and farrowing pens clean and keeping pigs away from old hog lots will cut down these losses. Treatment of pigs shortly after weaning with worm removing drugs will also help.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Everything possible is being done to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease of cattle from Mexico to the United States, according to W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota agricultural extension animal husbandman.

Morris, who returned recently from Mexico, assures Minnesota farmers that every effort is being made by federal authorities to prevent spread of the disease which could cause irreparable damage to the livestock industry in the United States.

Morris points out that no animal or meat product is allowed to enter the United States from Mexico. This even includes such products as cheese and butter as well as bacon and ham.

Authorities patrol every part of the border and also maintain strict vigilance at all ports of entry and airports to avoid spread of the disease.

A-3773-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Two Minnesota girls will receive one of the state's most coveted 4-H honors, a trip to the National 4-H club camp in Washington, D.C., June 16-23. The two girls are JoAnn Neville, 19, Pine City, Pine county, and Duella Molnau, 17, Chaska, Carver county, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Selection of two Minnesota boys to receive the trip, Francis E. Miller, Oakland, Freeborn county, and Luverne Hafemeyer, Kenyon, Rice county, had been announced previously. All four club members were chosen for their outstanding 4-H work and leadership over a period of years.

A graduate of Pine City high school, JoAnn is now a sophomore in home economics at the University of Minnesota. As junior leader of the Mission Creeketts 4-H club during the past three years, she has assisted members with their projects, has secured new members for the club and has helped plan club programs. In 1947 she received the county plaque for the girl doing the most outstanding work in the county in junior leadership.

Last year JoAnn was named state champion for her demonstration in food preparation. She has won county championships for her demonstrations in conservation, bread baking and food preparation and this year was county winner in the radio speaking contest. A demonstration on making bread won her a \$100 scholarship two years ago. In her five years as a club member, JoAnn has completed 36 projects.

A senior in Chaska High school, Duella has been a junior leader in her club the last two years. An active 4-H'er herself, she has completed 44 projects in eight years of club work and has served as president, secretary and reporter of the Sugar City 4-H Club. Honors she has received include state championship in a home beautification demonstration, county championships in home beautification, food preparation and radio speaking.

A-3774-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Improving garden soil at planting time will mean more and better quality vegetables for the table this summer, L. C. Snyder, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist, said today.

Snyder reminded gardeners that cool season vegetables like radish, lettuce, onions and peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. A delay of a few weeks in planting peas, for example, may result in serious reduction in yields, since both quality and yield decline rapidly if peas mature during warm weather.

Most economical method of improving the soil at planting time is to apply fertilizer as a side dressing, according to Snyder. After preparing a fine seed bed, stretch a cord to mark the row and make a shallow trench two to three inches deep on each side of the cord. A hoe or a plow attachment for the hand cultivator can be used to make the trench. Distribute about 1 pound of a complete fertilizer such as 4-12-4 in the bottom of the trench for each 25 feet of row. An easy way is to fill a flower pot with the fertilizer and let it run out of the hole as you walk up and down the rows.

The side-dressing places the fertilizer on each side of the row and below the level of the seeds. As the seedlings develop, the fertilizer becomes available to the plants and higher yields result than would be the case if the same amount of fertilizer were broadcast over the entire area.

After applying the side-dressing, level the soil with a rake and mark the row for planting the seed. The end of the hoe handle will make a suitable trench for small seeds such as radish or lettuce. A trench about two inches deep will be needed for peas.

Plant the seeds carefully to avoid getting them too thick. Pea seeds should be from one to two inches apart; small seeds like lettuce, onions and radish should be about half an inch apart. Spacing the seeds at these distances will assure a good stand and lighten the thinning job later.

A-3775-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Scholarship awards to six students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, were announced today by Dean Henry Schmitz.

Ralph W. Richardson, Newport, senior majoring in horticulture, will receive the Burpee Award in Horticulture, amounting to \$100. The Burpee Award is made on the basis of scholastic ability, practical experience, interest in flower and vegetable growing, promise of leadership and character.

Donald K. Ballinger, Stewartville, sophomore in agriculture, has been awarded the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Sophomore scholarship of \$200 for the year 1947-48.

Four freshman students in agriculture will receive Sears-Roebuck scholarships of \$100 each: Earl E. Grass, Owatonna; Cyril Kuehn, Montevideo; Howard Stevermer, Easton; and Floyd C. Watson, Palisade.

A-3776-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 15, 1948

Immediate Release

The practice of burning lawns and pastures was deplored today by a University of Minnesota extension soils specialist, Paul M. Burson.

In addition to the hazard of grass fires, burning destroys the organic matter that holds moisture and gives fertility to the soil, according to Burson. As a result, the soil of burned-over areas will tend to dry out more quickly. Fire kills clover and injures the roots of the grasses with the result that growth of both lawns and pastures is retarded. Experiments have shown that burning pasture not only delays growth but cuts yield as well. Removal of the organic matter can also promote erosion. Another argument against the practice of burning, Burson pointed out, is that it removes protective cover for wildlife.

Probably the reason many people have adopted the habit of burning is that the new grass shows up more quickly, because the cover is destroyed, leading them to believe that burning stimulates growth. Actually, the opposite is true, Burson said.

A-3777-JB



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 15, 1948

Immediate Release

Gardeners who are planning to set out fruit trees this month were reminded today by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, to plant only varieties that will prove hardy and are recommended for Minnesota. Planting varieties that have not been adequately tested may be a waste of both time and money, he said.

Special attention to the nursery stock when it arrives and proper planting are essential if you expect it to thrive, Snyder warned. As soon as the trees come from the nursery, unpack them and examine the roots. If the roots have dried in shipment, plunge them in a tub of water and leave them over night.

Regardless of the size of the nursery stock, it is important to dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. Set the trees a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Fill good soil around the roots and tramp it as the hole is filled. If the soil is dry, add a bucket of water to the partially filled hole. Leave the soil loose on top.

In planting fruit trees, ample space should be left between the trees. At least 20 feet will be needed between plums and 30 feet should be left between apple trees.

Pruning will be necessary after the tree is planted. Remove the lower branches up to about 20 inches. Thin out the branches above this point so only one branch comes off from the main stem at any one place. Select two or three wide-angled scaffold or framework branches well distributed around the tree, and about 6 to 8 inches apart. The scaffold branches should be cut back to an outward pointing bud. Eliminate narrow crotches by removing the weaker of the two branches.

Heavy pruning of nursery stock serves two purposes, Snyder said. It compensates for root loss in digging the nursery tree and it enables the grower to select strong framework branches that will develop into a vigorous tree.

A-3778-JB

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

Immediate Release

Losses from the corn borer in Minnesota during 1948 may be very great unless control steps are taken immediately, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist at University Farm, declared today. Last year losses from the borer amounted to about \$14,000,000 or 3 per cent of the crop.

Buzicky made this statement in new Extension Bulletin 257 "Fighting the European Corn Borer in Minnesota", published today at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus. Buzicky is co-author of the bulletin along with H. E. Milliron, instructor in entomology.

The corn borer injures corn in many ways, the authors declare. The larvae feed on young leaves and tunnel through the stalk, weakening the plant. Often the ears themselves are attacked. Sometimes the larvae in their tunneling may open the way for molds to enter.

One step can be taken immediately to meet the danger of the corn borer. This is to plow cleanly all land in corn. Completely covering all trash, stalks and stubble kills the borer.

Since the borer moth may fly as far as 25 to 50 miles, everyone needs to cooperate in the control program. Clean plowing, on a widespread basis, will cut down the need for spraying and dusting over a period of years.

Spraying and dusting will undoubtedly play a large part in controlling the borer this summer, Buzicky predicts. Insecticides recommended by the entomologists in the new bulletin include DDT and Ryania.

Copies of the new bulletin can be obtained from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

A-3779-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 15, 1948

Immediate Release

A team made up of seven students of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota today was named second-place winner in a national livestock judging contest conducted by the Duroc News. The team placed second to the Iowa State College, Ames, team.

Twenty-six college and agricultural school teams competed in the contest which involved judging 11 classes of Durocs by placing 44 pictures of the hogs.

The team was coached by Raymond Anderson, instructor in animal husbandry, who also placed sixth in the national contest for college staff members.

Members of the School team were: Adolphus Erdahl, Blue Earth; Eugene Hager, St. Peter; Herbert Hutten, Farmington; Arnold Lauer, Roscoe; Allan Nelson, Westbrook; Calvin Roesler, Waseca; Charles Wilberg, Taylors Falls.

A total of 10,025 individuals took part in the contest. The contest included divisions for county agents, college staff, high school instructors, unattached individuals, college and high school teams consisting of seven members each. The School of Agriculture competed with the collegiate groups.

Previously announced Minnesota winners included C. C. Chase, Pipestone county agent, who placed first in the county agent contest.

A-3780.HS

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

SPECIAL TO THE  
FARMER

The hybrid corn that grows and matures best in your own area will also stand up best against the corn borer.-- A. W. Buzicky

\*\*\*\*\*

Now is the time to see that chicks have room to spread out as they grow. Use a wire roosting shelter alongside the brooder house. Chicks can run on the wire floor instead of on contaminated soil.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

It costs three or four times as much to stall feed a cow as to let her feed herself on pasture. A good pasture will yield about as many pounds of nutrients per acre as cultivated crops and the labor requirement is less.--T. W. Gullickson.

\*\*\*\*\*

Hulled oats, rolled oats and oat meal are among the best starters for young pigs until they weigh about 50 pounds.-- H.G. Zavoral

\*\*\*\*\*

Fruit trees growing on sod need fertilizer. Use  $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of ammonium nitrate for each inch in diameter of the tree. For example, a tree six inches wide would take three pounds. Broadcast the fertilizer under the spread of the branches starting about a foot from the trunk.--L. C. Snyder.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ammonium nitrate will increase hay and pasture yields. The time for doing this is nearly past so do it now. Ammonium nitrate is

32-0-0 or 32 per cent available nitrogen. Apply at least 100 pounds per acre; 125 to 150 pounds per acre is preferable. Ammonium nitrate is especially valuable where manure is not available or where it is not possible to get on the land to renovate, such as stony or stumpy areas.--Paul M. Burson.

\* \* \* \* \*

Plan now for your cheapest feed, pasture and hay. July will be too late. Surplus of pasture, even Sudan grass, can be used as silage or hay. Both are valuable and easily stored for future use. An acre of Sudan grass pasture can be expected to supply as many total digestible nutrients as an 88-bushel per acre crop of oats. Thirty pounds of Sudan grass seeded June 1 will be ready to pasture about July 10.--M. L. Armour.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hogs of all ages need more common salt than most rations furnish. Sometimes hogs over-eat of mineral mixtures just to get salt. Salt blocks are convenient to use and can be cut into smaller pieces with an old hand saw.-- E.F. Ferrin.

\* \* \* \* \*

Working soybean fields early will cut down on the competition with weeds. Work the fields as early as possible and then just before planting. The longer time between the two the better the chance to kill the seedlings.-- J. W. Lambert.

\* \* \* \* \*

When buying spraying equipment, be sure the pump pressure and nozzle sizes will meet the requirements of spraying DDT on corn as well as 2,4-D on weeds. According to our present knowledge, DDT on corn needs high pressure.-- Dennis Ryan.

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 20, 1948

Immediate Release

The executive committee of the newly formed Minnesota Small Fruit council will hold its first meeting, Thursday noon, April 22, at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

The committee will take initial steps in coordinating the state's widely scattered fresh berry markets and make suggestions as to a permanent name for the new organization.

Members of the committee include John L. Westrum, Excelsior, chairman of the council; George Nelson, La Crescent, secretary; and Ralph Backstrom, University of Minnesota agricultural extension marketing specialist. Other members of the council include Walter Luhman, Howard Lake; Norton Taylor, Forest Lake; Fred Braden, Duluth; and Lenny Schulz, Rochester.

The council was formed at a meeting of berry growers at University Farm called last Friday by Backstrom. At that meeting representatives of the berry meeting elected members of the berry council and recommended putting into operation immediately a three point program. This program calls for:

1. A cooperative information service which would disseminate daily market information.
2. Drawing up standards for distribution to each grower. In addition there would be an attempt to keep inferior berries off the fresh berry market by providing other sales channels.
3. Widening the berry market, increasing the volume of marketing, and avoiding glutting of the market.

The executive committee in its meeting Thursday will discuss ways of putting this three-point program into operation.

A-3781-HS

It pays to know your eggs, W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, told consumers today.

Since there is a difference in price between eggs of different grades, the homemaker who buys grade A eggs should be sure she is getting what she pays for. She can check on egg quality as she breaks out her eggs, and thus determine whether she is getting the grade she bought.

An egg in grade A, Dankers explained, should have a yolk that is round and stands high. If the egg flattens out and runs all over the pan or the dish it is broken into, the egg is not top grade. In a high-quality egg, the thin cover of the yolk is strong. Usually the little white knots on each side of the yolk are very plainly visible. In a lower quality egg these knots are not so apparent.

High-quality eggs have a layer of firm egg white right around the yolk. This in turn is surrounded by a large layer of egg white not quite as firm. In a fresh egg the two layers of egg white can easily be distinguished. In a lower quality egg it is difficult to tell one layer from another, however.

Grade A eggs are usually preferred for poaching, frying or cooking in the shell. Grade B eggs are just as satisfactory for baking and cooking, although their whites are thinner and yolks somewhat flatter. Grade B eggs have the same food value as the higher grade but cost less.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 20, 1948

To all counties

MORE EFFECTIVE  
METHOD FOUND TO  
CONTROL CUTWORMS

Gardeners who want special defense against the cutworm this year are being advised by A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, to try a new method of control using DDT dust or chlordane dust. Experiments conducted by Dr. Granovsky show that the new method of control is more effective, more convenient and cheaper than the old poisoned wheat bran bait.

About three to five days before setting out transplants or before seeding, apply a 5 per cent DDT dust or 5 per cent chlordane dust on the prepared seedbed. The treatment may also be applied right after seeding. Cover the ground with the dust over an area of about 12 to 14 inches in diameter around the transplant or in the seed row.

If cutworm damage occurs to plants already seeded or set out, the same materials should be applied on the soil around the plants, again covering an area about a foot in diameter about each transplant or in the row of crops.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 20 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

RHUBARB FROM GARDEN  
IS EASY TO FREEZE

Fresh rhubarb can give zest to family menus next winter if it is frozen fresh from the garden this spring. According to Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, rhubarb is one of the easiest garden products to freeze.

Prepare it by washing and cutting it into inch lengths. Place it on a square of moisture-vapor-proof cellophane, laminated aluminum foil, pliofilm or other high-grade locker wrapping. Wrap and heat-seal or tape the folds with locker tape to make an airtight package. Label with the date and name of product and freeze.

Rhubarb is easy to prepare because no cooking is needed and no sugar is added. Frozen rhubarb can be used during the winter like fresh rhubarb.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 20, 1948

To all counties

(Note to agent—This is an announcement of the district pasture and hay field days to be held in June. Counties in which the days are to be held have already announced the event. However, announcement has not been made in adjoining counties. Undoubtedly many farmers in these counties will be interested in hearing about and attending the day held nearest their homes.)

DISTRICT HAY  
AND PASTURE  
DAY SCHEDULED

A district hay and pasture field day will be held at \_\_\_\_\_  
(Place)  
\_\_\_\_\_, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced today. The field days will  
(date)  
demonstrate the latest methods in hay making and pasture improvement as well as the  
most modern haying equipment on the market.

(Use place nearest your county to fill in above blanks.)

*J. W.*  
The ~~W. D.~~ Mendenhall <sup>Paul Ball</sup> and M. D. Nelson farm between Delano and Maple Plain  
(Hennepin county), June 7.

The Albin Aase and Roy Vaxland farms, two miles east of Kenyon (Goodhue county),  
June 9.

The Walter J. Crosswell farm, Lake Crystal (Blue Earth county), June 11.

The Herb Johnson farm, Hadley (Murray county), June 14.

The Ray Jensen farm, Willmar (Kandiyohi county), June 16.

The Mervin Hagen farm, Underwood (West Ottertail county), June 18.

The Melvin Flaskrud farm, Fosston (East Polk county), June 21.

The H. C. Hanson farm, Barnum (Carlton county), June 23.

The Northwest Retail Implement Dealers association is cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Pasture Committee in furnishing a full line of all types of hay making and pasture renovating machinery for the day.

Early this spring University of Minnesota soils specialists visited the farms where the days are to be held and helped renovate and fertilize pastures. The effect of these steps will be seen at the days.

In addition to the pasture and hay demonstrations, a program for homemakers is being planned and a special exhibit on the control of the corn borer is being set up.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 20, 1948

For club agents

4-H PROJECTS  
HELP START  
FARM BUSINESS

Four-H club members looking for projects that will give them a start in their own farm business should not overlook the ten-ewe and ton litter projects, says County Agent (club agent) \_\_\_\_\_.

Many of the best pig herds and sheep flocks in Minnesota and in \_\_\_\_\_ County have been developed as a result of the experience gained by 4-H'ers carrying these projects, \_\_\_\_\_ declares.

The ton litter project is open to all 4-H'ers. Pigs may be grade, crossbred or purebred and must be farrowed between February 1 and May 31.

The goal of the ton litter project is to produce a ton of pork from one litter in 180 days.

The ten-ewe project is open to club members between 16 and 21. Club members with four year's experience in sheep work or who have won a grand championship at the State Fair or state junior livestock show are also eligible.

Lambs must be born between February 1 and May 31 to enter the competition.

The purpose behind this project is to obtain the heaviest possible weight from lambs from ten ewes. Weight is taken when the lambs are 135 days old.

\_\_\_\_\_ urges every club member who wants to get a good start for himself or herself in sheep or hogs to sign up for one of these projects. Full details can be obtained from local leaders or from the county extension office.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 20 1948

To all counties

KILLING RATS  
SAVES GRAIN

With feed scarce and grain high priced, \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers cannot afford the high cost of feeding rats, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The campaign to kill rats makes real sense this year, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Actually the average farmer in \_\_\_\_\_ County will feed rats from \$300 to \$400 worth of feed during 1948.

The rat population, however, can be reduced quickly by using modern control methods. H. L. Parten, University of Minnesota agricultural extension entomologist, suggests these control measures:

1. Do not shelter rats. Piles of rubbish, stacks of lumber or other material, and wooden floors close to the ground provide perfect hotels for the rats. Remove these rat shelters, especially near buildings.

File lumber at least a foot off the ground. If wooden feeding floors are used, provide an underground barrier of concrete, sheet metal or hardware cloth.

2. Do not feed rats. A hungry rat is easily poisoned or trapped. If possible buildings should be rat-proofed with lining of metal or similar material. Store sacked feeds away from walls and platforms at least a foot or more above the floor. Use sheet metal coverings where rats attempt to enter the storehouse by gnawing.

3. Kill rats regularly. Hungry rats can be easily killed by poisoning, fumigating or trapping. Effective rat poisons are Red Squill and ANTU. The latter is poisonous to domestic animals and should be used with care. Thallium and compound TEN-EIGHTY should not be used except by trained professional operators.

4. Finally cooperate with your neighbors in any community rat control project that might be started.

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

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 20, 1948

Immediate Release

The 25th annual Future Farmers of America State Convention will be held May 16-19 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Over 700 FFA members from all parts of the state will attend. Two official delegates from each of 150 FFA chapters will take part in the annual convention itself. In addition over 200 boys will participate in the various contests held in conjunction with the meet.

Highlights of the convention will include the livestock judging contests, the annual state FFA public speaking contest and election of state FFA officers.

Milo Peterson, associate professor of agricultural education, is in charge of arrangements for the convention.

A-3783-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 20, 1948

Immediate Release

Eight Minnesota farms have been chosen as sites for regional pasture and hay field days during June, Paul M. Burson, University of Minnesota agricultural extension soils specialist, announced today.

The field days are being sponsored by local business groups, county agricultural agents, the University of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Pasture committee.

Locations for the days are as follows:

The W. E. Mendenhall and M.D. Nelson farm between Delano and Maple Plain, Hennepin county;

The Albin Aase and Roy Vaxland farms, two miles east of Kenyon, Goodhue county;

The Walter Crosswell farm, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county;

The Herbert Johnson farm, Hadley, Murray county;

The Ray Jensen farm, Willmar or Priam, Kandiyohi county;

The Mervin Hagen farm, Underwood, Ottertail county;

The Melvin Flaskrud farm, six miles northwest of Fosston, Polk county;

The H. C. Hanson farm, northeast edge of Barnum, Carlton county.

The days will stress the latest developments in hay-making. The newest hay making machinery will also be demonstrated.

Burson and E. R. Duncan, agricultural extension soils specialists, have visited all the farms selected and have aided farmers in renovating their pastures and applying fertilizers. The effect of these practices will also be shown at the field days.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 22, 1948

Immediate Release

Even though prices of Minnesota farm products are higher than last year, their purchasing power has slipped 4 per cent during that time.

W. C. Waite and K. E. Ogren, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, report that the March index of farm prices was 5 per cent above last year. However, prices farmers paid for other items rose 9 per cent. The result was lower purchasing power.

Purchasing power of Minnesota farm products now stands at 36 per cent over the pre-war years of 1935-39.

Farm products prices were 269 per cent of the pre-war levels (1935-39) during March, the economists report. This is 10 per cent below the record January levels.

One of the most significant changes in price relationships for the farmer is shown in the hog-corn ratio, the economists point out. On March 15 this ratio stood at 10.7 compared to 20.9 a year ago. This means that 100 pounds of pork will buy only half as much corn as last year. This situation results in a shift from selling hogs to selling corn.

Waite and Ogren make a monthly report on farm prices in "Farm Business Notes", published at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

A-3785-HS



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 22, 1948

Immediate Release

It cost American farmers 16.3 billion dollars to produce their products during the past year, a survey made by University of Minnesota agricultural economists A. A. Dowell and Arnold Brekke, revealed today in the April 26 issue of Farm Business notes.

This figure is 50 per cent greater than gross farm income in 1939 and over 2½ times gross income during 1932.

These rising costs indicate that American farmers will face a cost-price situation that may mean a severe squeeze on their incomes when prices fall, the economists believe.

Although many farm costs are beyond the control of the farmer, there are some he can control. Paying attention to these will make prospective squeeze less severe.

"Farmers and prospective farmers should avoid going too heavily in debt during the boom," they say.

"Young men may find it desirable to continue to work for wages longer before becoming renters. Renters can continue to rent until they accumulate a relatively larger down payment on a farm than is common in normal times."

"Farm owners with limited surplus cash can postpone erection of buildings and purchase of farm equipment not urgently needed or of high-priced breeding stock until the future becomes clearer."

Some outside factors may alleviate the squeeze also, the economists believe. They include:

1. The increased population in the United States and the world creating a bigger demand for farm products.
2. Growing recognition of the United States' place in world economy.
3. Experience in measures to relieve unemployment and aid the underprivileged.

The stronger position of farmers now than in other boom periods.

A-3786-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 22, 1948

Immediate Release

Proper care in transplanting may mean more vegetables for the table this summer, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Snyder said that certain precautions taken in transplanting may mean the difference between vigorous and weak plants. He advised gardeners to follow this plan:

First, choose a cloudy day or late afternoon to set out transplants.

Second, water the plants well before disturbing them.

Third, remove a few plants from the flat at a time, cutting the soil between the plants with a butcher knife so that each plant can be removed with a ball of soil attached. Scrape the dry soil away from the spot where the plant is to be set and with a trowel or spade open the hole sufficiently to receive the plant. Pack the soil firmly around the roots.

Fourth, give the young plants a good start by watering with a transplanting solution. A good solution can be made by dissolving a half cup of 4-12-4 fertilizer in a gallon of water. Apply a half cup of this liquid fertilizer to each plant after transplanting. Commercial transplanting solutions may also be used.

A-3787-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 22, 1948

Immediate Release

The sixth annual Farm Income Tax short course will be held at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, October 4-7. Special emphasis will be placed on discussion of the effect of 1948 income tax changes on the farmer.

The dates for the course were set at a special meeting held on the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus. Representatives of the federal and state income tax divisions, Minnesota bankers and the University Department of Agriculture took part in the meeting.

Arrangements for the course will be under the direction of J. O. Christenson, director of agricultural short courses, University of Minnesota.

A-3788-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will join with thousands of other club members throughout the country in observing May 2 as 4-H Sunday in church. May 2 has also been designated as Rural Life Sunday.

According to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, club members in the state will observe the day by attending the church of their choice. They will make special contributions to services by providing music, taking part in young people's programs, furnishing flowers for the church and acting as ushers.

A-3789-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 27 1948

To all counties

BE ON LOOKOUT  
FOR FLEA BEETLES

Flea beetle damage to garden crops can be avoided by watching plants carefully and treating with 5 per cent DDT dust as soon as the first injury is observed, according to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

Every spring several species of flea beetles cause serious damage to a variety of garden crops, especially cabbage, tomatoes, radishes and potatoes. By making tiny circular holes in the tender foliage, the beetles remove the area essential for growth in the young plants. The injury to garden crops can be very severe in the early vulnerable stage of growth.

As soon as the small circular holes are noticed, treat the young plants thoroughly with a 5 per cent DDT dust, Granovsky advises. If the flea beetles continue to be destructive, apply the DDT dust at intervals every 10 days. Under field conditions the rate of application is about 25 pounds per acre.

Granovsky emphasizes the importance of taking control measures immediately after discovering that flea beetles are at work. Injury to tender young plants in spring is caused by beetles which have overwintered in the adult stage in rubbish, dead grass or just below the surface of the ground. Unless they are controlled immediately, they will lay eggs and the larvae will do damage to roots underground. In July the second brood will appear from the eggs laid in spring and will continue to cause destruction to garden plants.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 27 1948

To all counties

SHALLOW CULTIVATION  
WILL CONTROL WEEDS

The best time to kill weeds in the home garden is when they are small, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reminds \_\_\_\_\_ county gardeners. He points out that frequent, shallow cultivation is the secret of a clean garden.

Soil that was prepared early will need to be worked again before late vegetables are planted, in order to kill weeds that may have started.

Probably the worst garden pest next to insects, weeds will quickly rob vegetables of needed moisture and minerals if they are allowed to become established. Once weeds are permitted to grow, deep cultivating is necessary to eliminate them. Deep cultivation dries out the soil and brings a fresh crop of weed seed to the surface to germinate and grow after the next rain.

Though no completely effective substitute has yet been found for the tedious tasks of cultivating and weeding, chemical weed control in the home garden may not be too distant, according to L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota. Weeds in carrots and parsnips can be controlled by spraying with Stoddard solvent, obtainable from most gas stations. The solvent should be applied while the carrots and weeds are still small. Small weeds in asparagus can be controlled by the use of cyanamid, which later breaks down to form a high nitrogen fertilizer.

Stoddard solvent or 2,4-D used as pre-emergent sprays offer some promise of weed control in the garden. The chemicals are applied after weed seedlings come up but before the vegetable plants emerge. Since this type of weed control is still in the experimental stage, it cannot be generally recommended, Snyder says, though home gardeners may want to try this method only in a limited way.

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Cat Tales

Toilette is a Siamese cat who permits us to enjoy her society in exchange for vitamins, pillows, catnip and flea powder. She is now about 18 months old and for some time several friends have suggested that when and if we become burdened with too numerous progeny, they might be persuaded to assume ownership of a kitten. Since Siamese litters are usually small, we assumed that her first 3 effort at least, were all provided for.

In the home of friends lives a very superior Siamese male, whom we will call George, with a pedigree rich in the inheritance of blue-blooded aristocrats. Accordingly, we prepared to play Cupid and promote a romance between these two scions of nobility. But as Burns reported so long ago, "The best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." In other words, the plan was Snaffu because both parties seemingly preferred to promote their amours with mates of their own choosing, an alley or a cow barn background preferred.

Naturally we blamed George, insinuating that he was a sissy and lacking in appreciation of the higher things of life. His supporters suggested that any feline who would knock her company down a whole flight of stairs, spit in his face and try to scratch out his eyes was no fit lady to associate with civilized house cats. However, our arguments pro and con seemed to cause little improvement in the situation, and George's visit ended on a definite note of frustration.

Our mistake lay in the fact so common among economists and politicians, that having no adequate information, we jumped to conclusions. No wonder Toi exhibited an enigmatic smile and licked her paws with such obvious contentment! We ceased our re-

criminations and got up a jack pot on D day, with Bud, Mother, Grandma and Pop each contributing two bits, the winner to treat the rest of the gang.

Bud's choice of a day came and went uneventfully, in spite of his best arguments and please for cooperation. The rest of us gloated over his misfortune and boasted loudly of our better judgment. Mother was next on the list, and she adopted a threatening attitude, promising starvation, a dirty bed and a flea from Sharp, the pup, unless Toiette chose Monday for the big event--which she did.

Bud came tearing over to the office. "They're coming! No. 1 is here safely and all is well." Thus the arrival of Albert was announced. Soon he came again. "Emma is here." A while later he beat on a big piece of tin, "Announcing Elmer." In mid-afternoon the phone rang, "Mable is now with us." About 5:30 Mother called, "This cat has six kittens. You'd better come home and help us. How will she ever feed so many?" It seemed to me that might be left to Toiette, but my admiration and advice were soon added to the general confusion.

We hastened to mail out the announcements to George and other interested friends Bud had prepared appropriate cards with the usual motif, but catty implications. George came through nobly with some ancient cigars which his family had saved for this special occasion. A friend of vast experience in St. Paul sent an elaborately decorated box with,

"My standard gift for babies new,  
Is soakers made by me, for you.  
I'm told that when your kittens mew,  
A paper 'neath the stove will do.  
My best to Albert, Emma, Mable--  
If they miss these, then use the stable."

She had six newspapers, folded and labeled.

We also apologized to George, in a more or less elaborate ode which opened and closed as follows:

"When enthusiasts forgather  
Of their cats to boast and prate--  
In the Siamese division  
There's a tale we would relate.

"We've insulted George the mighty,  
With insinuations base.  
Now we know he's far from flighty  
Adequate in any case.  
We respect unquestioned prowess;  
Bugles sound--Let horns be blown!  
Orchids to His Royal Highness--  
We salute Sir George Dionne."

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



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 27 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, May 12, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Green Leaves

Every person on this earth would starve in a short while if for some reason there were no more green leaves. They are Nature's factory, with sunshine for power, air, water and minerals for materials. People generally eat the leaves second hand (except for Pop Eye and his spinach) but meat, milk, fruit and vegetables are all products of Nature's intricate and mysterious manufacturing process.

Green leaves are so common that we hardly notice or appreciate them. We fuss about a smooth green turf on the lawn or golf course, but seldom stop to think through the mechanism by which grass keeps green, fresh and healthy. Most people can see the difference between rhubarb and spruce needles, but essentially they are similar. Did you ever notice that leaves grown in shade are larger than those getting full sun? Nature tries to equalize the product of each by enlarging the factory. Over the centuries, leaves for each species of plant have become standardized, and yet no two leaves anywhere are exactly alike.

Most leaves are broad and thin, with some attempt to turn their flat surfaces to the sun so as to gather all the power possible. They have an epidermis, similar to our skin, to protect the tender tissues beneath and hold the softer parts together. The skin is tough, but it must have openings to let air in and out. These openings must be carefully regulated so that when moisture is scarce it will not be evaporated too fast and when it is plentiful, the holes open wide to get full work capacity. Desert plants have a variety of ingenious means to hold what water they can get, while a corn plant gives off moisture at a great rate. A big tree in moist soil may evaporate 800 pounds of water in a day.

A leaf must breathe, just like you or I. Moist air is given off, and drier air taken in. Sap, which is water with chemicals absorbed by the roots, is rushed to the leaves. Water is given off and the minerals remain. Carbon is taken from the air and mixed with the minerals to make formaldehyde, sugar and starch which are then sent to whatever storage organ is provided to make oak, onions, olives or overalls. This is a process man has not yet learned to duplicate.

The machinery of the leaf factory is rows and rows of tiny cells set on end. In each one, the little green chloroplasts race around a track, mixing air and sap into something quite different. Just below these palisade cells are more spongy tissues which keep the palisade cells supplied with air and water, piping fresh sap in and the manufactured product out through tubes which also lend strength and support to the leaf. It's as complicated as any modern plumbing job--and it works perfectly.

When the sun rises in the morning, the leaf stomata open up, air starts to circulate, and the countless machines begin to operate. Out of plant sap and air the leaf mechanism can make chlorophyl to supply the working cells, starch to keep us fat, sugar to keep us sweet, fibre to keep us clothed or more cells to make taller grass. When we breathe, we give off carbon dioxide as a waste product of combustion. The leaf takes this waste product and makes it again into forms which will be food or fuel for us to "combust" all over again. The leaf gives off oxygen, which we need to burn the piece of pie we ate for dinner. So plants and animals use the same materials alternately, over and over again. Nature doesn't waste anything.

In order to function properly, a leaf must have a good root which hunts for moisture, often going deep in the soil to find it. The tiny root hairs absorb the water and the elements which it has dissolved, because the liquid inside is more dense than the liquid outside. It's hard going when soil is dry and worse when the soil is so wet that the roots can't get air. The roots are fed by the leaves and the leaves by the roots. When we nip the leaves by cow or by lawn mower, we starve the roots and then they can't hunt far enough for water, so the leaves have to shut up shop and wither. We must have ample leaf surface to make good roots and vice-versa.

Many books have been written on leaves and how they function under the wide variety of conditions which still permit plant growth, but still we don't know the whole story. It's a fascinating subject and causes one to wonder at the intricate methods Nature uses to supply all of her children with ripe cherries, nuts for the cookies, lumber for houses, not forgetting the green grass in the brindle cow which makes white milk, yellow cheese and red beefsteak with blue eyes.

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR APRIL  
By L. C. Snyder 1948  
Extension Horticulturist

Fruits

1. Prune fruit trees before growth starts. Due to considerable reported winter injury on certain apple varieties, the pruning should be lighter than usual. Remove only dead branches or branches that cross each other. This should be followed by a light summer pruning after the extent of winter damage is known.
2. Delay the uncovering of strawberries as late as possible. Examine the plants under the straw at frequent intervals. As long as the leaves are green, the straw should remain on. As soon as the leaves start to turn yellow, loosen the straw from over the rows and put in the picking aisles. The plants will push up through a light covering of straw. If the straw is left on as late as possible, the strawberry bloom will be delayed and the blossoms may escape late spring frost.
3. Raspberry canes will need some support to keep the fruits out of the dirt. If the plants are being grown in hills, tie the canes to stakes. If they are in a hedge row, put posts a rod apart and stretch a wire on either side of the row. Tie this wire together by cross ties at frequent intervals to keep the cans upright. If the canes were not pruned last summer, cut out all the old canes that bore fruit last year and thin out the new canes. Remember that raspberries need clean cultivation between the rows to keep the weeds and sucker plants down.
4. Prune all fruit trees when they are planted. This is needed to compensate for root loss. Select those branches that form a wide angle with the main stem for scaffold or framework branches. Eliminate all narrow crotches and remove all branches from between the scaffold branches. It may also be necessary to shorten the leader and scaffold branches selected.

5. Strawberries and raspberries should be planted as soon as the ground is in proper condition for planting. Plant strawberries so the crown is just level with the soil line. Be sure to plant only state-inspected, mosaic-free raspberry plants. In planting raspberry plants, prune them back to within three to four inches of the ground.

### Vegetables

1. Plant peas early. They must mature before hot weather for best quality.
2. Don't plant more of a vegetable than your family needs. It is neither necessary nor advisable always to plant all of the seeds in a seed packet at one time.
3. Try something new in your vegetable garden this year. Broccoli, cauliflower, and Chinese cabbage are suggestions.
4. Start tomato seeds indoors this month. Seeds started by April 15 should produce good plants for setting into the garden by June 1.
5. A few minutes spent in spacing the seeds in the row may save hours of time later in thinning.
6. A side-dressing of fertilizer on either side of the vegetable row is more efficient than broadcast application. About 1 pound of a complete, 4-12-4 fertilizer is recommended for 25 feet of row. For a broadcast application, use 2 to 3 pounds for each 1,000 square feet.
7. Transplant cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, and head lettuce plants in the evening or on a cloudy day. Recent experiments have shown that the removal of the lower leaves on these transplants is unnecessary and may even delay maturity.

### Ornamentals

1. Remove the winter cover from tender roses this month. This should be a gradual process, first removing the straw covering and later the dirt from around the base.
2. Plant only hardy varieties of trees and shrubs. The term "hardy" in many nursery catalogues holds little meaning under Minnesota conditions. The Forsythias, Rose of Sharon, Flowering Quince, and Azaleas are poor risks in most parts of Minnesota.

3. Delay pruning spring flowering shrubs until after they bloom. Summer-blooming shrubs such as Hydrangeas and Hybrid Tea roses should be pruned before growth starts.
4. The Morden Pink Lythrum is hardy, summer blooming perennial that deserves a spot in every garden.
5. Hardy annuals such as sweet alyssum, snapdragons, larkspur and calendulas can be seeded directly in the garden this month.
6. Ornamental shrubs are often planted too close together. To allow ample room for development, allow 6 feet between large shrubs, 4 feet between medium shrubs and 2 to 3 feet between small shrubs.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 27 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, May 19, 1948

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

### The Compost File

Raw clay may have ample supplies of phosphorus, potassium, lime and other minerals necessary for plant growth, but it is sterile for most forms of plants. Before it can become fertile, it must be teeming with life. The difference between rich mellow garden ground and the clay used in a brickyard is largely due to the presence of plants and animals in the garden soil.

Among the microscopic plants, there are Algae, Fungi, such as the yeasts and moulds, and Bacteria of various kinds. There are also low forms of animal life, many too small to be seen, but sometimes mighty important when obnoxious forms such as the nematodes attack crop plants. The larger animal life is more familiar. We have all seen the burrowing rodents and the insects such as ants, springtails, grubs and beetles. Smaller yet are the spiders, mites, centipedes, sow bugs and the millions of little organisms that bustle importantly about their busy work on or under the surface. Everyone is familiar with the earthworm, angleworm or fishing worm. They are among the most important animals in the process of soil improvement.

In order to live, all of these animals, large and small, must have food. Some of them eat each other, but the basic diet is dead and decaying organic matter. Plants grow, die and are immediately attacked by organisms which tear them apart into their various elements. Angleworms come to the surface and eat whatever vegetable matter they can find. To make room for the dead leaves or grass, they cast out the clay they have brought up from below. When they are full of salad, the earthworms take a nose dive down into the clay again, patiently carrying the decayed leaves down to make another exchange.

May 19, 1948

I don't know how long it takes an earthworm to make a round trip. It will probably depend on the condition of the soil, but it must be an exciting existence, eating your way through life, up and down, mixing the soil and poking holes so that air and water can penetrate the earth more easily. I wonder whether mamma worms warn little tender worms to beware the robins and the boys going fishing? Soil improvement à la earthworm looks like slow business beside a bull dozer, but the earthworms have moved the larger tonnage of soil. Over the whole earth's surface, wherever moisture conditions are favorable, the earthworm's total contribution to our welfare is far beyond that of the bulldozer.

One worm alone would have slow going, but various attempts at a worm census put the population of an acre anywhere from 13,000 to a million and the total soil carried may be around 15 tons per year. In about 70 years, with decent working conditions, earthworms might cultivate an acre to the same depth that John and his tractor plow would do in an hour. We'll admit that earthworms do a better job, but we're inclined to be impatient. However, we're learning, and earthworm culture is becoming a farm enterprise of considerable proportions.

If we recognize how important it is to feed and encourage the plant and animal life of the soil, it will be easy to understand why spreading manure and plowing under stalks, straw, clover or any other organic matter is a step toward encouraging the "little people," who turn insoluble soil chemicals into compounds corn and oats can use to our advantage. It is the "little people" who change sticky, dead, sterile yellow clay into porous, fluffy, absorbent black soil which works easily, raises almost anything and makes the farmer smile. We say such soil is high in humus. That's nothing but partially decayed plant or animal material on the table of the "little people," ready to be eaten and used over again, for our profit or pleasure.

In parts of Europe, they measure a farmer's wealth by the size and aroma of his compost pile. That's the material he has saved up to feed the "little people" who make his soil productive. We in America have recklessly used the fertility Nature stored up over thousands of years. Now unless we want our soil to revert to sticky, sterile, easily washed clay, we'd better take pains to keep the "little people" happy and contented. Commercial fertilizer alone won't do it. The physical condition of the soil depends on the humus and the activity of the innumerable organisms which multiply at a tremendous rate when conditions are favorable.

I'm not advocating an odorous compost pile beside your front door step, but every farmer, every gardener must take the responsibility of seeing to it that his "little people" are well fed and his soil left better than he found it.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 27, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, May 26, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Throw in the Clutch

"You would spend a week building a machine to do a job, rather than do it by hand in a few hours." That seemed to summarize the observations of a Chinese student who spent several years in this country and absorbed American ways better than most of the Chinese I have met. Yien Si learned to use his hands for hard work, although he was brought up under the idea that manual labor was degrading and a well-born gentleman should never wield anything heavier than a brush for writing and for art work.

Many times I have thought about Yien Si's remark and I'll have to admit he was about right. It seems so useless to spend brain and brawn for routine, repetitious jobs. Dad didn't think a tractor could ever replace his horses. Even later men were sure that a cow could never be milked by any mechanical contrivance. Cotton picking and sugar beet topping seemed to present problems too difficult for a machine to solve, but it has been done. I guess Yien Si was right. We would rather work hard over a machine than do routine back jobs. The engineering of levers, cams, pulleys and gears is more interesting than doing the same things over and over.

Surely it's easier to wash dishes by hand than to build a practical dish washer, but the machine is more of a challenge to ingenuity, persistence, imagination and skill. If the dish washer is perfected, it may eventually save thousands of "woman years" of drudgery. Dad cut hay with a scythe and bound grain by hand. But some lazy fellow thought that was too much physical effort, so now we do those jobs from a tractor seat. We get more work done and do it better, but it is hard on the bottom of the overalls and the wind may blow, so now we see spring seats and cabs advertise for all makes of iron horses. There is no predicting where it will end.



One of the hardest decisions to be made by the manager of a "family-size" farm is how much he can afford to spend for machinery. Today's farm can be almost completely mechanized, from barn cleaners to self-feeder fillers. There are devices for leveling land, loading and unloading, rototillers, grain cleaners, hog feeders and sprayers. It would be easy to use \$100,000 worth of machinery, even on a small farm, but it would be hard to make it earn interest, depreciation and shelter costs.

In considering every purchase, the prospective owner must try to estimate the labor the machine will save per unit handled and then multiply by the units to get the earnings. So many implements are used only a few hours each year and yet the costs go on while they stand idle in a shed. If a labor-saving machine costs \$2000, the interest, depreciation, shelter and repairs may run to \$350 a year. If it is only used five days in the year, that's \$70 a day besides fuel and labor costs. If it can be used ten days, it's \$35 overhead. Of course, anyone can show those things on paper, but if a man wants an implement and can find enough money to persuade some dealer to let him have it, he'll get the machine and hang the cost!

We're funny people. A great many farms, if not the majority, are supporting more machinery than their income over a period of years will justify, but still we want more and more. We hate to pitch hay by hand when for only \$4500 or so we can buy a field chopper, wagons, unloaders and a blower. To an outsider, accustomed to other ways of doing things, it must seem that we are machinery crazy. Probably we are. I don't like back work any better than the next fellow. New machines are part of the fun of farming.

Eventually, when the present boom is over, farm managers will have to figure costs far more closely and the earning power of every machine will call for a reckoning. If manufacturers are looking ahead, they will begin to figure out combination machines which will do several jobs by making minor adjustments. I'm guessing that will be the trend in the future. But give up our machinery and go back to hand work? Never!

The ingenuity which made machines made America the land of gadgets, where we use the clutch on the power take-off to relieve the clutch of hands. Surely I'd rather spend a week devising a mechanical helper than do the job over and over again. It's more fun farming that way.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 27 1948

To all counties  
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

BUYING ABUNDANT  
FOODS RELIEVES  
STRAIN ON BUDGET

\_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers who are looking for good food buys will find them among the plentiful foods on the market, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Besides being good economy from the standpoint of the family budget, use of plentiful foods saves grain for feeding Europe and helps the fight against food inflation by lessening pressure of consumer demand on scarce foods.

Foods expected to be in abundant supply on markets throughout the country in May offer possibilities for plenty of variety in family menus, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, fresh vegetables on the plentiful list for May will be cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, Irish potatoes. Fresh fruits which will continue to be in generous supply are oranges, grapefruit and lemons.

May markets will offer good supplies of chickens, eggs and fresh and frozen fish

Abundant canned items include citrus juices, grapefruit segments, standard-grade peas, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, tomato products such as juice, catsup, paste and puree. Grocery shelves will also have good stocks of jam, jelly, marmalade, fruit butter, honey and peanut butter.

Four dried fruits, prunes, raisins, peaches and figs, and three nuts, walnuts, filberts and pecans, will continue to be plentiful.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 27, 1948

Immediate Release

C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, has been given two important assignments this summer in Athens, Greece and Paris, France..

Dr. Bailey is now in Washington completing details before leaving for Europe later in the week.

Dr. Bailey has been granted a leave of absence from the University to accept the assignment as Agricultural Research Specialist with the American Mission to the Aid of Greece under the U.S. Department of State in Athens. This assignment will continue to early July.

The Dean will also address the 7th International Congress of Agricultural Industries on "Enriched Bread in the United States", at Paris, July 11-18. The invitation to address the conference came as a tribute to Bailey's leadership in the field of cereal chemistry.

His work on the enrichment of bread and the improvement of milling processes has won him several other honors including the Thomas Burr Osborne medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

A-3790-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 27, 1948

Immediate Release

The Northwest Farm Equipment association will furnish over 50 pieces of modern hay making and pasture machinery at the Minnesota Pasture Committee's eight district hay and pasture field days to be held throughout the state during June.

The field days are being sponsored by the committee, the University of Minnesota, local county agents, equipment dealers and local business interests.

The days will emphasize modern hay making methods and other latest developments in preparing better pastures, according to Paul M. Burson, University agricultural extension soils specialist, who is in charge of arrangements.

The agreement by members of the farm equipment association assures farmers attending the days an outstanding machinery equipment exhibit, Burson says.

Previously announced locations for the days include the farms of W. E. Mendenhall and M. D. Nelson, Delano; Albert Aase and Roy Vaxland, Kenyon; Walter Croswell, Lake Crystal; Herbert Johnson, Hadley; Ray Jensen, Willmar; Mervin Hagen, Underwood; Melvin Flaskrud, Fosston; and H. C. Hanson, Barnum.

A -3791-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Seventy thousand rural women in Minnesota who are taking part in home demonstration work will observe National Home Demonstration week May 2-8.

Initial event of the week will be a dinner Sunday evening given by the state home demonstration staff to honor Miss Julia Newton, who has served as state home demonstration leader since 1920 and will retire in July. Under Miss Newton's leadership the home demonstration program in Minnesota has expanded until at the present time more than 50 counties have home demonstration agents.

Theme of the week, "Today's home builds tomorrow's world," will be carried out in observance of activities in many Minnesota counties. Plans include radio broadcasts, guest teas and special programs at which members of home demonstration groups will survey accomplishments of the past year. Exhibits will be displayed during the week to show the work being done in home demonstration groups and to feature progress made in rural family and community living since the home demonstration program was begun over 30 years ago. Recognition will also be given to the women who have served voluntarily as organization and subject-matter leaders in their groups.

Home demonstration work, an educational program in homemaking open to all rural women, is carried into rural homes and communities by county home demonstration agents. In Minnesota services of the home agents are made available through the cooperative action of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the county agricultural extension service. The program is developed in the county by a committee of rural women who work with the home demonstration agent. Other rural women, serving as local leaders, are trained in subject matter by the agent and bring the information to local groups. Remodeling the farm home, home furnishings, preparation of food for freezer lockers and making over clothing are some of the programs that have been carried by Minnesota home demonstration groups this past year.

A-3792-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
April 28 1948

# UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

## Agricultural Shorts

The cost of producing all farm products in the U. S. last year was 16.3 billion dollars. This is 50 per cent more than the gross income from farm products in 1939.

\* \* \* \* \*

The first step in controlling the corn borer is clean plowing.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lawn grass planted early in May will come up quickly and become well established before hot weather sets in, says I. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

\* \* \* \* \*

Work soybean fields early to cut down competition with weeds.

\* \* \* \* \*

Good legume hays are the farmer's cheapest hay.

\* \* \* \* \*

When buying spraying equipment be sure that the pump pressure and nozzle sizes will meet the requirements of spraying DDT on corn as well as 2,4-D on weeds, says Dennis Ryan, University of Minnesota agricultural engineer.

\* \* \* \* \*

Before making late plantings of vegetables, re-work the soil. This will kill many weed seedlings that may be germinating.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pasture and hay field days are being held throughout the state during June. Watch for the dates in this district.

\* \* \* \* \*

With feed scarce, it won't pay to feed those non-layers in the poultry flock. Spare the axe and spoil the flock.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wondering what to do about the corn borer? Write for free copy of Extension Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer in Minnesota," -- from the Bulletin Room,

University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

Homemaking Shorts

For useful, up-to-the-minute information on gardening, consult Extension Bulletin 174.

"The Home Vegetable Garden," Get a copy at the county extension office.

\* \* \* \* \*

If silk thread is used to baste wool or cotton material, the basting will not show after pressing.

\* \* \* \* \*

Saving cooking fats is still good kitchen economy. Turn in to your meat dealer all the fats that cannot be re-used.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to University of Minnesota home economists, children's clothes should have action features such as raglan sleeves which will permit stretching, small tucks or gathers in the shoulders to allow for give.

\* \* \* \* \*

To avoid the grit that often comes to the table with cooked new asparagus, remove the scales or bracts with a sharp knife or a slotted paring knife, suggests Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist. The scales along the stem act as carriers of sand.

\* \* \* \* \*

Egg white toughens if cooked or baked at high temperatures.

\* \* \* \* \*

A dozen eggs rate nutritionally about the same as a pound and a half of lean beef. They supply minerals and vitamins, as well as a high percentage of protein.

\* \* \* \* \*

Store eggs covered, in a refrigerator or other cold place, away from foods with a strong odor, advises W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist. Eggs are perishable like milk and cream.

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
March 30, 1948

## UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

### Agricultural Shorts

About 2,000 new fruits are being tested at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior and 650 at the Mayo Forestry and Horticulture Institute at Rochester.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Although fall plowing is preferable, clean plowing this spring will help in the fight against the corn borer.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Flax is a good companion crop for legumes! Take advantage of the guaranteed flax price at the same time you establish that much needed legume hay field.  
\* \* \* \* \*

University of Minnesota plant pathologists advise always treating seed grain to improve germination and vigor.  
\* \* \* \* \*

A two-garden system will save you time and labor. One near the house can be used for vegetables needed often; another in the field can be used for potatoes, sweet corn and the like.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Remember helminthosporium on oats! Plant the varieties recommended by the University of Minnesota. These include Bonda, Clinton, Mindo, Zephyr and Andrew.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Shrubs that bloom in the spring should not be pruned until they have bloomed, says L. C. Snyder, University of Minnesota extension horticulturist.  
\* \* \* \* \*

No one pasture, no matter how good, will carry livestock through the summer. Plan now for supplemental pasture.  
\* \* \* \* \*

The latest edition of Extension Bulletin 174, "The Home Vegetable Garden," is an up-to-date handbook of garden facts issued by the University of Minnesota. Your local county agent will provide you with a free copy.  
\* \* \* \* \*

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



Homemaking Shorts

Three and a half million rural women in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico are taking part in home demonstration work, the phase of the Agricultural Extension Service program which deals with the home.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Today's home builds tomorrow's world" is the theme of National Home Demonstration Week, to be observed May 2-8 by women enrolled in home demonstration clubs throughout the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many houseplants don't do well because the air of the house is too dry.

\* \* \* \* \*

Garden chrysanthemums are grown with best results in full sunshine, but they can also be grown in partial shade.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't crowd chrysanthemums in the garden, cautions L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota. Space them 18 inches apart.

\* \* \* \* \*

Conserve meat by avoiding overcooking, nutritionists at the University of Minnesota advise.

\* \* \* \* \*

In altering a skirt pattern, take a tuck below the hip line. Cutting off the length at the bottom will reduce the flare and the width of the skirt.

\* \* \* \* \*

Minnesota's home demonstration agents are bringing up-to-date information on homemaking to rural women, working toward the goal of improved farm homes for better family living.

\* \* \* \* \*

Remove grease spots on wallpaper or kalsomined walls with a paste of whiting and carbon tetrachloride. If grease spots are fresh, apply carbon tetrachloride with cotton.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Immediate Release

The appointment of William Hadlow to the staff of the University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine is another step towards completing the faculty for the new school, W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary medicine division, declared today.

The school was started last fall with an enrollment of 24 students. A six-year course has been set up to train Minnesota's first group of locally trained veterinarians. Larger classes will be admitted as new staff members are appointed.

Along with the new school, the University's Department of Agriculture has embarked on an expanded program of research in the field of veterinary medicine. Hadlow and several other recent additions to the staff will teach in the new school as well as carry special research projects.

The new staff member is a graduate of Ohio University at Columbus / where he recently received the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree. He served in the navy during the war and has carried on veterinary medicine research at the University of Ohio for some time.

Dr. Hadlow will teach bacteriology and pathology and will place special emphasis on research in the field of brucellosis, one of the state's more serious livestock disease problems.

A-3793-HS

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

Immediate Release

Four University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture, students will be installed as officers of the St. Paul Campus Religious Council as part of the observance of a religious workshop being held May 1-2 at the Minneapolis Campus YMCA.

The students are Jerry Coffman, Minneapolis, president; Marion Nelson, Barnum, vice-president; Emily Moore, Albert Lea, secretary; and John Hlastala, Eveleth, treasurer.

Students from the St. Paul Campus participating in arrangements for the workshop include Mary Yetzer, Farmington, John Rutford, St. Paul; Norma Miller, Chatfield; and Miss Moore.

The purpose of the workshop is to increase the effectiveness of religious organizations on the campus.

A-3794-HS

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

Immediate Release

Information on the latest research in dairying will highlight the program for the University of Minnesota's Dairy Day on the St. Paul campus June 5. An annual event, for many years, Dairy Day has not been held since before the war, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today. It was formerly attended by hundreds of dairy farmers.

Featured speaker for the event will be O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Members of the dairy husbandry staff will discuss research in progress at the University on dairy cattle and on dairy products. Agricultural extension dairy specialists will report on dairy herd improvement associations, dairy cattle breeding associations and advanced registry testing in Minnesota.

A-3795-JB

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

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who are doing outstanding jobs of improving their farmsteads will vie for several thousand dollars in prizes during the next three years. Several merchandise prizes will be awarded this year, both on the state and county level, during the first phase of a special contest sponsored by radio station WNAX, Yankton, S.D.

The prizes will be given as an incentive to the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service's farmstead improvement program. Extension services in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota are also conducting improvement programs.

Minnesota entries in the 1948 contest should be made immediately with local county agents, according to S. B. Cleland, University of Minnesota farm management specialist. Cleland is chairman of the University's special committee which formulated state rules for the contest. Other members of the committee include agriculture extension staff members L. C. Snyder, Cora Cooke and Maynard Speece.

Plans for improvement, improvements in the farm home, steps to make the farm grounds and surroundings more attractive, and improved efficiency of farm buildings and yards will all be considered in the contest. In this year's contest changes which are made between July 1, 1947 and June 30, 1948 will be considered.

Full details of the contest are available at county agricultural extension offices and from Station WNAX, Yankton.

A-3794-HS

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

Fruits

1. Fertilize fruit trees growing in sod. Use 1/2 pound of ammonium nitrate for each inch in diameter of the tree. A tree six inches in diameter would thus take three pounds. Broadcast the fertilizer under the spread of the branches starting about a foot from the trunk.
2. Protect strawberry blossoms from late frosts. A light covering of straw will do a good job, of protecting the blossoms. Turning on the sprinkler early in the morning and keeping the plants wet until all signs of frost are past will help.
3. Keep raspberries clean cultivated to cut off the young sucker plants that come up between the rows.
4. Tie the new branches of your grape vines to the supporting wires.
5. To assure a good set of fruits, be sure that bees are not the limiting factor. A colony of bees should be in or near the home orchard if at all possible.
6. Keep all blossoms picked off from newly planted strawberries.

Vegetables

1. Plant sweet corn and snap beans about the middle of the month. Several varieties of sweet corn of different maturity dates will extend the fresh corn season. Plan to make later plantings of both sweet corn and snap beans.
2. Don't plant lima beans until the soil has warmed up. Seeds planted too soon will rot in the soil. Between May 20 and June 1 will be about right.
3. Don't be in a hurry to set out your tomato plants. Late frosts are still a possibility. Besides, tomatoes demand warm soil and warm air for best growth. Memorial day is soon enough to set out tomato plants. If you would like to try growing tomatoes from seeds started directly in the garden, plant the seeds under hotcap in May.

4. Dr. Yeager of New Hampshire, formerly from North Dakota, tells us that you can have earlier melons and cucumbers if you will start the seeds indoors about 10 days before you set the plants out. The small, two-leaved seedlings transplant readily and grow rapidly in soil that has had a chance to warm up. Start the seeds about May 20 for June 1 planting. Sand could be used to start the seeds.
5. Re-work the soil before making late planting. This kills many weed seedlings that may be germinating.
6. There are no such things as frost-hardened tomato plants. Over-hardened tomato plants are just as subject to frost injury as vigorous young plants and far less likely to give a satisfactory yield later on.

#### Ornamentals

1. Set Chrysanthemums out this month. Plant in full sunlight in soil that has been enriched with well-rotted manure and bonemeal. Rooted cuttings or divisions of old plants overwintered in the cold frame should be used. Plant only the early blooming types. Butterball (yellow), Glacier (white), Violet (violet), Maroon and Gold, Red Gold and Heatherbloom are among the best for Minnesota gardens.
2. Rooted tuberous begonias should be set out late this month. Plant on the north side of the house or in a shady portion of the border. Tuberous begonias require a moist soil, high in organic matter and full shade.
3. Houseplants can safely be set out in the border late this month. Dig a bed six inches deep and cover bottom with 2 inches of cinders. Place the pots on the cinders and fill in between the pots with soil. Bury the pots to their rims. Most houseplants should have some shade during the summer. The cacti and succulents will stand full sunlight.
4. Zinnias and marigolds can be planted where they are to grow early this month. Thin the young seedlings to about a foot apart so they can develop into vigorous plants that will give a maximum of bloom.
5. Plan to visit an iris garden late this month when the flowers are in full bloom and make selections for your own garden.
6. Spring flowering shrubs such as the Vanhoutte spires, lilacs, Viburnums, etc., should be pruned after they finish blooming. In cutting lilac branches for bouquets, use a pruning shears and cut back to a side branch. In pruning, always try to retain the natural form of the bush.
7. Lawn grass planted early this month will come up quickly and become established before hot weather.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
April 30, 1948

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Plant sweet corn and snap beans about the middle of May. Several varieties of sweet corn of different maturities will extend the fresh corn season. Plan to make several plantings of corn, spacing them through June.--L.C. Snyder.

\* \* \* \* \*

For earlier melons and cucumbers start seeds indoors about 10 days before you set the plants out. The small, two-leaved seedlings transplant readily and grow rapidly in soil that has had a chance to warm up. Start the seeds about May 20 to June 1 planting.--L.C. Snyder.

\* \* \* \* \*

What's your pasture situation? Will you have plenty of green grass and legumes when that hot July and August weather falls? There is still time to seed supplementary crops like Sudan grass or a small grain after corn planting. Seed about 20-25 pounds of Sudan per acre. Or you might try a small grain and rape mixture for pasture for pigs, calves and dry cows. Rape should not be used for pasture for milking cows.--Paul M. Burson.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dividing hog pasture into two parts is always good business. The shades, waterers and troughs can be put on the dividing line and the two parts of the pasture grazed and cut for hay alternately during one season. This gives pigs more young, tender plants to graze. These younger plants are higher in protein content than the older, tougher plants.-- E.F. Ferrin.



That hay and pasture field day to be held early in June in your section of the state will be a good place to get up-to-date ideas on hay making and pasture improvement.--E.R. Duncan

\* \* \* \* \*

Always inoculate soybean seed. Inoculation will give you better yields and higher protein content. Inoculate the same day or the day before seeding with a commercial inoculant, and then keep the seed out of direct sunlight and artificial heat until planted. Finally be sure to use inoculant made specifically for soybeans because inoculant for legumes will not work.

---J.W. Lambert.

Use leftovers from last time.

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

Immediate Release

A survey to get statistics on the number of acres of apples and various small fruits in the La Crescent area is being conducted May 4-6, Ralph Backstrom, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Interest among Minnesota fruit growers in organizing a fruit marketing co-operative is responsible for the survey. Purpose of the study is to find out whether there is enough fruit to make co-operative marketing worthwhile. Wayne Hanson, Houston county agricultural agent, is working with Backstrom in making the survey.

Findings will be presented to fruit growers by Backstrom at a meeting in La Crescent Friday evening, May 6. Main speaker will be John Westrum, Excelsior, chairman of the Minnesota Berry Growers' council and manager of the Excelsior Fruit Growers' association.

A-3797-JB

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

Immediate Release

Tentative dates have now been set for the University of Minnesota's eight district hay and pasture field days, Paul M. Burson, soils specialist on the St. Paul Campus, announced today.

The days, patterned after grassland days held elsewhere in the United States, are being sponsored by the University, the Minnesota Hay and Pasture committee, machinery companies and local county agents and business groups.

The dates set by the committee are: June 7, W. E. Mendenhall and M. D. Nelson farm, Maple Plain; June 9, Albin Aase and Roy Voxland farms, Kenyon; June 11, Walter Crosswell farm, Lake Crystal; June 14, Herbert Johnson farm, Hadley; June 16, Roy Jensen farm, Willmar; June 18, Mervin Hagen farm, Underwood; June 21, Melvin Flaskrud farm, Fosston; and June 23, H. C. Hanson farm, Barnum.

Several University agricultural extension specialists will attend the field days to supervise machinery demonstrations and explain new methods of hay making and pasture renovation. Staff members scheduled for the tour include Burson; E. R. Duncan, soils specialist; Dennis Ryan, agricultural engineer; M. L. Armour and Ralph Crim, agronomists; H. R. Searles and Ralph Wayne, dairymen; and H. G. Zavoral and W. E. Morris, animal husbandmen.

A-3798-HS

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

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6. There are no such things as frost-hardened tomato plants. Over-hardened tomato plants are just as subject to frost injury as vigorous young plants and far less likely to give a satisfactory yield later on.

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7. Lawn grass planted early this month will come up quickly and become established before hot weather.

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

Immediate Release

Le Roy Eikens, Caledonia, has been named president of the State Rural Youth Federation for 1948-49.

Other new officers include Mauritz Lundeen, Brandon, vice president; Dick Miller, Northfield, educational chairman; Rodney Langseth, Worthington, community service chairman; Dick Fitzsimmons, Argyle, publicity chairman; Mabel Manthey, Waseca, chairman of auditing committee. Re-elected were Frances Sundberg, Richville, secretary, and Harlan Boettcher, Montevideo, treasurer. Boettcher was also selected as chairman of the recreation committee.

These officers were named at a special meeting of the State Rural Youth executive committee held on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota. The committee also discussed plans for the State Rural Youth camp to be held at Mission Farms, Medicine Lake, June 4-6.

According to Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, state Rural Youth leaders, the Minnesota Rural Youth Federation represents 3,000 rural young people from 52 organized county groups. Rural youth programs stress education, recreation, community service and social development.

A-3800-1B

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

Immediate Release

Want to get the jump on the cutworm?

A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, today advised gardeners who want special defense against the cutworm this year to use DDT dust or chlordane dust. Experiments conducted by Dr. Granovsky show that the new method of control is more effective as well as more convenient and cheaper than the old poisoned wheat bran bait usually used.

To combat cutworms by the new method, apply a 5 per cent DDT dust or 5 per cent chlordane dust on the prepared seed bed about three to five days before setting out transplants or before seeding. The application may also be made right after seeding. Cover the ground with the dust over an area of about 12 to 14 inches in diameter around the transplant or in the seed row. For large field plantings, the application should be made at the rate of 40-45 pounds of dust per acre.

If cutworm damage occurs to plants already seeded or set out, the same materials should be applied on the soil around the plants, Granovsky said, again covering an area about a foot in diameter around each transplant or in the row of crops.

A-3799-JB



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 4 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

PRESSURE SAUCEPAN  
USEFUL FOR CANNING

Small quantities of vegetables can be canned in the pressure saucepan as they are ready to harvest in the garden, says Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_ (extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. They point out) She points out that the United States Department of Agriculture, after considerable research, has recently issued new canning tables covering the use of the pressure saucepan for canning.

Recommended processing times for vegetables in the pressure saucepan are: snap beans, carrots, 40 minutes; asparagus, beets, 45 minutes; summer squash, 50 minutes; lima beans, 55 minutes; peas, 60 minutes; spinach, 65 minutes; whole-kernel corn, cubed pumpkin, 75 minutes; strained pumpkin, 80 minutes; cream-style corn, 105 minutes.

In general, these timetables for the pressure saucepan add 20 minutes to the time specified in the new timetables issued last year for the pressure canner, according to \_\_\_\_\_. This is less difference in total time than may first appear to be the case, because the pressure saucepan comes up to pressure and cools down much faster than the big canner loaded with filled jars.

Pressure saucepans to be suitable for canning should have a gauge or indicator which shows 10-pound pressure.

Select fresh young vegetables and prepare them carefully in the usual way for canning. Have a quart of water boiling in the saucepan and place the hot filled jars on a rack in the pan so they do not touch. Adjust the cover and place the pan over high heat. Allow steam to escape briskly from the vent for 1 minute or more until a strong flow of steam escapes. Then close the vent and allow the pressure to increase to the desired 10 pounds. Count the time exactly from the moment the 10 pounds pressure is reached. Reduce the heat and keep the pressure steady.

At the end of the processing time, remove the saucepan from the heat and let it cool normally until the pressure has returned to zero, instead of water-cooling the p  
Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul H. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 4 1948

To all counties

YOUNG PEOPLE  
FROM COUNTY  
TO ATTEND CAMP

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have been selected as delegates to the  
(Name and address) (Name and address)

annual business meeting of the State Rural Youth Federation at Mission Farms,

Medicine Lake, June 4-6, County (4-H Club Agent) \_\_\_\_\_ said today.

Two official delegates are chosen from each county.

The business meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual Rural Youth camp, open to all Rural Youth members in the state. About 250 are expected at this year's camp. Others from \_\_\_\_\_ county who will attend include:

(give names and addresses)

A well-rounded recreational and educational program has been planned for the three days, according to Paul Moore and Kathleen Flom, state Rural Youth leaders at the University of Minnesota. Classes will be conducted in handicrafts, dramatics, music appreciation and chorus. Plans also provide for instruction and participation in a variety of outdoor sports. Special speakers are now being scheduled for dinner sessions.

Installation of the Rural Youth Federation officers will be one of the features of the camp. At the business meeting delegates will consider changes in the articles of incorporation.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 4 1948

To all counties

SELECT RECOMMENDED  
VARIETY OF SOYBEANS

Farmers in \_\_\_\_\_ County who plan to grow soybeans this spring should be sure to select a recommended variety, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. These varieties are suggested for Minnesota: Ottawa, Mandarin, Habaro, Wisconsin Manchu 606, Flambeau and Kabott.

M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota, warns farmers to choose the variety which has the proper maturity rating for the area of the state in which they live and to purchase all seed from reliable dealers. Ottawa, Mandarin and Habaro have maturity ratings to fit the southern third of Minnesota. For areas farther north, Flambeau and Kabott are recommended because they will mature in a shorter growing season.

Armour also recommends that farmers have their soybeans tested before planting. Reports from the state seed testing laboratory at University Farm indicate a wide fluctuation in germination this year. State laws require germination tests for all seed sold to farmers. Farmers who saved their own seed would be wise to have it tested also.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 4 1948

To all counties

2,4-D NOT THE ONLY  
FARM WEEDS CHEMICAL

While 2,4-D is an important chemical for use in controlling farm weeds, it is not the only one on the market, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today. Among others which can be used effectively to control weeds are borax, ammonium sulfamate and the dinitros, commonly sold under the names Sinox and Dow's Selective.

According to R. S. Dunham, \_\_\_\_\_ agronomist at the University of Minnesota, each of these chemicals is most effective when applied to the particular weeds most susceptible to its action.

Ammonium sulfamate, sold under the trade name "Ammate," has been found effective against certain woody plants such as poison ivy, wild rose, wild cherry and similar species. One and one-half to 2 pounds per gallon of water are recommended as a foliage spray for these plants.

The selective dinitros are used against some of the annual weeds with rougher leaves. The mustards, wild buckwheat and pigweed are susceptible to this group of chemicals.

Dunham suggests the use of 2,4-D to control dandelions, plantains, chickweeds and other broad-leaved species of weeds in lawns. It will control susceptible weeds in grass pastures and meadows and along highways. The use of 2,4-D to control susceptible weeds in oats, barley, wheat and rye is also suggested by Dunham. Control is cheap and does not reduce yields materially.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 5 1948

TO: County Agricultural Agents

This packet of publicity material for the eight district hay and pasture field days is being sent to all counties holding days and to bordering counties. Although these nearby counties may not be able to publicize the events as widely, I'm sure that agents in counties holding the events will appreciate any help given.

The Schedule.

Here's the schedule of the days set up by the Minnesota Hay and Pasture Committee:

- June 7: The W. E. Menkenhall and M. D. Nelson farm between Delano and Maple Plain, Hennepin county.
- June 9: The Albin Aase and Roy Voxland farms, Kenyon, Goodhue county.
- June 11: The Walter Crosswell farm, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county.
- June 14: The Herbert Johnson farm, Hadley, Murray county.
- June 16: The Roy Jensen farm, Willmar, Kandiyohi county.
- June 18: The Mervin Hagen farm, Underwood, Ottertail county.
- June 21: The Melvin Flaskrud farm, Fosston, East Polk county.
- June 23: The H. C. Hanson farm, northeast edge of Barnum, Carlton county.

What the Packet Includes:

1. Five fill-in news stories. Bringing local contributions into the stories will help your publicity immensely.
2. Eleven radio shorts for use on your own programs or for spot announcements on your local station.
3. A simple dodger that might be printed and distributed through creameries, implement dealers, local stores, in automobiles Saturday nights, etc.
4. A circular letter.

Other Publicity:

The Publications Office will handle statewide publicity. Plans include stories for the Farmer Magazine, Farm Bureau News, Twin City newspapers and radio stations. The cooperation of the papers and such radio performers as Larry Haeg, Cedric Adams and Gary Wiegand has been enlisted. Haeg will broadcast or transcribe programs at six of the eight days and both he and Cedric Adams will carry announcements of future dates.

May 5 1948

The only contact our office will make with weekly newspapers will be to send them two or three mats showing machinery to be used at the field days.

These Ideas May Help:

A few ideas that you may want to try in your own publicity might include:

1. Radio interviews with (or news stories about) farmers on whose farms the days are to be held.
2. Use of statements in the press and on the radio by local farmers who know better how and pastures have helped their farming.
3. Cooperative ads and posters sponsored by local business groups.
4. Enlistment of aid of local radio station in promoting the day. Constant plugging of the day on the radio, especially during the week preceding the event, will be the best way of attracting a good crowd.
5. If you will send carbons of your stories about local preparations, we'll do our best to place them in Twin City papers, magazines and radio programs.
6. Keep agents in adjoining counties informed about your preparations.
7. Stress local news items above these we've sent you. These should be used to fill in gaps in your program and not to make up the bulk of your publicity.

You'll have many more and better ideas, but I hope some of these suggestions and stories will help you in your publicity.

Harold B. Swanson  
Extension Editor

HBS:RE  
Enclosures

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

FIELD DAYS TO  
MARK NEW ERA  
IN HAYING METHODS

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers will see the beginnings of a new era in hay making methods when they attend the big district hay and pasture field day to be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, on June \_\_\_\_.

(Name of owner) (location)

That prediction was made today by University of Minnesota agronomist M. L. Armour and seconded by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Take a look at your own hay and see for yourself if it couldn't be better, Armour says. It's a 50-50 chance that it could be because less than 50 per cent of the hay produced in Minnesota can really be called good.

The hay and pasture field days will show how to make better hay with less labor. There will be actual demonstrations on mowing, baling, chopping and storing hay using the latest labor-saving machinery.

Cheaper winter feed definitely can be produced on \_\_\_\_\_ county farms, Armour declares. Good hay and legume and grass silage will cut down the need for grain for cattle.

See how you can produce this better hay yourself at the field day at

\_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, on June \_\_\_\_.  
(name of owner) (location)

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

FIELD DAY TO  
STRESS VALUE  
OF FERTILIZER

What fertilizers mean to better farming will be shown by actual demonstrations at the big district hay and pasture field day to be held at \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_ on June \_\_\_\_\_.  
(location) (name of owner)

Early this spring E. R. Duncan, University of Minnesota agricultural extension soil specialist, visited the \_\_\_\_\_ farm to help apply fertilizer and renovate pastures. Now the effects of these steps can be seen by everyone attending the field days.  
(name of owner)

Areas of 2 to 4 acres were renovated this spring. Parts of these areas were renovated and reseeded only while fertilizer was applied on other parts as well. Three different fertilizers were used in these latter areas, according to Duncan. They included 0-20-0 and 0-20-20 at 300 pounds per acre and 32-0-0 at 100 pounds per acre.

In addition to the fertilizer experiments, farmers attending the days will also see the difference in the effects of plowing and disking pastures in renovation.

The field day offers a great opportunity for \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers to see for themselves the effects of fertilization on hay and pasture crops, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ believes.

The day is being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, implement dealers, the Minnesota Hay and Pasture Committee, local business groups and county agents of this and nearby counties.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

QUALITY HAY MEANS  
BETTER FARMING

Good pasture and top-quality hay are important to beef cattle and sheep raisers as well as dairymen, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ declared today.

Newest methods of raising better hay and pasture for all kinds of livestock will be introduced at the big district hay and pasture field day to be held at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, on June \_\_\_\_.  
(name of owner) (location)

W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota agricultural extension animal husbandman, points out that the information and demonstrations presented at the day will again show how important grassland farming is.

(If available, include paragraph or two on demonstrations to be given.)

These demonstrations will bear out the evidence presented in several experiments conducted by the University, Morris says.

For example, an experiment at the Morris, Minnesota, experiment station showed that a ration of corn and alfalfa was the most economical ration for fattening lambs. But when prairie hay was used, gains were reduced unless a protein supplement was added.

Actual figures back up these findings. At Morris lambs fed shelled corn and alfalfa gained 14 pounds more in 80 days than lambs fed corn and prairie hay.

In another experiment in Iowa recently, it was found that Timothy hay would be worth only \$1.55 per ton if alfalfa sold at \$20.00 for fattening beef cattle.

These facts, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ says, give local farmers an added reason for attending the hay and pasture field day June \_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Name of farmer)  
(location)

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

NEW MACHINERY  
CUTS DOWN WORK  
IN HAYING SEASON

New machinery, developed in the last few years, promises to take much of the backache out of haying and pasture renovation, county agent \_\_\_\_\_ declared today.

Over 60 pieces of new haymaking machinery will be demonstrated by local implement dealers and by members of the Northwest Implement Dealers Association at the big district hay and pasture field day to be held at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm,  
(name of owner)  
\_\_\_\_\_ on June \_\_\_\_.

(location)

According to word received by county agent \_\_\_\_\_, the Minnesota Hay and Pasture committee under chairman Paul M. Burson, well-known University extension soils specialist, will bring several new machines to the field day. M. L. Armour, University agricultural extension agronomist, and Dennis Ryan, agricultural engineer, will also be on hand to explain how these new machines work.

Among the newer machines to be described by Ryan and Armour are the corrugated roller seeder, bale loader, forage wagon, crusher mower, hay elevator, wagon hay dryer.

The corrugated roller-seeder will seed while packing the ground. Although introduced before the war, the new roller-seeder is not widely used yet. According to Armour, it can have a definite place on many farms.

The crusher mower speeds up hay drying. The hay passes through rollers back of the cutter bar, crushing the stem. The hay dries out faster and cures more readily.

The wagon hay dryer dries a load of hay an hour. The dryer is attached to the wagon after it has been loaded. It enables the farmer to dry small quantities of the hay more rapidly.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

FIELD DAYS SHOW  
PASTURES TO BE  
LABOR SAVERS

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers with good pastures this summer will make 75¢ to 80¢ more per day for each cow in their herd than farmers with poor pastures. That startling prediction was made this week by H. R. Searles, University of Minnesota agricultural extension dairyman.

Searles, in discussing the coming hay and pasture field day to be held at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_ on June \_\_\_\_, says that every farmer (name of owner) (location) will see many excellent ideas during the day. These ideas may well mean more profitable dairying.

The fact that over three-fourths of Minnesota's 8,000,000,000 pounds of milk are manufactured by the cow from hay and grass shows how important pastures are. Improvement in haying and in pastures will save money and labor.

The field days, Searles points out, are devoted to showing some of the things that can be done to improve quality and to increase yields of roughage.

(Add paragraph or two on program planned locally.)

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

SUGGESTED CIRCULAR LETTER

Dear Friend:

Let's meet at the hay and pasture field day at  
the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, on  
(name of owner) (location)  
June \_\_\_\_\_.

We'll be talking over the newest ideas in hay  
making and pasture development. And there will be actual  
demonstrations running most of the day.

Of course, we all are interested in saving work  
and the latest labor saving machinery. Here are a few of  
the machines you may see in action: Corregated roller-  
seeder, bale loader, bale wagon, forage wagon, crusher  
mower, wagon hay dryer, hay elevator and forage harvester.

Here's the program we've lined up:

9:30: )  
          )  
10:30: )  
          )       ..... include details of program.  
11:30: )  
          )  
etc.     )

You're cordially invited to attend. Bring your  
family and your neighbor and make a day of it. We'll be  
looking for you!

County Agent and General Chairman

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Suggested Dodger (for Printing)

*Interested in Cutting Down Your Feed Costs?*

DON'T MISS THE HAY AND PASTURE FIELD DAY

JUNE \_\_\_\_\_, (PLACE) \_\_\_\_\_

(Tell how to get to farm here)

THERE'LL BE.....

**DEMONSTRATIONS** - A full day of demonstrations on hay making, fertilization and renovation is scheduled.

**NEW MACHINERY** - Over 60 pieces of machinery will be demonstrated. Some of the machinery has never been exhibited in this area before.

**SPEAKERS** - (list your speakers here)

REMEMBER THAT DATE - JUNE \_\_\_\_\_

THAT PLACE \_\_\_\_\_

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

RADIO SHORTS

HAY AND PASTURE FIELD DAYS

The shorts may be adapted to your local conditions and then sent to your radio station to be used as short plugs or you may want to use them on your own program.

PASTURES PAY DIVIDENDS (45 seconds)

So you want the answer to that old question "Does it pay to renovate pastures?" See the results of pasture renovation work for yourself on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ county on June \_\_\_\_\_. Two University of \_\_\_\_\_ (address) Minnesota soil specialists, Paul M. Burson and E. R. Duncan, selected special sites for pasture renovation work and application of fertilizers early this spring. The work was done and the demonstration plots will be ready for your inspection on \_\_\_\_\_. That's not all, either. See new hay making machinery and methods demonstrated by your local machinery dealers. You'll find good ideas galore to use on your own farm. And those ideas will come in mighty handy when haying time rolls around. Remember the date, \_\_\_\_\_, and the place, \_\_\_\_\_.

\* \* \* \* \*

CIRCLE THE DATE (45 seconds)

Put a red circle on your calendar for that big regional hay and pasture field day to be held \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_. It's your opportunity to see how fertilizers and renovation help pasture yields. You'll also see the newest hay making methods and the latest hay making equipment. Sixty new pieces of equipment have been supplied by machinery dealers throughout the state. Here are some of the machines that will be seen in operation—seeders, combination grain and fertilizer drills, forage harvesters, both large and small field balers, bale loaders, windrowers and crusher mowers, to mention only a few. Bring yourself up to date on the latest developments in hay making and pasture work! Attend that special hay and pasture field day. That date again is \_\_\_\_\_ and the place \_\_\_\_\_.

HAY AND PASTURE FIELD DAYS

QUIZ THE EXPERTS (35 seconds)

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, members of the \_\_\_\_\_ county hay and pasture field day committee, (or county agent \_\_\_\_\_) report(s) that arrangements are now being completed for the hay and pasture field day to be held at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ county on June \_\_\_\_\_. Quiz the experts on the latest hay making methods, pasture renovation and modern hay making machinery. You will miss a great opportunity to increase the profit of your livestock enterprises if you miss the hay and pasture field day on June \_\_\_\_\_.

\* \* \* \* \*

PASTURES PROVIDE CHEAP FEED (30 seconds)

Pastures are one of the cheapest sources of livestock feed. Like any other crop, pasture can be made to yield a profit, but it requires attention, fertilizer, seed, seedbed preparation, and good management. The hay and pasture field day on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, June \_\_\_\_\_, will demonstrate the value of pasture renovation and modern hay making methods. Why not plan to see these demonstration plots the next time you pass this farm? And then don't miss that big day, \_\_\_\_\_.

\* \* \* \* \*

HAY AND PASTURE FIELD DAYS

MACHINERY FOR EVERYTHING (20 seconds)

There's a machine for just about everything these days! Yes, there's even a machine to take some of the work out of hay making. You'll be surprised at the new hay making equipment at that hay and pasture field day June \_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm near \_\_\_\_\_. Top-notch entertainment is being planned for you at the day at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. Don't miss it.

\* \* \* \* \*

TOP SPEAKERS (30-35 seconds)

Farmers, listen to this roster of speakers and demonstrations. \_\_\_\_\_ (names of speakers), 60 new hay making machines, and a special exhibit for the wife. You wouldn't want to miss any event with all those attractions. \_\_\_\_\_ (section of state) Minnesota's big hay and pasture field day will be June \_\_\_\_\_. The place, the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_ (location). There'll be hay making demonstrations in the morning and pasture renovation exhibitions in the afternoon. And at noon there'll be those top-notch speakers known throughout the state as agricultural experts.

\* \* \* \* \*



## HAY AND PASTURE FIELD DAYS

### HOGS LIKE PASTURE (40 seconds)

Good hay pastures will save 4.4 bushels of corn per 100 pounds gain. For a 200 pound hog that means 9 bushels of corn. That's strong evidence of the value of pasture even in the hog business. If you're interested in good pasture and modern hay making equipment, drop over to the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, (place)

June \_\_\_\_\_. A special hay and pasture field day is being sponsored by your county extension office, implement dealers, the Minnesota Pasture committee and local business groups. See the results of pasture renovation work started last spring and take a look at over 60 new machines. Plan to come and bring your family or your neighbor over for a profitable day at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm near \_\_\_\_\_.

\* \* \* \* \*

### HAY MAKING EASIER (40 seconds)

Hay making is easier today than in those good old days. What's more, the hay is better, too. You don't believe it? See the proof yourself June \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ county. The University (place) of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, your local county agent, implement dealers and the Minnesota pasture committee have been cooperating to set up the latest equipment to demonstrate for you. With the haying season at hand, now is a good time to see the crusher mower, hay choppers, pick-up balers and other equipment that will take some of the backaches out of hay making. Don't forget that date, \_\_\_\_\_ and that place \_\_\_\_\_. It will be worth every minute you spend there! Demonstrations will go on all day.

## HAY AND PASTURE FIELD DAYS

### HAY DAY SET (25 seconds)

June \_\_\_\_ is the date! That's right, it's the date for that big hay and pasture field day at the \_\_\_\_\_ farm near \_\_\_\_\_. Inspect the results of pasture renovation started last spring for yourself. What's more, see the latest hay making machines, talk to the experts, and ask those questions that have been bothering you. Drop over for a while or better yet, plan to spend the day. That's June \_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm near \_\_\_\_\_ on Highway \_\_\_\_\_.

\* \* \* \* \*

### COWS HAVE HARD TIME (40 seconds)

Boy! I'd hate to be a cow! It would be all right if I could stand knee-deep in clover or alfalfa, but it wouldn't be much fun on some of the pasture I've seen. Ralph Wayne, extension dairyman at University Farm, says a cow can only graze about 10 square rods a day and she won't work over eight hours. You've got to have good pasture to furnish a 1200 pound Holstein with enough grass to produce 30 pounds of milk a day. She has to get about 150 to 160 pounds of grass to produce that much milk and take care of her body weight. Wayne made that statement last week talking about the big hay and pasture field day to be held June \_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm near \_\_\_\_\_. Incidentally, anyone can come, so why don't you plan to spend the day?

\* \* \* \* \*

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1948

Immediate Release

A 60-piece band made up of boys from 60 Minnesota communities will be a feature of the 19th annual Future Farmers of America convention to be held at University Farm May 16, 17 and 18. Over 700 FFA members from all parts of the state will attend the convention.

Harold Sorkness, band director and FFA adviser from Climax, Minnesota, has called the first rehearsal of the group for 9:30 on Monday, May 17, at University Farm. From the applications sent in by over a hundred Future Farmers of America chapters in the state, Sorkness has selected 60 of the best musicians to play for the convention. Meeting for the first time Monday, these boys will rehearse twice during the day and will make their initial appearance at the annual Future Farmers of America banquet that evening in the ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota.

The band has been a traditional part of the FFA program in Minnesota since 1937 when it was started by L. C. Wogensen of Litchfield, Minnesota. Each year since then a group of FFA musicians has been organized just before the state FFA convention. The Minnesota FFA band was the official band at the National Future Farmers of America convention at Kansas City in 1940.

A-3801-GM

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1948

Immediate Release

A short course for county agricultural extension service secretaries will be held at the University of Minnesota on the St. Paul campus May 25-27. In announcing the event, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said it is the first short course of its kind to be given for county extension office personnel.

Purpose of the three-day short course, according to Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, is to provide a training program that will help secretaries operate county offices more efficiently and to give them the opportunity to become acquainted with Agricultural Extension Service personnel in the state office.

Workshop sessions, demonstrations and films on office procedure will highlight the training program. In addition, special speakers will discuss such subjects as secretarial ethics, public relations for the secretary and good grooming.

A-3802-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1948

Immediate Release

Farmers must improve methods of production and increase total output if they are to reduce cost per unit of production. This statement was made today by Max Hinds, agricultural extension economist at the University of Minnesota.

Plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting an acre of corn costs about the same for a 30-bushel yield as for a 60-bushel yield, yet the cost per bushel will be half as much in the case of a 60-bushel yield, he explained.

Proper control of insects and diseases is one method of improving production. This year when the corn crop is threatened by corn borers, control measures will be especially important. Control of livestock diseases through vaccination and sanitation is another important factor this year. Other ways of improving production suggested for this season include using better varieties, using the right kind and amounts of fertilizer and using labor-saving machines. Farmers were warned, however, against investing too much in these labor-saving machines.

Hinds suggested that farmers take these steps during the present boom and high prices to avoid financial difficulty later if prices fall:

1. Pay farm debts as fast as possible.
2. Limit the purchase of high-priced farm machinery and equipment to what is actually needed.
3. Keep buildings, machinery, fences and drainage systems in good repair.
4. Save some of the money earned now by purchasing government bonds and making other sound investments.

A-3803-GM

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 6, 1948

Immediate Release

The annual Recognition Assembly, to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Wednesday evening, May 12, at 7:45, will be one of the first spring events honoring seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Special breakfasts given for the seniors Thursday morning (May 13) will be followed by the traditional Cap and Gown Day tree planting ceremony on the St. Paul campus at 9.

Announcements by Dean Henry Schmitz of scholarships and honors will highlight the assembly Wednesday evening. Main speaker for the event will be Malcolm M. Willey, vice president, academic administration, University of Minnesota, who will talk on "Scholarship and the Mad Tea Party."

Following the program, open house will be held in the Agricultural Union. Seniors will be guests at an informal dinner in the party dining room earlier in the evening.

A-3804-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 11, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota Future Farmers of America have a busy week in store for them on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota beginning May 17. Monday is opening day for the 19th annual convention of FFA and the 25th annual state high school judging contest.

Fred Sieling, Perham, president of the Minnesota Future Farmers organization, will preside over all the delegate sessions, the first one beginning at 8:30 on Tuesday, May 18. He will be assisted by Paul Lindholm, Ortonville, secretary, and Kenneth Paulson, Detroit Lakes, treasurer.

The state public speaking and chapter procedure contests will be held on Monday in the Administration Building on the St. Paul Campus. Taking part in the speaking contest Monday morning will be Curtis Paulson, Fosston;; James Phillips, Brainerd; Vernon Weckwerth, Montevideo; Dennis Fredrickson, Windom; Eugene Kelm, Faribault; Raymond Edgren, Milaca; and Donald Gustafson, Proctor. Each of these boys is a winner in his district elimination contest.

Competing in the FFA Chapter contest Monday afternoon will be teams under the direction of agriculture instructors E. A. Gray, Brainerd; W. E. Smith, Hector; Fred Halverson, Jackson; Leland Arenson, Faribault; Leslie Matts, Hinckley; and S. J. Ojakangas, Hibbing.

Highlighting the annual banquet to be held in Coffman Memorial Union on Monday evening will be the announcement of the Minnesota star farmer and the awarding of state farmer degrees. These honors are given each year to the Future Farmer members who have done outstanding work in their local chapters.

Music for the convention will be provided by the 60-piece Minnesota Future Farmer Band under the direction of Harold Sorkness, FFA adviser at Climax.

A-3805-GM

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

To all counties

INOCULATE SOYBEANS  
TO INCREASE YIELDS;  
URGES SPECIALIST

Inoculating soybeans this spring may mean a two-fold gain for \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers. According to E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota, increased nitrogen in the soil and a boost in soybean yields may both result from inoculation.

Inoculated soybeans planted on poor, nitrogen-deficient soils will show more favorable results than those planted in soil well supplied with nitrogen, Duncan says. However gains in yield up to 30 per cent have been obtained even on heavy black soils like those in south central Minnesota. Since protein content may be boosted up to 10 per cent because of inoculation, total protein production per acre may be increased as much as 40 per cent.

Inoculation should not be confused with seed treating. In explaining the reason for inoculation, Duncan points out that since soybeans are legumes, they have the ability to take nitrogen from the air when they have been properly inoculated. Often the soybean nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil from previous years are weak and may not give satisfactory inoculation. Unless soybean roots are well inoculated, the plant cannot take nitrogen from the air, and if no nitrogen is taken from the air there can be no nitrogen gain in the soil. For that reason, Duncan urges that inoculation be used each year as an insurance policy.

In buying inoculant, be sure to get the material specific for soybeans, Duncan warns. Soybeans do not cross-inoculate with clover or alfalfa organisms.



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

To County Agents

SUDAN GRASS IS GOOD  
PASTURE SUPPLEMENT

Don't forget Sudan grass in planning the summer pasture and hay program, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ advised today. It will not only help tide many \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers over the summer slump in milk production, but will provide some assurance against a possible winter roughage shortage.

\_\_\_\_\_ said that Sudan should be planted within the next two or three weeks. Sown as an emergency or supplementary pasture crop, one acre of Sudan will furnish pasture for two cows during July and August when the usual blue grass pasture is at its weakest stage. As a hay crop it may yield from 2 to 4 tons of hay for winter feeding.

Sudan has been a very dependable crop in Minnesota, especially in the southern part, according to Dr. A. R. Schmid, agronomist at the University of Minnesota. It will grow on most soils but does best on fertile fields high in nitrogen. Once Sudan is established, it withstands drouth well, Schmid says.

He recommends putting in 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre when drilled or 30 to 35 pounds when broadcast. It is advisable to plant the seed as shallow as possible.

Grazing of Sudan pastures should be deferred till the growth is about 18 inches high to eliminate the danger of prussic acid poisoning, Schmid warned.

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

To all counties

U DAIRY DAY  
TO BE JUNE 5

The University of Minnesota's Dairy Day, popular with dairymen in the state for many years, will be held this year on Saturday, June 5, on the St. Paul campus, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced today. Formerly attended by hundreds of dairy farmers, the event has not been held since before the war.

New information resulting from experimental work carried on by the University dairy division in cattle breeding and animal nutrition will be presented by staff members. Another feature of the program will be visits to the dairy barn and creamery to look over research under way.

Main speaker on the day's program will be O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who will discuss "Our Dairy Industry." Extension dairymen will report on dairy herd improvement association work, the artificial breeding program and advanced registry testing in Minnesota.

Certificates of award will be presented by The Farmer to new members of the Ten Year club, organization of men who have been members of a D.H.I.A. for 10 consecutive years. A prize will also be awarded to the test supervisor bringing in the highest percentage of members in his D.H.I.A.

News Bureau  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 11 1948

To all counties

WEED CHEMICALS MUST  
BE APPLIED PROPERLY

Chemicals used to control weeds must be applied correctly if they are to be of maximum benefit, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today. Proper timing and rate of application must be kept in mind when using both the dinitros (Sinox and Dow's Selective) and the 2,4-D formulations.

Application of these chemicals when the weeds are young is the recommendation of R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota. He suggests using them when as many weed seeds as possible have germinated but before the crop gets too far along. This advice is for both 2,4-D and the dinitros.

The best time to use 2,4-D on small spring grains is when the grain plants are fully tillered but not yet jointed. When used on corn, the plants should be about 12 inches tall. Flax should be from 4 to 6 inches tall at the time 2,4-D is applied. Dunham adds that spring is the time to use 2,4-D on winter grains.

When using the dinitros to control weeds, small grain should be 4 to 8 inches tall, corn 16 to 20, and flax 4 to 8 inches tall. Dunham recommends that the dinitros be applied when the temperature is between 65 and 85 degrees and not during rainy weather.

The rate of application must be accurate for both types of chemical. Recommendations of the manufacturing company should be followed carefully. Dunham suggests that the sprayer be checked to see that it delivers the correct amount at the speed travelled. He says that more care must be used for small gallonages than for large with respect to rate of application.

In using the dinitros, it will pay to try a round with the sprayer and watch the results before spraying the entire field. If burning results, the amount of material should be reduced.

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

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 11, 1948

Immediate Release

Meetings to nominate representatives of the 5,000 commercial potato grower and handler members of the North Central Potato Marketing Order, No. 60, will be held in production centers of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and North Dakota, from May 14 to May 29. According to Ralph Backstrom, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota, these meetings are of prime importance to potato growers.

The Marketing Order regulates the shipment—by grade, quality and size—of potatoes produced in the four-state area. The order is aimed to keep cull and poor grade potatoes off the commercial market and to supply consumers with a better grade and quality potato. Regulations of the Order are administered by a committee composed of handlers and producers, nominated by members of the industry to enforce the provisions of the Marketing Order, which is set up under Congressional legislation.

In Minnesota the nomination meetings for producers will be held as follows: City Hall, East Grand Forks, May 14; Princeton City Hall, Princeton, May 24; Hollandale Central school, Hollandale, May 26. Handlers will meet May 25 at 302 Gorham building, Minneapolis. All meetings are scheduled to begin at 8 p.m.

Producers and handlers in each state will nominate six producer and two handler representatives. From this number the Secretary of Agriculture will select three producers and one handler for the 16-member North Central Potato committee.

A-3806-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 11, 1948

Immediate Release

New problems facing beekeepers and the most profitable methods of bee management are among topics to be considered at the sixth annual beekeepers' short course to be held at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus, May 13-15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today.

Speakers scheduled for the event include F. B. Paddock, extension professor of apiculture and state apiarist, Iowa State college of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa; E. Braun, agricultural scientist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada; T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist; C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist; and M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology, University of Minnesota.

According to Dr. Haydak, chairman of arrangements, this year's short course is especially important for beekeepers because it comes at a time when there are circumstances which may hinder the future development of beekeeping. Although the U.S. Department of Agriculture has asked an increase in colonies in Minnesota from 299,000 to 311,000, there is a possibility of decrease from the present numbers. Dr. Haydak pointed out that indiscriminate application of some of the newer organic insecticides is rapidly reducing the number of bumblebees and other pollinating insects any may seriously affect adult honeybees in the same way. Another potential danger to beekeeping is the use of weed-control chemicals which kill many nectar- and pollen-producing plants.

A-3807-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 11, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 10 P.M.

Scholarships and special achievement awards to students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota were announced this evening (Wednesday, May 12) by Dean Henry Schmitz at the annual Recognition Assembly held on the St. Paul campus.

Gerald L. Michaelson, Dawson, was awarded the WNAX agricultural scholarship of \$300. Announced as winners of other scholarships were DeWayne J. Meyer, Woodlake, Alpha Zeta scholarship of \$50; Joan Nash, Baudette, the Home Economics association scholarship of \$50; Joyce Slagermen, Bathgate, North Dakota, the \$50 Phi. Upsilon Omicron Alumnae scholarship in home economics; Verna J. Becker, Buffalo, the Mary L. Bull scholarship of \$50; Donald C. Engstrand, Dawson, the Dean E. M. Freeman scholarship of \$25. Forty-two students were presented with Caleb Dorr prizes for scholarship for having a 2.5 grade average or better for two or more quarters of work.

Richard J. Novak, 2319--5th Street N.E., Minneapolis; Hollis Schwartz, LeSueur and Philip J. Dziuk, Foley, received the Caleb Dorr Special Achievement awards in extemporaneous speaking. Winners of the Charles Lathrop Pack prizes in the forestry essay contest were Merle P. Meyer, Hancock; Gordon T. Johnson, 2825--4th Avenue South, Minneapolis; and Dixon L. Sandberg, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, Stanley J. Ursic, Wausau, Wisconsin, received the Oscar L. Mather award for outstanding scholarship in forestry.

A-3808-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 12, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 13

Aili S. Mahonen, Gilbert, and Charles H. Benrud, Goodhue, seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, were named winners of the Caleb Dorr Senior Gold medals at the University's annual Cap and Gown Day exercise this morning (May 13). The gold medals are presented each year to the man and woman who rank highest in scholarship in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Announced as winners of the Caleb Dorr junior scholarships of \$100 each were Bernita E. Olson, 1928 Garfield Street N.E., Minneapolis, and James E. DeVay, 4021 Bryant Avenue South, Minneapolis. Marion K. Saari, Soudan, and Charles W. Carter, Walnut Grove, received the \$100 Caleb Dorr sophomore scholarships, and Carolyn K. Nawrocki, 3314 - 37th Avenue South, Minneapolis, and Roland E. Schoenike, Winona, the \$50 Caleb Dorr freshman scholarships.

A-3809-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 12, 1948

Immediate Release

Tiny holes in the newly formed leaves of your vegetable plants may be the danger signal that flea beetles are at work.

According to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, the way to avoid flea beetle damage to garden crops is to watch plants carefully and treat them with 5 per cent DDT dust as soon as the first injury is observed.

Every spring, Granovsky said, several species of flea beetles cause serious damage to such garden crops as cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes and radishes. By making tiny circular holes in the tender foliage, the beetles remove the area essential for growth in the young plants. Injury to garden crops can be very severe in the early stage of growth.

Granovsky's advice is to treat the young plants thoroughly with a 5 per cent DDT dust as soon as the small circular holes are noticed. If flea beetles continue to be destructive, the DDT dust should be applied at intervals every 10 days. Under field conditions the rate of application is about 25 pounds per acre.

To be effective, control measures must be started immediately upon discovery that flea beetles are at work. Injury to the tender young plants in spring is caused by beetles which have overwintered in the adult stage in rubbish, dead grass or just below the surface of the ground. Unless they are controlled immediately, they will lay eggs and the larvae will damage roots. In July the second brood will appear from the eggs laid in spring and will continue to cause destruction to garden plants.

A-3810-JB



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 12, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 13

Persons who are planning to go into beekeeping should consider first their personal reaction to stings, relations with the neighbors and suitability of their locality. M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota gave this advice today (Thursday, May 13) at the opening of the sixth annual University of Minnesota beekeepers' short course on the St. Paul Campus.

In discussing "Why Keep Bees?" Dr. Haydak pointed out that in early days bees were kept to supply the only natural sweet available, but they were also kept by some for observation, for the interest in their life and habits. In addition to practical reasons for keeping bees today, Haydak emphasized the fact that beekeeping is interesting, independent work, which may be practiced with supplementary agriculture of some other occupation. He also recommended it as a fascinating hobby, providing activity outdoors.

Other speakers at the morning session were E. Braun, agricultural scientist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, who discussed "Getting Acquainted with the Life of Bees", and F. B. Paddock, extension professor of apiculture and state apiarist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, who talked on how to start beekeeping.

Following discussions this afternoon, demonstrations were to be given in the apiary of installing package bees and of standard practices in handling bees and equipment.

A-3811-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 12, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14

Emphasizing the importance of honey bees in pollinizing agricultural crops, M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, yesterday (May 13) called bees the wings of agriculture. Dr. Haydak spoke on the value of bees to man at yesterday afternoon's session of the University of Minnesota beekeepers' short course on the St. Paul campus.

Honey bees by far outweigh the value of other insects as pollinators of plants, according to Dr. Haydak. Between 75 and 80 per cent of our agricultural crops are pollinated by honey bees alone.

Dependability of the honey bee in pollinating is apparent from the tremendous amount of work it does. About 10 loads of pollen are used to rear one bee. Investigations show that to make one load of pollen a bee has to visit 346 red clover florets or 84 pear blossoms. A strong colony during a year rears about 200,000 bees and so requires 2,000,000 loads of pollen.

Locating the apiary close to the field to be pollinated plays a very important part in making services of bees more effective, as does the number of bees per surface area. The more bees per field, the larger the crop that can be expected.

The contribution bees make to the soil conservation program is sometimes overlooked, Haydak pointed out. Plants used in pastures and erosion areas are all pollinated by the honey bee.

Dr. Haydak told beekeepers that they can help directly in increasing production of seeds, fruits and other crops by enlarging and strengthening the population of their colonies in early spring by feeding pollen substitutes or supplements.

Today's program will include discussions on feeding, building colonies for honey flow, summer management, bee diseases, harvesting and marketing. The short course will continue through Saturday morning.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 13, 1948

Immediate Release

More than 800 vocational agriculture students from all over the state are planning to attend the 19th annual Future Farmers of America Banquet to be held at the University of Minnesota's Coffman Memorial Union Monday evening, May 17.

Many leaders of agriculture and education in Minnesota will take part in the program. Included are W. J. Kortesmaki, executive secretary of the state Future Farmer group; Dean M. Schweickhard, state commissioner of education; J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the University School of Agriculture; G. R. Cochran, state supervisor of agricultural education; Dr. A. M. Field and Dr. Milo J. Peterson of the department of agricultural education at the University; and Osborne J. Arlien, Rugby, North Dakota, vice-president of the National Association of Future Farmers.

Awards will be presented to about 75 boys for outstanding work in their organization during the past year.

Fred Sieling, Perham, president of the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers, will preside at the banquet.

A-5813-GM

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 13, 1948

Immediate Release

Students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota will hold their 33rd annual Ag Royal Day on the St. Paul Campus Saturday, May 15, Gerald Michaelson, Dawson, general chairman, announced today. "Rur-banate in '48" has been chosen as the theme for this year's event.

Ag Royal Day is sponsored by the Ag Club Commission representing college student groups on the St. Paul Campus.

Featured on the program will be the selection of the Ag Royal queen chosen from contestants representing Ag women's organizations. She will reign over the day's activities. Also included in the program will be the colorful Ag Royal parade at 11 o'clock and showmanship contests with cattle, horses, swine and sheep.

Closing event will be a barn dance held in the Ag Gymnasium beginning at 9 p.m.

A-3814-GM

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 13, 1948

DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE 10 P.M.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17

Eighteen-year-old Maurice Berdan, Ortonville high school senior, is the 1948 Minnesota Star Future Farmer. He was chosen for his outstanding leadership and supervised farming program from among 5,000 vocational agriculture students and FFA members. The award was announced at the 19th annual Minnesota Future Farmer banquet held at Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota this evening (May 17.)

Also named were Minnesota's seven district FFA star farmers. They are Raymond Klug, Blackduck; Edgar Meyer, Perham; Frank Schneider, Renville; Laverne Schugel, New Ulm; Luverne Resler, Owatonna; Benjamin George, Stillwater; and Eugene Pauline, Esko.

The honorary state farmer degree was awarded to Dr. Milo J. Peterson, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota; Harold B. Swanson, acting agricultural extension editor at the University, and Paul S. Anderson, University student. This degree is given to those outside the Future Farmer organization who have done most to promote its work during the past year.

Berdan, star farmer winner, will receive an award of \$120 in recognition of his accomplishments and the seven district winners will receive \$25 each.

Berdan is the son of Mrs. Esther Berdan of Ortonville. His FFA adviser is R. H. Hoberg, local vocational agriculture instructor.

Chief aspect of Berdan's farm practice program has been the successful management in partnership with his three brothers of a 680-acre general beef and crops farm. While maintaining an outstanding supervised farm practice program, he has consistently been listed among the honor roll students of his class.

Berdan has studied vocational agriculture for four years in the Ortonville high school. He is a member of the 4-H, Farmers Union, Clinton Cooperative elevator, Clinton Cooperative creamery and several other farm and civic organizations in his community. He has held the office of FFA chapter vice-president, chairman of the conservation committee and was delegate to both the state and national Future Farmer conventions.

A-3815-GM

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 13, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

SATURDAY A.M., MAY 15.

The time has come for Minnesota to support a definite program of research related to beekeeping, according to T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist.

Speaking yesterday afternoon (May 14) at the University of Minnesota's beekeeping short course on the St. Paul Campus, he told beekeepers it seems almost useless to spend thousands of dollars on inspection when so little is being spent on research in pollination, bee diseases and use of new chemicals in control of diseases. Aamodt praised the research work being done in beekeeping by M. H. Haydak, associate professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, but declared that Haydak is doing this research almost single-handed in Minnesota.

C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist, stressed the urgency of a more thorough understanding of how insecticides and herbicides may be applied to conform with the law and to protect the useful pollinating insects and their habitats. He urged that indiscriminate spraying of useful clovers along roadsides and on public lands be avoided, since these legumes play an important part in maintaining soil fertility and preventing erosion.

In his discussion of adult bee diseases, Floyd said that nosema, a bacterial disease affecting the adult honeybee by causing intestinal breakdown and eventual death, has weakened colonies in this state to such an extent that Minnesota honey production figures have been cut about 20 per cent, amounting to a loss of 5 million pounds of honey a year. To control nosema, Floyd recommended better beekeeping methods, including strengthening over-wintered colonies by early spring feeding of pollen substitutes to increase numbers, and the purchase of nosema-free stock, from disease-free sources in the South.

F. B. Paddock, extension professor of apiculture and state apiarist, Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa, called American foulbrood the worst enemy of the bee industry, in his talk on brood diseases and their control. He pointed out that the disease known as European foulbrood will require more attention from beekeepers in the next few years, since it is taking increasing toll of bees in the Middle West.

The short course will continue through this morning.

A-3816-JB

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

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

Sudan grass will help solve the pasture problem for cattle and sheep during hot weather. It will be ready for pasturing in from 4 to 6 weeks after sowing. Don't pasture Sudan til it's about 15 inches high. This is to protect the livestock from prussic acid poisoning.-- W.E. Morris.

\* \* \* \* \*

Spraying is good insurance against losses caused by disease and insects to fruit and berries. Schedules and directions for spraying are available at all county agent offices.-- R. C. Rose.

\* \* \* \* \*

Calves born last winter should not be turned out on pasture with the older cattle at this time. If a small separate pasture with shade is not available, it's better to keep them on dry feed for the summer.-- H. R. Searles.

\* \* \* \* \*

If mid-summer pasture is needed, Sudan grass, seeded early in June, will fill the bill and keep growing pigs thrifty on much less grain. An acre will carry about 30 pigs for two months even if they get only a half feed of grain.-- E. F. Ferrin.

\* \* \* \* \*

If the winter calves have not yet been dehorned with caustic, now is a good time to do it. It should be done before fly time. The longer the job is put off, the harder it will be. /H. R. Searles.

\* \* \* \* \*

Benzene hexachloride really cleans up mange on hogs. Mange is expensive. It costs the owner about \$2.00 per hog, but treatment can be given for only 20 to 25 cents per hog. The common method is spraying with a water solution.-- E. F. Ferrin.

\* \* \* \* \*

Use a phenothiazine-salt mixture to prevent internal parasites in sheep. Correct proportion is 1 pound of phenothiazine to nine pounds of salt. Keep this before the sheep all the time. Put it in a covered trough or under a shed roof. If the old sheep haven't had access to phenothiazine yet, it would be well to give them individual doses.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since chard and New Zealand spinach can be out til late fall, just a few plants will provide the family with greens during the entire summer. Chard and similar dark leafy greens are good sources of calcium.--L. C. Snyder.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 18, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

CARE IN FREEZING  
VEGETABLES IMPORTANT  
FOR BEST QUALITY

Freezing is one of the easiest and most satisfactory ways of preserving vegetables from the home garden for next winter's use. However, J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, cautions \_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers that vegetables must be properly prepared for freezing if they are to retain natural color, flavor and nutritive values.

Winter makes these suggestions for success in freezing:

1. Use only vegetables that are strictly fresh and in prime condition for the table, not too mature.
2. Prepare garden products promptly after harvesting. Loss of quality will result from letting vegetables stand around after picking. For example, holding freshly picked peas in a warm room for several hours will toughen the skins.
3. Scald vegetables according to directions, usually not more than about a pound at a time so there will be adequate heat penetration.
4. Wrap or package in moisture-vapor resistant material. To prevent loss of quality, moisture must be kept in and air kept out. Butter cartons and other cartons food has come in are not moisture-vapor resistant and hence not satisfactory.
5. Pack foods in containers no larger than will be used at one time.
6. Freeze at 0°F. or lower.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 18 1948

To all counties

BOYS AND GIRLS  
FROM COUNTY TO  
ATTEND CLUB WEEK

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H club members from \_\_\_\_\_ county will attend State  
(No.)  
4-H club week to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota,  
June 8-11, County (4-H club) Agent \_\_\_\_\_ said today. The 4-H'ers  
include: (give names and addresses.)

(If your county has chosen members to attend one of the district weeks, you may  
want to use the following paragraph.)

In addition, several 4-H members have been selected to attend the district club  
week at (Crookston, June 14-19; Grand Rapids, June 14-16; Morris, May 31-June 5).  
They are: (give names and addresses).

\_\_\_\_\_ has been selected to represent \_\_\_\_\_ county  
at the annual State 4-H Club Federation meeting which will be held in connection with  
4-H club week. Officers of the federation will be elected at the meeting.

The Good Grooming contest will be a special feature of this year's State 4-H  
week. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will represent  
\_\_\_\_\_ county and will compete with other county winners for the state  
titles in good grooming.

Mornings during the week will be devoted to classes in homemaking and agricultur  
taught by members of the University of Minnesota staff. One afternoon has been set  
aside as Play day. Tours of the Twin Cities have been planned for other afternoons.  
Special programs are being arranged for evenings, including the traditional candle-  
light installation of new officers on the last evening of the week.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 18, 1948

To all counties

PROTECT BERRIES  
FROM INSECT PESTS

Precautions against the raspberry saw fly and the strawberry weevil should be taken now, A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, warns \_\_\_\_\_ county gardeners.

For protection against the strawberry weevil, Hodson's advice is to apply 5 per cent DDT dust as blossom buds appear, repeating the application after heavy rains.

The time to begin control measures against the raspberry saw fly is when blossom buds first show on the raspberry bushes, about a week before bloom. A 5 per cent DDT dust will control both the saw fly and fruit worm. Or, instead of the DDT dust, apply a lead arsenate spray, using  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons of lead arsenate per gallon of water, or for larger amounts  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup for 5 gallons or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds for 50 gallons, Hodson says.

"The Home Fruit Planting," Extension Bulletin 255, gives spray schedules for small fruits and tree fruits. Copies of the bulletin are available from the county extension office.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 18, 1948

To all counties

HAVE RIGHT EQUIPMENT  
IN APPLYING 2,4-D

Proper equipment, operated correctly, is necessary for the efficient application of 2,4-D in weed control, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

This chemical is usually applied with a knapsack sprayer or a power sprayer.

Many types of efficient power field sprayers are available, points out R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota. They range from the small tractor-mounted units to specialized low-volume field sprayers which cover a swath up to 40 feet in width.

Minimum requirements of a good field sprayer, Dunham says, are a good pump and adapted nozzles, a by-pass valve to regulate pressure and a good pressure gauge to indicate the pressure used in operation. Each sprayer unit should be equipped with a filter system to eliminate all sludge and foreign material before it reaches the spray boom. The filter should be installed in the system between the pump and the pressure gauge.

Only enough water should be used in the field sprayers to give uniform distribution and complete coverage of the spray. Where the stand of crops or weeds is heavy or well advanced, it may be necessary to increase the amount of the spray. From 5 to 10 gallons per acre with modern equipment is sufficient. In using these low volumes, satisfactory and uniform results will be obtained only if the proper nozzle, nozzle spacing, pressure and speed of travel recommended by the manufacturers are used. Speed of travel is as important a factor as the amount of 2,4-D used in the spray solution and should be determined carefully and checked frequently.

Airplane application of 2,4-D is adapted only to fields that are large and where neighboring crops are not susceptible. Danger of drift of 2,4-D from airplane application is always greater than when ground-spraying equipment is used.

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

Immediate Release

Farmers' steer shows and beef cattle feeding institutes will be held in Minnesota in June, W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota extension animal husbandman, announced today.

They are scheduled for Blue Earth June 1, St. James on June 2, and Sleepy Eye June 3.

Farmers from surrounding territories are invited to bring in steers and exhibit them at the shows, Morris said. Steers will be graded by a committee according to market slaughter grades and later sold at auction.

The steer show will be held in the morning. A special meat cooking school, beginning at 10 a.m., has been planned for women. Highlighting the afternoon program will be a discussion of beef cattle feeding problems by Rex Beresford, extension animal husbandman at Iowa State College, Ames Iowa. Charles Deregrend, Wilson and Company, will give demonstrations of carcass grades and cutting the beef carcass.

Members of the judging committee for the steer show are Morris; Harry Brown, Wilson and Company; and Warren Burton, Hormel and Company. Morris is also in charge of the afternoon program.

A-3817-JB

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

Immediate Release

Minnesota's organized berry growers may soon have their own seal or stamp to use in selling their fruit.

Adoption of a seal is one of the many proposals that will be considered at a meeting of the Minnesota Berry Growers' council to be held Friday afternoon, May 21, in the Horticulture building, University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus.

The council, which was recently formed at meetings held at the University, will consider several other proposals made by its executive committee. Among these are:

1. Adoption of system of market information dissemination that would help keep members better informed on trends in market prices of Minnesota fruit.
2. Formulation of a set of grading and packing rules to be given each organization in order that a uniform pack and grade be put out by each section of the state.
3. Recommendation that the Latham variety be grown as the main raspberry and Premier as the main strawberry variety by member growers.
4. Issuance of a complete set of bulletins on growing small fruits to each grower through local county agricultural agents.

Members of the council expected to attend the meeting include president John L. Westrum, Excelsior Fruit Growers Association; Walter Luhman, Howard Lake, Independent Fruit Growers' association; Norton Taylor, Forest Lake; Fred U. Braden, Head of Lakes Berry association, Minneapolis; Lenny Schulz, Rochester; Secretary George W. Nelson, La Crescent Fruit Growers; and Ralph Backstrom, University extension economist and advisor to the group.

A-3818-HS

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

RELEASE DATE:

THURSDAY, MAY 20

Rodney C. Langseth, Worthington, is one of 22 Rural Youth and 4-H delegates from the United States selected to visit Europe this summer, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today. Langseth has been an outstanding 4-H club member in Nobles county and is active in the Rural Youth organization.

Under present plans of the International Farm Youth Exchange Project, which is being sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service, delegates will also be chosen from European countries to visit the United States.

The American delegation of 22 Rural young people will sail for Plymouth, England from New York on June 25 and will return sometime in October. After visiting Britain, the delegates will go on to other countries. Langseth will spend most of his time in Norway.

A graduate of Worthington High school and of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, Langseth has been outstanding for his leadership in 4-H and Rural Youth activities. He is president of the Nobles county Rural Youth group for his third term, secretary of the district Rural Youth organization, and adult leader of his local 4-H club. He has been president and vice president of his 4-H club and has served as president of the county 4-H leaders' council. An aviation enthusiast, Langseth is a member of the Minnesota Flying Farmers and the National Flying Farmers' association.

Asked why he would like to visit Europe, Langseth replied: "I would like to know that I am doing my job as a world citizen. The best way to know our neighbors is by visiting them."

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

Immediate Release

LaVerne Schugel, 17, New Ulm, was named Minnesota star dairy farmer at the 19th annual state convention of Future Farmers of America held on the St. Paul campus at the University of Minnesota May 16-19. The award was announced at the annual FFA banquet Monday evening (May 17) at Coffman Memorial union.

This is the first year a star dairy farmer has been selected from among FFA members in the state. Runners up for the dairy honors were Eugene Pichner, Owatonna, and Duane Steele, Albert Lea, who placed second and third, respectively.

Other state awards went to Fred Ballow, Little Falls, farm mechanics; Clarence Gimpl, Hinckley, farm and home electrification; Floyd Collins, Montevideo, and Marlin Senske, Perham, for conducting outstanding cooperative activities in their local chapters.

Edgar Meyer and Henry Guck, both of Perham, were named state winners of \$200 college scholarships in the Farm Underwriters' association Farm Fire Prevention scholarship contest. The two boys excelled in farm fire prevention activities, leadership and supervised farming programs.

District winners in the Concrete Improvement contest were Alfred Kuchmair, Ada; Henry Guck, Perham; Dale Dack, Montevideo; Vernon Friesen, Mountain Lake; Burton Halvorson, New Richland; William Nelson, Stillwater; and Walter Berg, Hibbing.

Announced as winners in the chapter parliamentary procedure contest were Hibbing, first place; Faribault, second place; and Brainerd, third. Members of Hibbing winning team are Walter Maki, Richard Rutter, James Bidler, Marvin Kansula, Elmer Johnson, Walter Berg, Lloyd Gustafson, Andrew Johnson and S.J. Ojakangas.

Dennis Fredrickson, Windom, won championship in public speaking contest. Second place winner was Vernon Weckwerth, Montevideo, and third place winner was Eugene Kelm, Faribault.

A-3820-JB



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

Immediate Release

Dr. A. M. Field, head of the University of Minnesota department of agricultural education, was honored Tuesday night for his 30 years of service to the school at a dinner in Columbia Chalet, Minneapolis.

A veteran in the work of training vocational agricultural teachers, Field is retiring from the University July 1. The dinner was given by University staff members from the St. Paul campus.

A gift of \$350 was given Field by his associates and former students at the dinner.

Since graduating from the University of Wisconsin some 30 years ago, he has served as high school agriculture teacher, state supervisor of agricultural education, demonstration teacher and department head. His newest venture is a class for wives of men who are going out as vocational agriculture instructors in Minnesota. The class has an enrollment of over 20 wives.

One hundred and fifty friends of Field attended the dinner in his honor.

A-3821-GM

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

Immediate Release

A series of three special meetings starting tomorrow, Thursday, May 20, will lay the groundwork for an all-out air spraying attack on weeds and pests that threaten Minnesota crops this year.

The meetings have been called by the state Department of Aeronautics, and the Office of the State Entomologist at University Farm. First meeting will be held at the Owatonna airport, May 20. Other meetings are scheduled for Worthington, May 21, and Thief River Falls, May 25.

The meetings will stress the procedure aircraft operators must follow to obtain permits for spraying and dusting and practical problems that aircraft operators will face this summer.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, will speak at each of the meetings stressing corn borer control.

A-3823-HS

Jersey cattle judging, individual contest--Melroy Penner, Mountain Lake, first; Robert Schroeder, Mountain Lake, second; Daniel Johnson, Litchfield, third.

Dairy products judging--Melrose team, first; Pine City, second; Long Prairie, third; Paul Carlson, Pine City, first place individual; Conrad Patsch, Melrose, second; Roman Blommel, Melrose, third.

Fruits and vegetables--Pine City team, first; Winthrop, second; Cambridge, third; Wallace Rudabaugh, Pine City, first place individual; Andrew Saumer, Pine City, second; James Davis, Pine City, third.

Farm mechanics--Hector team, first; Eveleth, second; Cambridge, third; Orville Flick, Hector, first place individual; Ralph Northrup, Hector, second; John Seenuus, Detroit Lakes, third.

Wildlife, insects and rodents--Crosby-Ironton team, first; Minneapolis Roosevelt, second; Hawley, third; Duane Woodward, Hawley, first place individual; James Sharp, Garden City, second; Robert Tobiason, Minneapolis Roosevelt, third.

Farm Management--Garden City team, first; Alexandria, second; Pine City, Third; Don Wegman, Pine City, first place individual; Gene Francis, Garden City, second; John Gorman, Garden City, third.

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

Immediate Release

Pine City's Future Farmers of America chapter won the sweepstakes award for making the greatest number of points in judging contests conducted as part of the 19th annual state FFA convention on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. The award was presented at the final assembly Wednesday morning (May 19).

As winner of the sweepstakes, the Pine City chapter will hold the silver cup presented by The Farmer Magazine, St. Paul, until next year's state convention. A. A. Hoberg, agriculture instructor, in the Pine City High school, is adviser for the chapter.

Winners in the different contests were: crops judging and identification--Bemidji team, first; Grand Rapids, second; Worthington, third; Richard Lindgren, Bemidji, first place individual; Byron Ringhand, Crosby-Ironton, second; Edwin Lee, Grand Rapids, third.

Farm Beautification--Cambridge team, first; Crosby-Ironton, second; Pine City, third; Everett Olson, Cambridge, first place individual; Dean Lund, Cambridge, second; Charles Wynn, Crosby-Ironton, third.

General livestock--Ortonville team, first; St. Charles, second; Marshall, third; Olin Prestegard, Owatonna, first place individual; Dennis McLaughlin, Marshall, second; David Langworthy, Garden City, third.

Dairy cattle judging--Owatonna team, first; Harmony, second; Albert Lea, third; Duane Steele, Albert Lea, first place individual; Melroy Penner, Mountain Lake, second; Roger Linnartson, Esko, third.

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

Immediate Release

Warren Saufferer, 19, Faribault, is the new state president of the Future Farmers of America. He was elected by delegates to the state FFA convention at closing sessions Wednesday (May 19) on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

Other officers elected for the coming year were Donald Bakehouse, Owatonna, secretary; Henry Guck, Perham, treasurer; Marvin Christianson, Halstad, reporter; Paul Lindholm, Ortonville, Harold Lunde, Austin and Laurence Fossen, Ortonville directors.

Named vice presidents of the different districts were Donald Baker, Ada, district 1; John Swearingen, Brainerd, District 2; Clyde Rumpza, Watertown, district 3; La Verne Schugel, New Ulm, district 4; Ernest Knutson, New Richland, district 5; Hugo Kroschell, Hinckley, district 6; Walter Maki, Hibbing, District 7.

Saufferer, who has been a member of the Future Farmers of America since 1942, was given the American Farmer award in 1947. A graduate of Faribault High school in 1946, he is now in partnership with his father, Walter J. Saufferer, on their 160-acre farm near Faribault.

A-3824-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1948

Immediate Release

More than 3500 4-H boys and girls are expected to attend district and state 4-H club weeks during June, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

State 4-H club week will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota June 8-11. District club weeks are scheduled for Morris, May 31-June 5; Grand Rapids, June 14-16; and Crookston, June 14-19.

Highlighting State 4-H week will be the good grooming contest, at which county winners will compete for the state titles in good grooming.

Mornings during the week will be devoted to classes in homemaking and agriculture taught by members of the University of Minnesota staff. One afternoon has been set aside as Play Day and tours of the Twin Cities have been planned for other afternoons. Special programs are being arranged for evenings, including the traditional candlelight installation of new officers on the last evening of the week.

A-3825-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1948

Immediate Release

State, University of Minnesota and federal authorities warned today against any reduction in efforts to combat the corn borer this year.

In spite of the fact that recent surveys have shown that 80 per cent of the borers died during the winter, there are three times as many live, healthy borers as last year. In 1947 the loss from the borer exceeded \$14,000,000.

Since the menace of the borer is threatening, corn growers should make preparations now to apply insecticides late in June and early July.

In announcing the results of their borer population surveys, C. E. Mickel, chief of the University's entomology division, and T.L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm, cautioned that the results of the survey may not be as promising as they might seem.

State and federal crews this spring have collected over 4,000 larvae in 34 of the most heavily infested counties. Many of the borers had died during the winter, but a large number, 20 per cent, remained.

The corn borer has tremendous reproductive capacity, the entomologist reports, so there are still enough borers left to cause concern.

Every phase of corn borer development is being carefully watched by crews of specialists working under direction of the state entomologist at University Farm. Periodic reports are planned to inform farmers of the development of the menace and the development of the corn in a number of study areas in the state. This will enable farmers to spray or dust at the right time.

A-3826-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 20, 1948

Immediate Release

Home gardeners can double early yields of tomatoes by following a few simple practices, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today.

He advised gardeners not to be in too great a hurry to set out tomatoes, since they do best when transplanted after the soil and air have warmed up. Memorial Day is recommended as a good time to transplant tomatoes.

A good variety adapted to Minnesota conditions is of primary importance to insure good yields, according to Snyder. Early Maturing varieties are best for northern Minnesota, but in the southern part of the state midseason or late varieties should be used for the main crop. Some of the best early varieties recommended for Minnesota are Early Chatham, Bounty, Victor and Firesteel. Good midseason varieties are John Baer, Stokesdale and Sioux. Marglobe and Rutgers are recommended late varieties. Some of the new hybrids like Eordhook and Faribo E are showing promise, especially early in the season.

For transplanting, select vigorous, dark green plants about six to eight weeks old, since such plants will produce earlier and heavier yields than those that are larger and overhardened.

A cloudy day or late afternoon is the best time to set out plants. Scrape the dry soil to one side, make a hole large enough to accommodate the root system, and plant the tomatoes a little deeper than they were in the greenhouse. Pack moist soil firmly around the roots and either add water or a transplanting solution.

Use of transplanting solution will give plants a good start and may double or triple early yields. A good solution can be made at home by dissolving a half cup of 4-12-4 fertilizer in a gallon of water. Stir occasionally for at least an hour. Apply a half cup of the solution to each plant when transplanting. Commercial solutions may also be used.

Snyder also recommends a side dressing of fertilizer at planting time. About 3 or 4 inches from each plant make a trench about 2 inches deep on two sides or all the way around the plant, and apply 4 level tablespoons of a complete garden fertilizers in the trench for each plant.

A-3827-JB



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 21 1948

(Caption for mat)

One of the features of the big Hay and Pasture field day to be held at the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, will be the demonstration of a new hay crushing machine. Here R. B. McClurg, Rosemount, and Paul M. Burson, University of Minnesota soils specialist, who will take part in the demonstrations, discuss the features of the new machine.

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

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 21 1948

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

To all counties  
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

HERE ARE STEPS  
TO SUCCESSFUL  
STAIN REMOVAL

Many summer clothes are needlessly ruined by unsuccessful attempts to remove stains.

According to County Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_ (extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota), success in removing these stains usually depends on following a few simple rules. One of the most important is to treat the stain at once, if possible, before it has a chance to dry.

Know the kind of fabric that has been stained and select a remover that will not harm the material. The label on a garment usually gives its fiber content. Knowing what causes the stain will help in choosing the remover best suited for the job.

Try simple methods first, for example, sponge a non-greasy stain with cold water, and for a greasy stain use carbon tetrachloride. Remember that hot soap suds and the heat of the iron are likely to set many stains and make them more difficult to remove.

Removers should be used sparingly, since one long application may have a tendency to form rings which are more of a problem to remove than the stain itself. For that reason, \_\_\_\_\_ suggests (extension clothing specialists suggest) using several brief applications. Quick, light brushing strokes are most effective, working from the outer edge of the stain toward the center. Before using any stain remover, it is advisable to test for color change on a sample of the cloth.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

To all counties

LADINO CLOVER LACKS  
WINTER-HARDINESS

Don't rely too heavily on Ladino clover for pasture, says county agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Although some farmers have reported successful growth, University of Minnesota tests have indicated that the new clover lacks winter hardiness needed in Minnesota.

A. R. Schmid, University of Minnesota pasture specialist, suggests that anyone wanting to try Ladino clover do so in a mixture. Seeding Ladino at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pound per acre with a proven mixture such as alfalfa 8 pounds and brome grass 8 pounds per acre will not be much of a risk and may add considerable to the mixture if the Ladino survives the winter. In a mixture such as this, the Ladino clover, if it survives, would complement the alfalfa because it grows best on heavy, moist soils where alfalfa tends to kill out.

Ladino has many good qualities for pasture for livestock. Its one weakness is its lack of winter hardiness. At University Farm plantings over a period of years have consistently winter killed. This is more true the second winter than the first.

During the first winter, Schmid says, Ladino may survive sufficiently to give a good stand, but it is killed almost completely the second winter. Where good snow cover is maintained during the winter, it survives better than where the snow blows off.

Ladino, which is a giant sized form of common white clover, has been receiving considerable attention throughout the northeastern and corn belt states during the last few years. It was introduced from Italy about 1900 and has been grown successfully on the West Coast since about 1912.

Further trials are needed in Minnesota, however, before deciding on its adaptation here.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

To all counties

CABBAGE AND ONION  
MAGGOTS MAY CAUSE  
SERIOUS DAMAGE

A little effort now in controlling cabbage and onion maggots will pay off in good stands and sound vegetables, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The maggots, which have overwintered in the ground, are now beginning to emerge and will cause extensive damage by attacking roots of cabbages and other cool season crops.

Cabbage transplants often die when attacked by the cabbage maggot, which makes tunnels in the roots and underground portion of the stem. If plants are not killed immediately, decay sets in following the insect injury. Onion maggots are responsible for making tunnels in radishes and onions.

Most effective way to control the cabbage and onion maggot, suggests A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, is to apply immediately either a 5 per cent DDT dust or 5 per cent chlordane dust in the row of vegetables. In the case of cool season crops such as cabbage which have been transplanted, as well as row crops like seed onions and onion sets, dust the plants and two or three inches around each plant. Two or three applications will be sufficient, made at intervals of 10 or 14 days. Besides controlling the cabbage and onion maggots, the DDT and chlordane dust will also give effective protection against the cutworm.

Dr. Granovsky warns, however, that onions and radishes should not be used for a week or two after treating with DDT or chlordane dust.

The more thorough the control of the first brood, the greater will be the reduction of the second brood of maggots, Dr. Granovsky points out. Once the maggots have emerged after winter, they mate and deposit eggs on the surface of the ground or in the ground close to the roots of vegetables. In three to seven days the eggs hatch and the larvae will begin to attack the plants. The second generation appears in late July or early August and overwinters.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

Special to southern counties

(Note - this is the first in a series of special articles on corn borer control. Others will deal with type of insecticides to use, the proper time to spray (with mat showing egg masses), etc.)

CORN BORER  
MENACE STILL  
GREAT HERE

Reports that a large part of the corn borers were killed this winter should not lull \_\_\_\_\_ County farmers into a feeling of false security. They should watch for the borer closely and be ready to act if necessary.

That warning was made to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ today in a letter from G. E. Mickel, chief of the University of Minnesota Entomology division, and T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, at University Farm.

In spite of the fact that recent surveys have shown that 80 per cent of the borers died last winter, there are three times as many live, healthy borers as last year in the state. Last year the loss from the borer in Minnesota exceeded \$14,000,000.

The results of this survey are not as promising as they might seem. The corn borer has tremendous reproductive capacity so there are still enough borers to cause concern, Mickel and Aamodt declare.

State and federal crews this spring have collected over 4,000 larvae in 34 of the most heavily infested counties of the state. These collections showed that 20 per cent of the borers, on the average, survived the winter.

Every phase of corn borer development is being carefully watched by crews of specialists working under the direction of the state entomologist at University Farm and cooperating with County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Periodic reports are planned to keep farmers informed on the development of the menace and of corn in a number of study areas of the state. These reports will enable farmers to spray or dust at the right time if necessary.

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

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

Immediate Release

A warning to fruit growers to take precautions against the raspberry saw fly and the strawberry weevil was sounded today by A. C. Hodson, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota:

For protection against the strawberry weevil, Hodson's advice is to apply 5 per cent DDT dust as blossom buds appear, repeating the application after heavy rains.

The time to begin control measures against the raspberry saw fly is when blossom buds first show on the raspberry bushes, about a week before bloom. A 4 per cent DDT dust will control both the saw fly and fruit worm. Or, instead of the DDT dust, a lead arsenate spray may be applied, using  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons of lead arsenate per gallon of water, or for larger amounts  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup for 5 gallons or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds for 50 gallons, Hodson says.

Spray schedules for small fruits and tree fruits is given in Extension Bulletin 255, "The Home Fruit Planting". Copies of the bulletin are available from county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-3828-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

Immediate Release

Pig losses on Minnesota farms were well below last year, E. F. Ferrin, University of Minnesota animal husbandman, reported today.

Because losses are down, as many pigs will be weaned this year as last in spite of the fact that there was a substantial reduction in the number of sows farrowing this spring.

In the spring of 1947 the average number of pigs weaned per sow was close to six. In 1948 this rose to nearly 6½ pigs.

This favorable turn in the pig crop situation, however, will not mean that the shortage of pork will be over soon, Ferrin says. Unless consumer purchasing power should fall greatly, supply and demand will not be balanced for at least 12 months.

A good corn crop this year will be necessary to reverse the present declining trend in hog numbers.

A-3829-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 25, 1948

Immediate Release

More than 200 members of Rural Youth groups in Minnesota are expected to attend the annual Rural Youth camp to be held at Mission Farms, Medicine Lake, June 11-13.

In conjunction with the camp, the State Rural Youth Federation will hold a business meeting to consider changes in the constitution and suggestions for next year's educational program. The business sessions will be attended by two official delegates from each county.

A well-rounded recreational and educational program has been planned for the three days of camp, according to Kathleen Flom and Paul Moore, state Rural Youth agents at the University of Minnesota. Classes will be conducted in handicrafts, dramatics, music appreciation and chorus. Plans also provide for instructions and participation in a variety of outdoor sports.

Evening speakers will include Edward J. Falvey, St. Paul, who will talk on safety, and W. J. Breckenridge, director of the museum of natural history, University of Minnesota. Rural Youth Federation officers will be installed at a special campfire service on Saturday evening.

State Rural Youth Federation officers are working with Moore and Miss Flom in making plans for the camp. They include Larry Eikens, Caledonia, president; Mauritz Lundeen, Brandon, vice president; Frances Sundberg, Richville, secretary; Harlan Boettcher, Montevideo, treasurer; and board members Dick Fitzsimmons, Argyle; James Bly, Madison; Rodney Langseth, Worthington; Mabel Manthy, Waseca; and Richard Miller, Northfield.

A-3830-JB



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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, June 2, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

HAIL TO THE GRADUATE

June is the month for graduating. It is true that our modern educational factories turn out their products two, three or even four times a year, but tradition, custom and happenstance usually arrange for the June class to outnumber the others by a comfortable margin. Somehow June seems to be just the right occasion to dress up, sit on the platform and receive a diploma.

Kids graduating from the eighth grade probably have the greatest thrill. For some, that will mark the end of classrooms, teachers and blackboards. They're glad to be rid of it all. High school graduates have the most ceremony, and often the situation caused by a change of pace from athletics, studies and school routine to one of new clothes, new experiences and a June moon builds a fire under romantic inclinations. The young ladies begin to see possibilities in the pals they have previously regarded merely as a means of getting around with the crowd. Husky isolationists lose their stern resistance to ribbons and fancy work, suddenly discovering a vast difference in the members of the opposite sex and usually selecting one as the most promising combination of all desirable and delectable qualities.

College graduates are more matter of fact. They have looked forward to this day with anticipation as the dividing mark between school and the things they have wanted to do. There is pleasure and a sense of satisfaction in it, but they have begun to realize that the road ahead may be bumpy and that graduation will not eliminate their worries but only change one kind of work for another, which may be more difficult.

For those who have gone on to do graduate work, the receipt of an advanced degree is possibly regarded as pay day for the years of labor, penny pinching and

getting along without the things their friends have enjoyed. Graduation for them means the key which may unlock the door to their dreams of research, discovery and adventure. It may even mean enough income to live more comfortably and in time provide a car and a garage to put it in.

Graduation is a milestone, another goal reached and a further, higher goal set for the next scrimmage. For a few days the graduates are feted, honored and praised, much as the old Aztecs used to fatten and flatter their victims before they were sacrificed. Next week they will be ordinary citizens again, starting on new jobs, new experiences, with new difficulties to meet and overcome. They will find out their diplomas only mean that from now on, more will be required of them because of their training and ability.

Back in the days when good men were desperately hunting for jobs of any kind, a boy graduated from college. The next day he asked me if there was anything he could do to earn a living until something better turned up. I gave him a rag and a pail of water and he set to work washing windows at 25 cents an hour. On my part it was a test to see whether he considered a college graduate too important for such menial labor. He met the test splendidly and went on to far greater responsibility and success. He had the right stuff in him.

It was back in those days that we hired a man with a Ph.D. degree for farm labor at \$65.00 per month. He was glad to get the job, worked well with the other men and did his full share of the dirty, disagreeable tasks that came along. Now he's back to teaching at a university, all the stronger because of his experience.

We're all hoping that hard times will never come again, but they do have a way of recurring when men mismanage their affairs. If they do come, it will be tough on this year's graduates, few of whom have ever experienced any very hard economic discomfort. I have faith in them and believe that they will take the bumps just as well as any of the preceding generation. School training, if it is good training, should provide a philosophy of life whereby good and bad fortune are accepted as cheerfully as possible without too much worry and fret over material things.

So this month we honor our graduates, past, present and future. They represent the environment we have given them, and their fortune or failure is ours. May they have deep respect for all honest labor, either mental or physical, meeting their postgraduate experiences with eyes level and chin up.

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

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, June 9, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

WHAT IS SO RARE AS?

Last night after supper—you may call it dinner if you like, anyway, it was subsequent to the evening meal—I wandered out through the grove to see what was seeable. It was a little late for maximum bird activity, but a few blackbirds hurried home, chattering to themselves but worried apparently over what Ma would say about their being late. They weren't dawdling as usual, but stepping on the gas with both wings and flying in tight formation.

Some song sparrows were flitting through the oak trees, probably in search of an evening snack or a Dagwood sandwich of insects before "Seeking the wack," "Bracing the tree" or whatever birds have decided is the popular avian slang for the spring of 1948.

Underfoot, the grass was fresh and the turf as soft and springy as a fine oriental carpet. We've clipped the grass and let it lay for several years now and it has built up a fine mulch of vegetable matter to shade the grass roots, prevent the run-off of water and feed the angle worms. Some of the trees and flowers were in blossom and the air was sweet with their profuse perfume, inviting the bees from miles around to come and shop for nectar at the bargain counter. One or two sleepy bumble heads were still clinging to the bright-colored petals. Probably they were lady toppers who had accumulated too big a load and couldn't take off until part of it was digested.

Little trees were bravely unfolding leaves and twigs, so carefully stored over winter in compact buds, waiting for warmth, sunshine and spring rains to venture their big business of the year. Now they were shooting the works, sending the

delicate new growth up and out, hurrying to get the tender tips into full production so that twigs might be properly matured and hardened before the cold and snow of next November pinched the new wood in its frigid fist. Every youngster seemed to be eyeing the tough old oaks, soaring above them in the sky and saying, "I'll be up there too, some of these days. Just watch me grow."

The pup, racing in aimless circles from sheer happiness at going on a hike, stumbled over a cock pheasant, crouching in the grass. The cock took off with a tremendous thundering of wings and the pup put down his flaps and applied full brakes, stopping in a beautiful three-point landing—front feet and tail skidding on the grass. It took a few seconds for Sharpie to realize that there was no danger when the bird was already running away; then he bravely chased it a few feet and gave a couple of barks, warning all cock pheasants that this was his personal yard and all interlopers must secure permission before trespassing on his grass.

Usually a cottontail runs as soon as it realizes that it is seen, but this one seemed reluctant to move. I was within two feet of it before my dim eyes separated the crouching bunny from the grass around it. Slowly I put a foot down within three inches of its tail, just to see whether it could be done. A kick would have killed it, but shucks, the winter was over and my trees wouldn't have rabbit trouble again until next fall. It wouldn't take any skill or ingenuity to hurt one of the little people who happened to be careless. Besides, she may have had a litter of young ones nearby, so I looked at her, she looked at me and then loped away as lively as you please. Probably she went home and told her hubby all about the big adventure.

Spring is a wonderful time, when Nature is just bubbling over with fecundity. Everything is fresh and growing at top speed, displaying its wonders and the tricks developed by centuries of struggle to survive. It opens anew a splendid book for those who care to read and wonder as they try to understand what it is all about. It's a never-ending source of pleasure and entertainment to try and see something new in familiar surroundings so often passed by in our constant rush to get somewhere else.

This hike was actually dated on May 7 and the story written May 8 but it could just as well have been in June. It all occurred in our own yard, within 10 rods of the house, and as the sun shut its great eye, leaving great clouds of red and gold as promise of an early return, the turtle doves escorted me back to my own nest with a companionable, "You hoo, you hoo, you hoo."

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

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, June 16, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

SAVE THE SOIL

A raindrop fell on a blade of grass in Mr. Jones' field. It mixed with the dust on the leaf and stopped as a dab of mud, half way to the ground. Another drop came to help, and together they pushed the mud off the leaf. More and more came down, washing the grass clean and bringing dust from the air down, down until it reached the ground beneath the fresh new growth. Gradually the water ran off the leaves, spreading gently among the soil particles, answering their absorbing welcome.

But the rain kept on, harder and harder. The earth absorbed all it could hold and the welcome became less and less cordial. When no more could find room in the saturated soil, water began to pile up, and according to law, began hunting for a lower level. It spread through the grass, seeking this way and that for an outlet, but it couldn't go very fast because of all the obstructions, so some of it found a way to get down into the subsoil as the sponge-like mass handed on the moisture to deeper and deeper layers which were not saturated.

Still the rain beat down. It was raining "Cats and Dogs," according to the old timers. Some of the water had to run down the slope, so it trickled through the grass dodging here and there but finally making its way to the slough at the bottom of the hill. When it finally reached a channel, it was clear and clean, just excess water to fill the creek and start on a long journey to the sea. Much of it would be evaporated again and made ready for another rain when the welcome mat would be out among the grass roots.

Mr. Jones had another field which he had prepared and planted to corn. The young plants were reaching their green leaves for moisture, too, but they were only small green spots in the black dirt. A rain drop fell from high in the sky and hit

the ground with a big splash. It left a tiny depression where it hit but disappeared almost immediately. Other drops followed, pounding down with nothing to break their fall, and soon the surface of the field was wet, then muddy and finally almost the consistency of soup.

As the rain drops hit and splashed, the millions of splashes, some of them carrying dirt, moved down hill. When the water piled up and began to seek a lower level, the soupy soil went along for company. Weren't they all in this together? Who could tell which was which?

On one side hill, Mr. Jones' cultivator had left a wheel track. This was a nice place for the dirty water to meet and it all rushed toward the low spot. It is rain-drop nature to get together with friends and relatives to play, rather than bury themselves in lonely seclusion below the furrow slice where there is work to be done.

So the water gathered in the wheel track, carrying the thin, mushy top dirt with it. Soon the track was full to the brim and the water began to move down the hill. There was nothing to stop it, and the water was having fun. More and more joined the celebration and they ran faster and faster. Whee! This was fun!

Rain water is soft and it shouldn't be able to cut anything, but when it gets to moving swiftly, it has considerable power. The dirt particles it carried were harder, and pushed or pulled along by the water, they hit every obstruction with all their force. Rushing down the furrow, they even moved sand and small pebbles, thus arming the rushing water with cutting tools. As they raced along, rolling and tossing they cut their channel deeper and wider.

As the wheel track river enlarged itself, more and more surface water found an easy outlet and the faster it moved, the more dirt and sand it could carry. That is why part of Mr. Jones' corn field, including much of his high-priced fertilizer, is headed for the Mississippi River. There it will clog the channels and Mr. Jones will have to pay taxes to have the channel cleared so that barges carrying high-priced fertilizer can get up to the mills where he can buy it to try to make his washed and eroded field productive again.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 26, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, June 23, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

MORE CAT TAILS

Since Toiette had her family, she and Mother have both been abnormally busy with the nutritive requirements of cats. Toi did her best with natural equipment for the first three weeks, but six lusty babies were just pulling her down to fur and framework. Then she had a sick spell and Mother had to take over entirely.

Studiously she conned her cat books. One said that cow's milk was too rich and should be diluted with half water. Another was just as sure that only condensed milk was suitable for kittens. What a dilemma! Pa figured that lots of cats, calves and babies had safely reached maturity on milk just as old Spot delivered it to the pail, but of course they were only ordinary livestock and these youngsters might need something special. Dolls' nursing bottles were secured, and Mother spent four or five sessions on the kitchen floor each day, trying to persuade the lively felines that she was a good substitute for the real thing, even if she had no fur.

The sextette grew and became more active. When they learned to eat from a saucer, it was fun to watch the scramble. One would get head and shoulders in the dish and growl fierce warnings to the others. An intruder would get a mighty slap with a claw-armed paw and it's a good thing we can't understand cat language. I'm sure some of those amateurs would have shamed a mule skinner. Finally one of the little ladies learned the trick of grabbing a goodly portion of the provender and sliding it off on the paper where she could eat in comparative peace.

It was hard to tell one from the other because they all seemed identical at first. They lived on the landing to the basement stairs, and anyone incautious enough to open that door received a deluge. The six would come out like an ocean wave and scatter like mice when the bell rings. Once when Grandma was alone with them, the

thundering herd broke loose. Grandma isn't as fast on her feet as she was 60 years ago and when she told about it, "I finally got four caught and shut up. Then when I opened the door to put in the last two, they all got out again. You would have laughed to see us going 'round and 'round."

After supper we have a play period. Mother opens the door and the gang come spurting out like Roman candles or pin wheels, shooting in all directions at once and each intent on getting some place in a hurry. If Pa is seated in his easy chair, they scale his castle walls. Up his legs, over the back of the chair, racing at top speed, he's inundated, assaulted and literally covered with cats, scooting in all directions, but pausing now and then for a battle whenever an opponent is encountered. Little Katy lies on her back in the corner under his arm and makes passes at everything within reach. Most of those so attacked pause to throw a few punches, their sharp teeth and extended claws giving the appearance of perfect fury, belied by their big, mild blue eyes.

One pulls and tugs at a button on Dad's shirt. Another seeks a position of prominence on the toe of his boot. They sail into the air from the dizzy height of three feet, to attack an unsuspecting brother passing below. Then they roll and scratch in mimic war. Mother brings in a large paper bag. Four kittens crowd into the new cave. Another jumps on top, closing the open end. As the bodies inside move and crackle the paper, those outside stalk, crouch, leap and attack this strange object. Other combatants are on the back of the davenport, dashing up both back and front to battle on the ridge. The loser falls but catches a claw in the upholstery and returns to attack the victor strutting about on the mountaintop. Mother worries about her furniture.

Toi, too, is worried about her lively family. She is jealous of the attention they receive and she sometimes gets into the scramble for a moment, then recovers her dignity and leaps to safety. She can make a standing high jump of five feet, which seems incredible, but the little fellows make surprising distances, too, considering their age and size.

But even kitten energy has limits, and eventually the three-ring circus begins to slow down. Katy relaxes in her Katy corner and finally her eyes close. One after another they seek a comfortable spot for a cat nap. Sometimes all six may be perched on Pop, dozing and purring, but if Mother sits still, she may have a lapful, probably including Toi, who will climb over a whole nest full of sleeping babies to reach her favorite roost. Sometimes one thing that Grandma may be lonesome, so he'll get up beside her to nod companionably and sing his sleepy song. It's quiet again.

After a while Mother makes a basket of her apron, fills it with tired travelers and totes them off to bed in their box. They are heaps of fun and neat as pins. So far, not a single one has ever had an accident. They are just as interesting as little pigs!

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



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
May 26, 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, June 30, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

PHEASANT FEATHERS

"Oh, see the beautiful chicken," might describe the reaction of a city dweller who sees a cock pheasant for the first time. "If I just had my gun" - would of course come from a hunter. An ornithologist would see only Phasianus colchicus torquatus and a farmer might cuss the birds for the trouble they cause him. It all depends upon the point of view.

Farmers have a case against the pheasant, even though it is sometimes exaggerated. The birds are accused of pulling up planted corn and there were reports of pheasant flocks which ate hundreds of bushels of standing corn left out last winter. Perhaps the worst gripe farmers have is that pheasants attract hunters and a very small percentage of these ambitious nimrods give the whole fraternity a dubious reputation. Any farmer who has had gates left open, fences cut and his pet cow peppered with bird shot is apt to put up "No Trespassing" signs in prominent places and then threaten to shoot any pheasant or hunter who comes on the place. Most visitors seeking game are considerate and courteous, but the few bad apples rot the barrel for most of their unwilling hosts.

Aside from the fact that the ring-necked pheasant has become our principal game bird in southern Minnesota, he's a handsome fellow and some of us enjoy watching him strut his stuff in field and hedgerow. We get a thrill when one or more of the gorgeous birds stroll past our window or circulate around the grove, and who wouldn't cheer when two evenly matched cocks stage an impromptu championship battle to make the long hours of tractor riding pass more quickly?

So far, we believe that the pheasants do more good than harm on this farm. In fact, we favor them, and would like to have a few more. Perhaps we'll take that back

if they get too thick, but that's not likely to happen. Some of our good city neighbors let their hunting dogs run at will and they comb every field on this farm for eggs and chicks. Day and night the dogs, singly or in pairs, whip every protecting covert and the hens must get mightily discouraged. The dogs have whittled our mallards down to two now and we're expecting they will start on the sheep most any time.

It's dog nature to hunt, and we don't blame them, but we organize big parties to go out and shoot foxes, coyotes or crows, justifying our actions on the theory that these are predatory animals which kill the birds we want to shoot or suck the eggs before they're hatched. Why not offer a bounty for owners who let their dogs run day and night, regardless of the damage they do?

I like dogs and never want to hurt one, but I also like pheasants, meadow larks, kildeers, chuckers and a hundred other ground-nesting birds. The quail and the chuckers we tried to plant are all gone. I haven't seen a string of pheasant chicks for a couple of years. Stray dogs running wild in packs day and night are a menace to birds and sheep. Much as I hate to hurt a dog, we'll have to stop their depredations. It would be illegal to shoot their owners! We never bother a single dog trotting through our yards or fields, tending to his own business, but when two or more skulk around day after day and night after night, they may join some other very valuable dogs in the cemetery. We've had our sheep torn too often not to be wary.

So our pheasant crop will be small on this farm this year, but we'll do our best to save what we can. If they're nesting in the alfalfa, we try to rig a flushing pole ahead of the cutter bar on the mowing machine and dodge around the nests whenever possible. We would do that for any bird,

One of our best stories, and you don't have to believe it, though I'll take my affidavit for its accuracy, is about a hen pheasant flushed from her nest in our alfalfa field. She was not injured by the mower, as so often happens, and the tractor man had time to raise the cutter bar and leave a bunch of grass to hide the nest. We raked around it, and thought the hen would go back when we left the field. This was about 2:00 P.M.

Next morning about 10:00, we were in the field deciding whether the hay was dry enough to store. As we walked near the nest, we saw that the hen was gone and we felt of the 14 eggs. They were stone cold to our touch and we figured they were a dead loss. As we turned to leave, Howard said, "What's that tapping?" We listened closely and a chick was picking at the shell. We carried the eggs home in my hat, put them under a broody hen and next day had 12 little bundles of fluff. She raised them out in the woods and they ate the feed we gave them, but were they tame? No, the old hen went wild and we had a time catching her when bad weather came in the fall!

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

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1948

Immediate Release

The Minnesota Soil Conservation committee yesterday (Thursday, May 27) took action in arranging referendums on proposed soil conservation districts for Pennington and Waseca counties. P. E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and chairman of the committee, announced that the majority of landowners in these two counties have given their approval of formation of the districts.

Referendum on the soil conservation district in Pennington county will be held June 11 in the auditorium in Thief River Falls from 4 to 9:30 p.m. The referendum in Waseca county has been set for June 16 between 8 and 10 p.m. in Waldorf, Janesville, New Richland and Waseca. A majority vote is required before the state committee can take favorable action in setting up soil conservation districts.

A-3831-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Gardens as well as field crops in Minnesota are being badly infested by various species of cutworms, A. A. Granovsky professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, said today. Reports from all parts of the state indicate serious injury to beans, lettuce, radishes and especially transplants such as tomatoes, cabbage and ornamentals. Even corn and oats are being damaged by cutworms.

To prevent further injury from cutworms, Dr. Granovsky urges treating at once with 5 per cent DDT dust or 5 per cent chlordane dust, covering an area about 5 to 6 inches on each side of the row.

To protect transplants that have not been set out or crops that have not been seeded, treat the prepared seedbed with the 5 per cent DDT dust or chlordane dust, covering the ground with the dust over an area of about 12 to 14 inches in diameter around the place where the transplant is to be set out, or in the seed row. Or the entire seedbed may be dusted. Follow with another treatment after seeding or setting out the plants.

A-3832-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota dairymen will be given an opportunity to inspect dairy experimental work in progress at the University of Minnesota when they attend Dairy Day on the St. Paul campus June 5, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Beginning at 10 a.m., the morning will be given over to tours of the dairy barn and creamery to see research under way in animal breeding and nutrition, as well as in dairy products.

Main speaker on the day's program will be O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who will discuss "Our Dairy Industry" in the afternoon. Ramer Leighton, Ralph Wayne and H. R. Searles, University extension dairymen, will report on the Dairy Herd Improvement association in Minnesota, the proved sire program and dairy cattle breeding associations in the state.

Certificates of award will be presented by The Farmer Magazine to new members of the Ten Year Club, organization of men who have been members of dairy herd improvement associations for 10 consecutive years, and to the test supervisor bringing in the highest percentage of members in his association.

J. B. Fitch, chief of the University's dairy husbandry division, is chairman of arrangements for Dairy Day.

A-3833-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Increases of \$2 to \$5 predicted for men's suits this fall cannot be traced to higher wool prices as has been reported, W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota, declared today.

Attributing advances in the prices of wool suits to increases in wool prices cannot be substantiated by the facts, Morris said. He pointed out that an average of 4 pounds of grease wool, just as it comes from the sheep, is required for a man's suit. Though wool of the fine grade, used in higher-priced suits, has advanced 10 cents per pound, from 50 to 60 cents, the increase to the clothing manufacturer would be only 40 cents on the four pounds used for a suit.

Even if a manufacturer obtained the wool for a suit free, his costs would be lowered only about \$2.50 for each suit, Morris said.

Lower grades of wool, which are used for cheaper suits, have not increased in price.

A-3834-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
May 27, 1948

Immediate Release

Appointments of 23 University of Minnesota students majoring in dietetics to dietetic internships in various hospitals were announced today by Alice Biester, professor of nutrition at the University.

Seniors appointed as dietetic interns are: Patricia Adams, 486 Otis avenue, St. Paul, and Mildred Banka, Conrad, Montana, to Colorado State hospital, Pueblo, Colorado; Lorryne F. Anderson, Duluth, Barnes hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; Mary Ruth Anderson, 1713 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul, Mary Draheim, Neenah, Wisconsin and Lorraine Sorenson, 3025 Humboldt Avenue South, Minneapolis, Veterans Administration hospital, Hines, Illinois.

Geraldine Cohen, Brooklyn, New York; Beth Israel hospital, Boston; and Nancy Frank, 1024 Laurel avenue, St. Paul, University Hospital, Minneapolis; Marion Gallagher, Waseca, Ohio State University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Dorothy Gendreau, Little Falls, St. Louis University hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; Marjory Glauner, Topeka, Kansas and Marjorie Johnson, 300 Clifton avenue, Minneapolis, St. Mary's hospital, Rochester; Hisaye Hamaoka, 2205 Kenwood parkway, Minneapolis, Alameda County hospital, Oakland, California.

Hannah Hayano, 2735 Colfax avenue south, Minneapolis, St. Luke's hospital, New York City; Virginia Irgens, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Patricia Norris, Monticello, Milwaukee County hospital, Milwaukee; Catherine Leasman, Glencoe, and Mrs. Eleanor Phillips, 139 Annapolis Street east, St. Paul, Ancker hospital, St. Paul; Virginia O'Neill, Graceville, King County hospital, Seattle, Washington.

Irene Raihle, 1109 - 5th street southeast, Minneapolis, University of Iowa hospital, Iowa City; Renee Schwartz, Phoenix, Arizona, Jewish hospital, Brooklyn, New York; Norma Stone, Crookston, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; Margaret J. Viger, Eveleth, Good Samaritan hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A-3835-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

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

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

Fruits

1. Keep blossoms picked from newly planted everbearing strawberries.
2. Keep raspberries cultivated to remove sprouts and weeds that come up between the rows.
3. Watch for the appearance of strawberry weevil, raspberry saw-fly larvae and currant worms. Check control recommendations given in Bulletin 255, "The Home Fruit Planting."
4. Winter damage on young apple trees was severe. Sprouts which come up from above the graft may be trained into a new tree. Sprouts from below the graft will be of seedling origin and should be discarded. The Dolgo and Chestnut crabapples came through in all sections of the state with little injury.
5. If young fruit trees are growing in sod, it will be best to spade around the trees for a distance of at least two feet. This area should then be kept free of weeds until fall.

Vegetables

1. Plant carrots and beets early this month for winter storage.
2. You will enjoy a longer sweet corn harvest if you will make new plantings of sweet corn at from 10- to 14-day intervals this month. Remember that several short rows are better than one or two long rows.
3. Since a weed is a plant out of place, be sure to thin your vegetables before they crowd each other. About 2 inches apart is right for beets, carrots, leaf lettuce and onions. Chard needs 6 to 8 inches of space.
4. Brush stuck in the ground along the pea rows will give a support for tall-growing peas. Strings stretched between posts on either side of the row can also be used.

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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.



Tie the strings together at intervals to keep them from spreading.

5. Keep blossom stalks removed from rhubarb. The production of blossoms and seeds is a heavy drain on the rhubarb plant.
6. Flea beetles can quickly destroy young plants of members of the cabbage family. Be ready with a dust gun filled with 5% DDT dust.

#### Ornamentals

1. Crab grass germinates during warm weather and needs light to germinate. Set your lawn mower high as warm weather approaches so the desirable lawn grasses can shade the ground. This will reduce the amount of crab grass in your lawn.
2. Visit some peony gardens this month and make selections for your own garden. Seeing the varieties in bloom in the garden is a better guide than seeing exhibition blooms at a flower show.
3. Pinch back your chrysanthemum plants to make them bushy and full of bloom this fall.
4. Remove faded stalks of delphinium before they mature their seeds. This will insure another crop of bloom this fall.
5. If house plants have not already been moved to the flower border, this should be done now. Excavate the soil to a depth of about 6 inches and place several inches of cinders in the bottom. Place the flower pots on the cinders and fill in between the pots with soil up to the rims of the pots. This prevents the roots from growing through the holes in the flower pots into surrounding soil. A lightly shaded area will be best for most house plants.
6. If annual flowers were seeded directly in the flower border or in rows in the kitchen garden, be sure to thin them to allow ample room for development.

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

Immediate Release

Minnesota teachers of agriculture and veterans' instructors will hold their annual summer conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota June 14-17.

According to Milo Peterson, associate professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, and G. R. Cochran, state superintendent of agricultural education, who are planning the program, about 400 teachers will attend the sessions. Many of them will remain for study at the University this summer.

Demonstrations and discussions on farm problems by members of the University staff will highlight the sessions. One day will be devoted to use of audio-visual aids.

Special speakers will include A. M. Field, chief of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, and Arthur Upgren, economist for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. Upgren will talk on effects of international trade on Minnesota farming.

A-3836-JB

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

Immediate Release

At least 30,000 trees were planted on Minnesota farms this year in shelterbelt demonstrations conducted in various parts of the state by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Raymond J. Wood, assistant extension forester at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

The demonstrations were given by extension foresters to show how to establish well-planned shelterbelts.

Well over one and three-quarter million trees were planted by Minnesota farmers this year, a new high for this state, Wood said. Under the new Forest Tree Nursery law the State Forest Service distributed approximately 1,700,000 trees to farmers in 74 counties. In addition, many more trees were purchased from various commercial nurseries throughout the state to fill the needs of farmers.

A-3837-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 1, 1948

To all counties

DDT TO BE USED  
IN CORN BORER  
FIGHT

Two insecticides, DDT and Ryania, will play important roles in corn borer control in \_\_\_\_\_ county during the next month.

These two insecticides are the only ones recommended this year by entomologists at University Farm, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

The insecticides should be applied late in June or early in July depending on the size of the corn and prevalence of borer egg masses.

DDT and Ryania can be applied either as a dust or spray, depending on the equipment available, \_\_\_\_\_ says. Where infestation is likely to be heavy, it will be a good idea to have arrangements made for spray or dust materials made beforehand.

The four forms of insecticides recommended by the entomologists include 25 per cent DDT Emulsion, 50 per cent DDT wettable powder, 5 per cent DDT dust or 37 per cent Ryania.

More complete directions for the use of these insecticides is included in Extension Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer in Minnesota." Copies may be obtained at the county extension office.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 1, 1948

To all counties  
ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

FROZEN FOODS  
BETTER IF NOT  
KEPT TOO LONG

Frozen foods lose quality if kept in the locker or home freezer too long, warns J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota. If \_\_\_\_\_ County homemakers have been dissatisfied with some of their frozen products, that may be the reason.

Proper preparation of food and good packaging materials are essential for good keeping. Another important factor is to maintain a temperature of 0°F. Storage period of food kept at 10°F. is reduced about one half, Winter says.

Among the foods which will keep for the periods indicated without losing quality, if they are stored at 0°F. and have been properly prepared and packaged are the following:

Less than one month, left-over cooked foods, ice cream; two to three months, most cooked foods, baked and unbaked pies and cookies, baked cake and bread, sliced bacon, lake trout; three to four months, ham, unsliced bacon, unsalted ground pork, cured pork (not smoked), smoked and seasoned sausage, liver, hearts and kidneys, poultry giblets; four to six months, unsalted ground beef, broilers, cut up poultry, fresh pork; six to eight months, veal, turkeys, poultry (except broilers), pike, bass and other lean fish, mixed fruits, asparagus; eight to twelve months, beef, lamb, venison, game birds, cantaloupe, bush and pole beans, corn-on-the-cob.

Some foods will keep more than a year and still retain good quality. For example: blueberries, huckleberries, ground cherries, broccoli, lima beans, parsnips, peas, spinach and other greens will keep from 12 to 16 months. Sliced apples, rhubarb, pumpkin or squash pie mix, whole kernel sweet corn, raspberries and strawberries packed in sugar or syrup, and peaches, apricots, plums and cherry plums when packed with ascorbic acid will keep from 16 to 20 months.

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

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

Immediate Release

Best buy in Minnesota-grown fruits and vegetables will be reported by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service beginning Wednesday, June 2. Information on supply, quality and comparative price values of homegrown produce will be carried daily by Twin Cities radio stations and newspapers.

The "best buy" service was started in 1941 by Ralph Backstrom, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota, and Robert Freeman, Ramsey county agricultural agent, to help consumers in buying fresh foods. Reports on the best buys are compiled by Freeman, who visits the municipal markets in Minneapolis and St. Paul each morning.

Market gardeners in the Twin Cities area are making every effort to produce a good crop of vegetables this year, according to Backstrom. Though dry weather is reducing immediate supplies, many gardeners have irrigation equipment and are putting it to use.

Homegrown vegetables on the market now include asparagus, spinach and mustard greens, green onions, leaflettuce and watercress. Only light supplies of head lettuce are on the market as yet. Though asparagus is available, the peak of supply is past. Rhubarb season is nearly over, but rhubarb is still on the market. Because of winter damage, the outlook for a good strawberry crop is not bright, Backstrom said. He predicted that the peak of the strawberry supply should come in about three weeks.

A-3838-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 2, 1948

To all counties

REMOVE BLOSSOMS  
FROM NEWLY SET  
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Keep blossoms picked off newly planted June-bearing and everbearing strawberries,  
County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ advises \_\_\_\_\_ county gardeners.

Removing the blossoms will allow plants to become well established before they start to produce fruit. When all blossoms are allowed to develop, few good fruits are produced and the set of vigorous runner plants needed for next year's crop will be reduced.

After July 1, blossoms on everbearing plants should be allowed to form. Then by August 1 there should be a fair crop of berries.

If the runners are removed from everbearing plants until July 1, a much larger crop may be expected the first fall.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 2, 1948

To all counties

CARE OF PASTURES  
URGENT THIS YEAR

Careful pasture management is more important than ever this year because of prospects that pastures may be short, according to E. R. Duncan, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota. Growth has been slow this spring and in some places pastures have been plowed for intertilled crops.

Duncan urges \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers to follow good pasture management practices such as the following, to lengthen the grazing season:

1. Rotation grazing. A method of pasturing one area while another part of the field has a chance to make recovery, rotation grazing is a "must" in getting top production, Duncan says. Satisfactory results are obtained from rotating grazing on bluegrass every two to three weeks and on brome grass or clover mixtures every one to two weeks. An electric fence running from the gate to the far corner of the field is an easy way to set up a rotation grazing program.

2. Use of barnyard manure. Besides keeping cattle off and allowing for recovery growth, the manure has much needed fertilizing value. One-third of a field can be covered with six to eight loads of manure per acre. Three to four weeks later, another third can be manured, and so on. Cattle will not graze the freshly manured area for two to three weeks.

3. Use of supplementary pasture. As a method of rotating grazing from the regular pastures, supplementary pasture is gaining increasing favor.

Do not allow pastures to be grazed too short, Duncan warns. Over-grazing will cut production and allow weeds to become established. If weeds do become a problem, mow before the seed is set.



University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 2, 1948

Special

## FOUR-H MEMBERS TO NATIONAL CAMP

(with mat)

Four Minnesota boys and girls have won trips to the National 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C., June 16-23, for their outstanding club work and leadership over a period of years. They are, left to right: Jo Ann Neville, 19, Pine City, Pine county; Luverne Hafemeyer, 20, Kenyon, Rice county; Duella Molnau, 17, Chaska, Carver county, and Francis Miller, 20, Oakland, Freeborn county. Winning a trip to the National 4-H camp is the highest state honor that can come to a 4-H member in Minnesota.

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

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1948

Immediate Release

During 1947 Minneapolis housewives paid an average of 19.4 cents per dozen eggs above the price received by Minnesota farmers. This marketing margin was almost double the pre-war average of 10.3 cents, according to K. E. Ogren, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Writing in the forthcoming issue of the University's monthly publication, Farm Business Notes, Ogren points out, however, that this 1947 marketing margin makes up a slightly smaller percentage of the selling price than before the war.

Ogren's study shows that a large increase in the margin took place between 1942 and 1945 when the margin increased from 11.8 to 19.8 cents per dozen.

The size of the margin has a seasonal pattern. The margin is highest when production is low. The margin during October, November and December has averaged about 4 cents higher than that during April, May and June.

A-3839-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

SUNDAY, JUNE 6

University of Minnesota scientists on the St. Paul Campus are doing their best to introduce disease on the grains that Minnesota farmers will grow in the future.

Startling as that statement may seem, it's all a part of a carefully worked out plan to provide farmers with the best possible grain varieties. If the grain withstands the efforts of scientists to make it sickly, it will stand up against practically any known disease that it may have to fight in the farmer's field.

Writing in the forthcoming issue of the University of Minnesota Agriculture Experiment Station magazine, "Minnesota Farm and Home Science", J. J. Christensen, professor of plant pathology, declares that plant disease gardens have been established as a means of eliminating disease-susceptible varieties before they are released to growers.

Many of the grain varieties now being used widely in the state have passed their final disease test in these gardens. It is here where the new oat varieties—Bonda, Mindo, Zephyr and Andrew—were found to be resistant to the disastrous Helminthosporium disease.

There are relatively few of these disease gardens in the United States, Christensen says. Most of these are found on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

The first of these gardens was established for flax. Later gardens were started for wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, peas and alfalfa. In recent years some of the plots have actually become regional gardens serving a large part of the Midwest. The gardens, for example, are used to test wheat varieties not only from the United States and Canada but also from all parts of the world.

The soil in the gardens is "loaded with every available disease. The grain itself is inoculated with disease organisms. Finally to make conditions as favorable as possible for disease, humidity is made high by covering the plants with muslin tents.

Christensen sees even greater importance for the gardens in the future. They can be used to test and check the accidental or even intentional introduction by unfriendly peoples of new and destructive diseases, he says.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1948

Immediate Release

P. E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will be the featured speaker at the first of eight regional hay and pasture field days to be held during June in Minnesota.

Miller will speak on the noon program at the first field day next Monday June 7, at the D.W. Mendenhall-"Bud" Bool and M.D. Nelson farms between Delano and Maple Plain.

Chester Wilson, State Commissioner of Conservation, and W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, are scheduled to speak at the other two meetings next week.

Wilson will speak at the Albin Aase and Roy Voxland farms, Kenyon, Wednesday, June 9, and Peters at the Walter Crosswell farm, Lake Crystal, Friday, June 11.

Programs have been set up by local committees for the entire days, says Paul M. Burson, University of Minnesota extension soils specialist who is in charge of the days.

Morning programs starting at 9:30 will stress pasture improvement. They will include inspection and demonstration of pasture improvement machinery and demonstration of plowing, use of field cultivators and cultipacker-seeders and fertilizations in pasture renovation.

The noonday schedules call for special local entertainment, speeches by outstanding agricultural leaders, and radio broadcasts.

The afternoon session at each of the eight field days will stress demonstration of hay making machinery including balers, bale pickups, bale loaders, choppers, buckers, bucker stackers, crusher mower, chopped hay wagons, dryers and blowers. Altogether over 60 modern machines will be demonstrated or displayed.

Other field days scheduled for the month include days at the Herbert Johnson farm, Hadley, June 14; the Roy Jensen farm, Willmar, June 16; the Mervin Hagen farm, Underwood, June 18; the Melvin Flaskrud farm, Fosston, June 12; and the H. C. Hanson farm, Barnum, June 23.

A-3841-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1948

Immediate Release

More than 1200 4-H boys and girls will learn the latest techniques in agriculture and homemaking when they attend State 4-H Club week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota June 8-11.

According to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, all parts of Minnesota will be represented by 4-H'ers who have been awarded trips for outstanding club work. One official delegate has also been selected from each county to attend the State 4-H Club Federation business meeting scheduled for Wednesday afternoon.

Following registration in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds Tuesday morning, club members will be taken on a tour of St. Paul. A tour of the Twin Cities has also been arranged for Wednesday afternoon. Thursday afternoon has been set aside as Play Day.

The school bell will ring for club members Wednesday and Thursday morning when they all attend classes conducted by University of Minnesota staff members in farming and homemaking. Boys will be given information on gardening, control of garden pests, production of high-grade potatoes, common potato diseases, care and management of poultry, feeding and management of the sheep flock, dairy judging, maintenance of the farm tractor, electricity on the farm and many other phases of agriculture. Girls will hear discussions on such aspects of homemaking as how to serve attractive food, how to make the most of home furnishings, guides to good dress and good grooming.

County champions in good grooming will compete for state honors at the good grooming contest at 7:45 Thursday morning in the auditorium of the 4-H building. Winners will be presented at Thursday evening's program. New 4-H Federation officers will be installed at the same program, final event of the week, in a traditional candle lighting ceremony.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1948

RELEASE DATE:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 P.M.

Three Minnesota Dairy Herd Improvement association supervisors will receive awards Saturday, June 5, for reporting the largest number of lactation records on a percentage basis for 1947. They are Dorothy Walker, supervisor for West St. Louis DHIA for five years, first place winner; Hugh Hall, Steele county DHIA supervisor for 11 years, second place; and Roland Olmstead, Winona #1 DHIA supervisor, third place. Olmstead has been a supervisor for four years.

Awards of fountain pens will be given to the three supervisors by the Minnesota Valley Breeders' association, southern Minnesota Valley Breeders' association, <sup>and</sup> Land o' Lakes Creameries at the afternoon session of University of Minnesota's Dairy Day on the St. Paul campus.

Berry Akers, editor of The Farmer, will present awards to 54 dairymen from 16 counties who have had their herds on test for 10 consecutive years. Leading county in the number of members receiving the awards is Steele. Goodhue county ranks second with eight members.

According to Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University of Minnesota, more cows and herds are on test in Minnesota now than at any time since 1930. Greater permanency among the testing groups is indicated by the long-time testing program of herd owners. Leighton reports that over-all average dairy production is up, and though feed costs are higher, the return over feed cost is greater.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 3, 1948

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Dairy cows produce twins about once in every 50 births, according to L. O. Gilmore, associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

\* \* \* \* \*

In a single hot summer day as much as 50 barrels of water may evaporate from the surface of the leaves of a large elm tree.

\* \* \* \* \*

The University of Minnesota plans to use 1800 acres of land at Rosemount for agricultural experiment work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Field shelterbelts should not be more than three or four rows wide or more than 2 rods wide.

\* \* \* \* \*

There's still time to plant Sudan grass to make up for that expected shortage in pasture this summer.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the latest information on corn borer control, see your local county agent for free copies of University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer."

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't turn calves born last winter out to pasture with older cattle now, says H.R. Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman. If a separate pasture isn't available, it's better to keep them on dry feed during the summer.

\* \* \* \* \*

Benzene hexachloride will clean up mange on hogs.

\* \* \* \* \*

Minnesota farm products today buy about 38 per cent more than in the pre-war years of 1935-1939.

\* \* \* \* \*

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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.

In 1947 the price of eggs in Minneapolis was about 19 cents above the price received by farmers.

\* \* \* \* \*

Homemaking Shorts

Pinch back chrysanthemum plants to make them bushy and full of bloom this fall, advise University of Minnesota horticulturists.

\* \* \* \* \*

Remove faded stalks of delphinium before they mature seeds, to insure another crop of bloom this fall.

\* \* \* \* \*

For either canning or freezing, asparagus should be fresh and tender.

\* \* \* \* \*

Never use a bleach to remove stain from a colored fabric, caution University of Minnesota clothing specialists, since the bleach has a tendency to remove the dye of the fabric as well as the stain.

\* \* \* \* \*

More than 3,500 4-H boys and girls are expected to attend district and state 4-H club weeks during June.

\* \* \* \* \*

Grass stains can usually be removed with hot water and soap, if the material is washable. If the stain is not completely removed, use a bleach.

\* \* \* \* \*

Boiling potatoes for awhile before baking reduces baking time.

\* \* \* \* \*

An easy way to dredge small pieces of meat or fish with flour before frying is to shake them in a paper sack.

\* \* \* \* \*

When baking, measure dry ingredients first, so you can use the same measuring cups and spoons for liquid ingredients.

\* \* \* \* \*

Gelatin salads slip out of molds easily if the molds have been brushed lightly with salad oil or French dressing before being filled.

\* \* \* \* \*



Hogs prefer second growth to tall grass. If pastures get the best of pigs, the pastures should be clipped.--H.G. Zavoral.

\*\*\*\*

Now is a lean time in the income picture for the poultry producer. Feed prices are high, and the hen has to provide the whole income for feeding both hens and chicks. So don't feed a single hen that isn't doing her part in ~~the~~ laying.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*

For better success with those fruit trees growing on sod, spade around the trees for a distance of about 2 feet. Keep this area free of weeds until fall.--L.C. Snyder.

\*\*\*

Like humans, pigs suffer from heat. Give them a break by providing shade in the pasture. You may be saving the difference between profit and loss by avoiding death from overheating.--H.G. Zavoral.

\*\*\*\*

There's still time to plant an emergency crop of Sudan for hay. The decision to plant will depend on conditions on each farm. Sudan might be put in on hay or clover land that would be broken up anyway. Pastures that are doing poorly might be replanted to Sudan also. Avoid, however, plowing up stands of alfalfa.--M.L. Armour.

\*\*\*

Applying DDT in barns will control those pesky flies and give both the dairy cow and the dairyman a break. However, don't put whitewash and DDT on at the same time. DDT should follow the whitewash by a week or  
--H.R. Searles.

Be ready for the corn borer if danger threatens. Two insecticides, DDT and Ryania, are being recommended now. Forms that have proved satisfactory are 25 per cent DDT emulsion, 2 quarts per acre; diluted with water; 50 per cent DDT wettable powder, 3 pounds per acre, mixed with water; 5 per cent DDT dust, 30-35 pounds per acre; and 37 per cent Ryania, 40 pounds per acre.--A.L. Buzicky.

\*\*\*

Spraying breeding herds and feeder cattle with a 5 per cent DDT spray will control flies and lice. The same spray will take care of lice and ticks on sheep and lice on pigs.--W.E. Morris.

\*\*\*

Having trouble with crab grass in your lawn? Remember that crab grass germinates during warm weather and needs light to sprout. Setting your mower higher will enable desirable lawn grasses to shade the ground and thus reduce crab grass. --L.C. Snyder.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

Immediate Release

The purchasing power of Minnesota farm products has slipped only slightly during the past year, according to W.C. Waite, University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

Last year at this time purchasing power of the goods the farmer sold stood at 138.4 per cent of the prewar level. Today it is 138.1 per cent of that level.

Although purchasing power remained constant, the feed situation became critical compared with 1946 and 1947. Prices paid by farmers for feed are nearly 25 per cent above 1947. Farm stocks of feed grains are down 30 per cent over the same period last year and the production of principal by-product feeds is off 5 per cent.

Reporting on prices of farm goods in a recent issue of the University's Farm Business Notes, Waite found that the price index for crops rose from 251 to 304 during the year. The livestock price index, however, slipped from 282 to 272 per cent of its 1935-39 level, and the livestock product price index increased from 227 to 265.

A-3844-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Frozen foods lose quality if kept in the locker or home freezer too long, warns J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. If Minnesota homemakers have been dissatisfied with some of their frozen products, that may be the reason.

Proper preparation of food and good packaging materials are essential for good keeping. Another important factor is to maintain a temperature of 0° F. Storage period of food kept at 10° F. is reduced about one half, Winter says.

Among the foods which will keep for the periods indicated without losing quality, if they are stored at 0° F. and have been properly prepared and packaged are the following:

Less than one month, left-over cooked foods, ice cream; two or three months, most cooked foods, baked and unbaked pies and cookies, baked cake and bread, sliced bacon, lake trout; three or four months, ham, unsliced bacon, unsalted ground pork, cured pork (not smoked), smoked and seasoned sausage, liver, hearts and kidneys, poultry giblets; four to six months, unsalted ground beef, broilers, cut up poultry, fresh pork; six to eight months, veal, turkeys, poultry (except broilers), pike, bass and other leanfish, mixed fruits, asparagus; eight to 12 months, beef, lamb, venison, game birds, cantaloupe, bush and pole beans, corn-on-the-cob.

Some foods will keep more than a year and still retain good quality. For example, blueberries, huckleberries, ground cherries, broccoli, lima beans, parsnips, peas, spinach and other greens will keep from 12 to 16 months. Sliced apples, rhubarb, pumpkin or squash pie mix, whole kernel sweet corn, raspberries and strawberries packed in sugar or syrup, and peaches, apricots, plums and cherry plums when packed with ascorbic acid will keep from 16 to 20 months.

A-3845-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

To all counties

**MILK NEEDS SPECIAL  
ATTENTION IN SUMMER**

Proper care of milk by producers during summer will go far to insure high-quality dairy products. Since 60 to over 80 per cent of the milk produced during the flush season is to be stored in some form for future use, it is important that the milk be of first quality.

According to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, milk to be of high quality must be produced and handled under sanitary conditions, held at low temperature and protected from heat and dust contamination until it is dumped into the weigh tank at the processing plant.

Cool milk promptly after it is drawn from the cow, Combs advises. Set the can of milk in a tank of cold circulating or running water and cool to as low a temperature as possible but not below freezing and not above 50°F. Keep the lid tightly on the can during cooling and do not stir the milk. Depend on the circulation of water to accomplish the job as promptly as possible.

Keeping the lid on tight during the time the milk is cooled as well as when it is transported from farm to plant is essential to keep air-borne dust from entering the milk. If placed on the roadside for pick-up the can should be sheltered, and the truck in which the milk is transported should be enclosed and insulated.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

WASH AND IRON  
RAYONS CAREFULLY  
FOR LONGER WEAR

Summer rayons need special care in laundering if they are to give good wear and look well, says Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota.

First thing to remember, according to Miss Whitfield, is that rayons cannot be laundered the same way as cottons, since the two materials react differently to moisture and heat. Since rayons are weaker when wet, they need gentler treatment in washing. They should be pressed with a fairly cool iron, because rayons are more easily damaged by heat than cottons.

The best guide to washability and washing methods for rayons is an informative label giving washing information based on scientific laboratory tests. When a rayon garment should be ironed quite damp, roll it in a Turkish towel instead of hanging it. Knitted rayons should be dried over the line with the weight evenly distributed.

Correct dampness for ironing rayons is important. Rayon jersey and washable rayon crepe should be ironed almost dry; dress-weight spun rayon should be entirely dry; sheer, lawn-like spun rayons should be almost dry; but rayon sharkskin should be noticeably damp.

Start ironing with the thermostat set low, letting the iron become hotter until it is at the best temperature for the material. Some rayons require a cooler iron than others.

Iron on the wrong side of the fabric, Miss Whitfield advises, to avoid shine on the right side. Let the iron follow the weave, and avoid pulling or stretching the material or giving much pressure with the iron. Rayon crepes and jerseys need to be given special care because they have so much "give."

If collars, pockets and trimmings need touching up with the iron on the right side, use a lightweight press cloth such as cheesecloth over the rayon to prevent shine.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

To all counties

CATTLE TWINS  
SPEED DAIRY  
RESEARCH WORK

Important studies affecting \_\_\_\_\_ County dairymen will be speeded up as a result of a new research plan at the University of Minnesota, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced today.

The University is now using identical twins in its dairy research. One pair of twins will yield more authentic information than 20 pairs of less closely related individuals, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

Writing in the most recent issue of the University Agricultural Experiment Station publication, Minnesota Farm and Home Science, Lester O. Gilmore, professor of dairy husbandry, hails the new method as an outstanding new research tool.

Because of the high cost of procuring and maintaining animals for experimental work, use of twins will be especially valuable. Gilmore expects that this method will further the University's program in all phases of nutrition, growth, milk secretion, housing, health and management in dairy cattle.

Explaining the plan, Gilmore points out that twinning occurs on the average of once in 49 births in dairy cattle breeds. Holsteins produce twins most frequently and Jerseys least frequently.

The three major beef breeds average only one pair of twins in every 227 births. Shorthorn twins are more frequent than Herefords or Angus.

The University is still looking for a few identical twins to round out its research program. Some characteristics that Gilmore checks to identify identical twins include sex, color and color pattern, hair whorls, nose pattern, length and diameter of tail and head and other general body characteristics.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 8 1948

To all counties

TREES LIKE CORN  
NEED CULTIVATION

New tree plantings, like spring corn, need cultivation, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ . Now while the cultivator is attached to the tractor it is a good idea to include those tree rows in cultivation operations on the farm.

Tree rows should be kept free of weeds by cultivation through June and July for best results, according to Raymond Wood, University of Minnesota agricultural extension forester. However, cultivation after July 31 will prevent the trees from preparing for winter and may result in severe winter injury. The weeds that germinate after this time will not complete their life cycle. Neither will they present a serious cultivation problem next spring.

Whenever possible use a piece of equipment such as a quack digger or duck foot cultivator set shallow enough to just scratch the surface.

A disk unless run in tandems will hill the soil around the trees and dig a trench down between the tree rows.

Wood warns against using a plow when the weeds and sod are thick. Often the tree roots will be cut with close plowing and trenches are again formed down between the tree rows because of the dead furrow.

With all the money spent on buying the trees and all the time spent on planting them, care and protection should be given them throughout their lifetime. Begin by fencing off the planted trees and start your cultivation now, Wood declares.



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers should not rely too heavily on Ladino clover for pasture, A. R. Schmid, University of Minnesota pasture specialist, said today. Although some farmers have reported successful growth, University of Minnesota tests have indicated that the new clover lacks winter hardiness needed in Minnesota.

Schmid suggests that anyone wanting to try Ladino clover do so in a mixture. Seeding Ladino at 1/2 to 1 pound per acre with a proven mixture such as alfalfa 8 pounds and brome grass 8 pounds per acre will not be much of a risk and may add considerable to the mixture if the Ladino survives the winter. In a mixture such as this, the Ladino clover, if it survives, would complement the alfalfa because it grows best on heavy, moist soils where alfalfa tends to kill out.

Ladino has many good qualities for pasture for livestock. Its one weakness is its lack of winter hardiness. At University Farm plantings over a period of years have consistently winter killed. This is more true the second winter than the first.

During the first winter, Schmid says, Ladino may survive sufficiently to give a good stand, but it is killed almost completely the second winter. Where good snow cover is maintained during the winter, it survives better than where the snow blows off.

Ladino, which is a giant sized form of commonwhite clover, has been receiving considerable attention throughout the northeastern and cornbelt states during the last few years. It was introduced from Italy about 1900 and has been grown successfully on the West Coast since about 1912.

Further trials are needed in Minnesota, however, before deciding on its final adaptation here.

A -3846-HS

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 8, 1948

Special to southern Minnesota  
counties  
(Mats are enclosed for areas of  
heavy infestation only.)

PROPER TIMING  
ESSENTIAL TO  
BORER CONTROL

Proper timing is essential to good control of the corn borer with chemicals, according to county agent \_\_\_\_\_. Timing depends on when eggs are laid and hatched. This usually is late in June or early in July.

The best time to spray is approximately at hatching time to one week after depending upon the number of applications. A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist at University Farm, says.

Farmers should start checking for egg masses when the corn is from 15 to 18 inches high. At the same time the county agent's office, the state entomologist field force and other agencies will also be watching for the masses.

Moths lay their eggs at night within two to five days after they leave their pupal case.

Eggs are usually found along the midrib on the underside of the corn leaf in clusters of 5 to 50, overlapping like fish scales. Each female lays about 400 eggs.

Usually eggs are laid in late June or early July on the most advanced corn in any area. At first they are milky white. After four to seven days and just before hatching, a black spot (the head of the young larva) develops on each egg.

Spraying and dusting will pay if there are 50 egg masses per 100 stalks in field corn or 25 egg masses per 100 stalks in sweet corn, Buzicky declares.

(Caption for mat -- Corn borer egg mass magnified 20 times. For best control of the corn borer, spray or dust should be applied about the time or shortly after the egg masses on the underside of the leaves have little black spots on them.)

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

Immediate Release

For outstanding club work and leadership over a period of years, four Minnesota boys and girls have won trips to the National 4-H club camp in Washington D.C., June 16-23. They are, left to right: Jo Ann Neville, 19, Pine City, Pine county; Luverne Hafemeyer, 20, Kenyon, Rice county; Duella Molnau, 17, Chaska, Carver county, and Francis Miller, 20, Oakland, Freeborn county. Winning a trip to the National 4-H camp is the highest state honor that can come to a 4-H member in Minnesota.

A-3847-JB

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

Immediate Release

University of Minnesota dairy scientists will play leading parts in the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science association to be held at Athens, Georgia, June 14-16.

W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, will serve as vice-president of the association at the meeting and will become president for 1949.

Two staff members, S. T. Coulter, professor of dairy husbandry, and Lester O. Gilmore, associate professor, will present special papers at the meeting. Coulter's paper, "The Effect of Heat Treatment on Reducing Systems of Milk," was written jointly with Robert Jenness, associate professor of biochemistry, and Herbert Harland, research worker in the dairy division.

Gilmore will speak on inheritance with special emphasis on cause of infertility among cattle.

University of Minnesota dairy division alumni will hold their annual meeting in conjunction with the dairy science association convention. From 100 to 150 University graduates, now leaders in the field of dairy science, are expected at the Wednesday noon alumni luncheon, according to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry.

The Eckles club will also hold their annual meeting at Athens, Wednesday, June 16. This club consists of former students of Dr. C. H. Eckles, who for several years was chief of the dairy division at University Farm. Over 125 students are expected.

Staff members from the University who will attend the dairy science meeting include J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy division; Combs; Coulter; Gilmore; Petersen; and T. W. Gullickson, associate professor of dairy husbandry.

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

Immediate Release

T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, will spend two months in Europe this summer studying improvement in varieties of vegetable crops. He will sail from New York June 18.

Dr. Currence will study work being done on vegetable varieties in important research institutions in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland and England, and will visit outstanding commercial vegetable seed producing centers in those countries. He will also attend the World Genetics Congress July 7-14 in Stockholm, Sweden.

Well known for his research on tomatoes, Dr. Currence has developed a hybrid tomato from a cross between Pritchard and Earliana varieties.

A-3849-JB

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

Immediate Release

State blue ribbon winners in the 4-H good grooming contest were announced Thursday evening (June 10) at the closing program for State 4-H club week on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Blue ribbon winners, selected from nearly 200 4-H members, representing different counties in the state, are: boys, younger group - David Lantz, North Branch; Harlan Goltz, Elmore; Dixon Nelson, Litchfield; Henry Anderson, Cushing; Ronald Rolland, Milroy; Ronald Voigt, Dakota;

Boys, older group - Kenneth Gamm, Anoka; Jim Chapman, Mankato; Wendell Herman, Norwood; Leroy Tibet, Storden; John Richardson, Farmington; Jerome Thorson, Farwell; Bob Schroeder, Ellendale; Russell Carlson, Red Wing; Lyle Andring, Mahnomen; Jack Perry, Amboy; Donald Larson, Slayton; Marvin Olson, St. Peter; Ralph Hest, Perley; Wallace George, Woodstock; Howard Lerohl, Sacred Heart; Lloyd Harkness, Northfield; James Leister, Garretson, South Dakota; George Toenjes, Clear Lake; Myron Schill, St. Cloud; Howard Goll, Hancock; Larry Lawin, Bertram; Larry Doyle, Waldorf; Arlo Hunstad, Butterfield.

Girls, younger group - Irene Langemo, Kenyon; Beverly Johnson, Guckeen; Jane Lippman, New Ulm; Violette Anderson, Benson; Dorothy Kanne, Waterville; Mavis Lindgren, Scandin.

Girls, older group - LaVerne Fitzloff, Janesville; Carol Miller, Hanska; Adele Hall, Cass Lake; Jeanette Lindstrom, Murdock; Charlotte Robinson, Shafer; Ione Hanson, Bingham Lake; Sibyl Stickel, Deerwood; Marion Yonkey, Wells; Marlene Ludtke, Clarks Grove; Mary Jane Huesmann, Caledonia; Audrey Wolff, Jackson; Sally Lyback, Isle; Helen Balke, Willmar; Beverly Wenzel, Randall; Ann Helgeson, Faribault; Nellie Lynk, Elk River; Marilyn Kroehler, Henderson; Beverly Brunkow, Chokio; Arlene Holm, St. James.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 11, 1948

Immediate Release

Nine summer reunions of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota have been scheduled for June, July and August.

Speakers for the events include Max Hinds, St. Paul, secretary of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association; Victor Dose, St. Paul, Alumni Association vice president; W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota; Bernhard Swenson, state deputy commissioner of agriculture; and Johanna Hognason, instructor in the School of Agriculture.

On June 20 reunions will be held at Colville Park, Red Wing, for alumni and students from Goodhue, Olmsted and Wabasha counties and at Gullard Park in Slayton for Pipeston, Murray, Nobles and Cottonwood counties.

Other reunions have been set for June 27 in the park south of Granite Falls on Highway 67 for Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Chippewa, Redwood and Renville counties; July 11 at the Fair Grounds in Le Center for Sibley, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Brown, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties; July 18 at the Community Park, south shore of Lake Koronis, for Kandiyohi, Stearns and Meeker counties, and at Kasson Fair Grounds for Freeborn, Mower, Steele, Waseca and Dodge counties; August 1, at the 4-H club building in Martin County Fair Grounds, Fairmont, for Jackson, Martin and Faribault counties; August 8 at St. Cloud for Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Benton and Morrison counties.

Alumni and students from Winona, Houston and Fillmore counties will hold their reunion in Houston county.

A-3853-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 11, 1948

Immediate Release

Vocational and veteran agriculture teachers throughout the state will take their turn as students next week at their thirtieth annual conference at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus, June 14-17.

The program for the conference includes talks by University of Minnesota faculty members and agriculture teachers and election of new officers of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Teachers' association.

Highlight of the first afternoon session, June 14, will be talks by Arthur Upgren, University of Minnesota professor of economics, and Douglas Marshall, department of rural sociology. Marshall will speak on "The School, the Key to Effective Community Living."

The Tuesday program will be devoted entirely to the discussion of the use of visual and audio aids in teaching. Gerald R. McKay and Maynard Speece, Office of Publications, University Farm, are among the speakers scheduled for the morning session. The afternoon program will stress the use of motion pictures in vocational agricultural teaching.

The Minnesota Vocational Agriculture association will hold its annual business meeting and election of officers Wednesday and Thursday morning, June 15 and 16.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons the dairy, veterinary, poultry, animal husbandry, agronomy and entomology divisions at University Farm will present demonstrations featuring recent developments in their departments.

Special sessions have been arranged for veteran agriculture teachers during the last two days of the conference. Speakers at the Thursday morning sessions include Jack Keenan, Farm Credit Administration, talking on "Wise Use of Farm Credit" and J. G. Pease, Veterans Administration, Minneapolis, on "Policies of the VA concerning On-the-Farm Training".

A-3851-HS



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 11, 1948

Immediate Release

H. Macy, associate director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, and Larry Haeg, WCCO radio farm director, have been scheduled as principal speakers at Minnesota's hay and pasture field days next week.

Haeg will speak at the Murray county day to be held on the Herbert Johnson farm, Hadley, Monday, June 14. Slayton business places will be closed for the day and the Murray County Farm Bureau has voted to replace their annual picnic with the hay and field day this year.

Macy is scheduled to speak at the Kandiyohi county day at the Roy Jensen farm, Willmar, Wednesday, June 16.

Other field days set for Minnesota include Ottertail county, Mervin Hagen farm, Underwood, June 18; East Polk county, Melvin Flaskrud farm, Fosston, June 21; and Carlton county, H. C. Hanson farm, Barnum, June 23.

The first three field days held during the past week at Maple Plain, Kenyon and Lake Crystal drew crowds of 3,000-5,000 and were well received by farmers throughout southern Minnesota, according to Paul M. Burson, University of Minnesota extension soil specialist and chairman of arrangements.

Demonstration of over 60 of the newest machines used in hay making and haying and several demonstrations of plowing, renovation and actual haymaking are included in each of the field days throughout the state.

A-3854-HS

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

RELEASE DATE

SUNDAY, JUNE 13

The use of identical cattle twins will speed dairy research at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus, Lester O. Gilmore, associate professor of dairy husbandry, declared today.

The University recently purchased the first pair of identical twins to be used in controlled experimental work in the United States. The use of such experimental animals in this country follows the lead of research of the Animal Breeding Institute at Wlad, Sweden where identical twins have been used for 10 years.

The University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station research will now parallel that being conducted by Universities in Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden and England.

One pair of identical twins will yield more authentic information than 20 pairs of less closely related individuals, Gilmore says. In view of the high cost of purchasing and maintaining experimental animals, the use of identical twins will be a real tool in furthering dairy research.

In dairy cattle breeds, twinning occurs about once in 49 births. Holsteins produce twins most often and Jerseys least frequently. The three major beef breeds average one pair of twins in every 227 births.

The University will use several tests in determining which twins are identical, Gilmore declares. First, they must be of the same sex.

Gilmore states that there is, as yet, no chemical test to identify identical twins and blood typing is not sufficient for diagnosis. The best method of identifying the identical twins is by physical characteristics. Color, hair whorls, nose patterns, and head and ear shape are a few of the characteristics that research workers check at the University in selecting identical twins for their work.

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

To all counties

BORER CONTROL  
DEPENDS ON TIMING  
OF INSECTICIDES

The number of applications of insecticides needed to control the corn borer depends on the length of the borer hatch, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ .

\_\_\_\_\_ believes that \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers should consider applying insecticides if over 50 egg masses are found on 100 plants of field corn. Farmers should start looking for these masses when the corn is about 15 inches high.

If hatching extends over a short period of a week to 10 days, one application will do the job. If egg hatching continues over several weeks, more than one application is necessary for best control.

For those who feel they can afford only one application of insecticide, the application should be made from 7 to 10 days after the eggs start hatching. That advice comes from A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist at University Farm.

Ordinarily this application is when the corn is 24-30 inches high. Actually when the egg hatch is concentrated over a short period this is all that is needed. If, however, the hatch is not concentrated, one application will give fair to good control.

For more complete control, make the first application 3-5 days after the first hatch. This is usually when the corn is 22-26 inches tall. Make the second application 7-8 days later.

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

To all counties

LOSS OF EGG  
QUALITY CAN  
BE PREVENTED

Cooperation between egg producers and distributors in taking special care of eggs during hot weather will go far toward maintaining high egg quality and increasing egg consumption, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota.

Soaring temperatures mean rapid loss in egg quality, with the result that hot and sultry summer weather is one of the biggest problems in the egg industry.

Many consumers eat fewer eggs in summer because they are dissatisfied with quality. Though actual spoilage does not take place, whites often become thin and watery and yolks weaken. A few precautions could prevent much of this summer loss in the egg industry. Producers can help maintain egg quality, Dankers points out, by keeping roosters out of flocks, gathering eggs three times a day, cooling them quickly and marketing them as soon as possible. Dealers can do their part in preventing deterioration of quality by careful handling and more cooling and refrigerating of eggs.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS  
and 4-H AGENTS

HERE'S HOW TO WIN  
BLUE RIBBONS ON  
FAIR ENTRIES

What makes needlecraft exhibits prize winners is one of the questions being asked by many \_\_\_\_\_ county women and girls who are planning to enter needlework at the county and state fair.

Good workmanship is important, according to Kathryn Weesner, instructor in related art at the University of Minnesota, but the general appearance of the article is the first point considered in judging it. Colors used together should be pleasing, the article should be clean and carefully pressed.

Designs should be beautiful and should have character and individuality. A design may suggest something from nature, but it should not be a copy or photographic imitation. Avoid using poor designs that lack imagination such as teapots and teacups on luncheon cloths, butterflies and bluebirds on pillow cases and realistic flowers and fish on guest towels, Miss Weesner suggests.

Size and placing of the design are important for a pleasing effect. The design should be neither too large nor too small for the object on which it is placed, and size or weight of embroidery thread should be in scale with the design. Avoid embroidery threads that are too shiny. Place the design logically, for example, along a border or in an all-over pattern rather than across a corner or in a hit-and-miss fashion.

Select materials which are of good quality and which combine well in texture. For example, gold thread and fine beads will be appropriate on a satin evening bag, but they would be a poor selection for a simple cotton pique purse. Always remember, too, cautions Miss Weesner, that working an elaborate design on a sleazy piece of material is wasted energy.

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

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

To all counties

MULCHES GIVE  
GOOD PROTECTION

Plan to protect your garden this summer with a mulch, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
urges \_\_\_\_\_ local gardeners.

Values of a mulch are four-fold, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota points out. A mulch conserves moisture, controls weeds, keeps the soil cool and, as the materials of the mulch break down, will add to the fertility of the soil.

Granulated peat moss, ground corncobs, lawn clippings and partly decomposed leaves make excellent mulches. In the flower border, use a mulch that is not unsightly. Apply a layer one to two inches deep after a heavy rain or after the flower border has been thoroughly watered. If fresh straw is used, a fertilizer high in nitrogen should be applied first, since decomposing straw will remove nitrogen from the soil and thus compete with the flowers.

Mulches can be used successfully in the vegetable garden also. Apply the mulch after a heavy rain as soon as the vegetables are well established.

Everbearing strawberries will need a mulch to keep the berries clean as they ripen, Snyder says.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 15, 1948

Inmediate Release

Nearly 200 women employed in home economics extension work in all parts of the United States will meet at Roberts' Pine Beach hotel, Brainerd, June 18-20. The meeting will be held preliminary to the convention of the National Home Economics association in Minneapolis June 21-24.

Included in the group attending the pre-convention meeting in Brainerd will be Agricultural Extension Service specialists from the federal office in Washington, D. C., as well as state specialists, home demonstration leaders and supervisors and home demonstration agents.

A dinner meeting Friday evening is the first event scheduled on the program. Sectional discussions will be held Saturday morning on clothing, foods and nutrition, home furnishings, home management and family life. There will also be separate sessions for home demonstration agents, 4-H agents, state leaders and assistant state leaders.

Highlight of the Saturday afternoon program will be a talk by Amy Wessel, Minnesota home demonstration supervisor, on home-making in Germany today. Miss Wessel has just returned from Germany where she spent three months as visiting expert from the U.S. Office of Military Government in connection with home economics work and the development of the Extension Service in Bavaria. Scandinavian folk dancing will be a feature of the entertainment Saturday evening.

Mrs. Ralph LaMois, president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs, will address the group on "The Spirit of the Home" on Sunday morning.

A-3855-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 15, 1948

Immediate Release

Insecticide applications to control the corn borer will not be justified on an extensive scale before June 25, according to word today from the Office of the State Entomologist. Some advanced canning and market garden sweet corn fields may require treatment before this date, however.

Corn borer pupation is well underway in southern Minnesota, and adult emergence will be more rapid from now on, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, said. He added that there is no cause for alarm at this time. For the week ending June 5, adult emergence was 1 per cent as compared with 7.5 per cent for June 12.

Since corn borer moths prefer to lay their eggs on the tallest corn in any area, the more advanced fields must always be checked for eggs first, Buzicky warned. Survival rate of newly-hatched corn borer larvae is low on small corn, below 12 inches normal height.

Flights of sugar beet webworm moths in south central Minnesota during the past week have been confused in some cases with male corn borer moths. Because other moths also resemble corn borers, Buzicky urged that care be taken in identifying catches.

A-3856-JB



University Farm News  
University Of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 15, 1948

Immediate Release

More liberal use of early potatoes in summer meals was urged today by Ralph Backstrom, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

Because early potatoes are plentiful, they are a good buy and will help cut food bills, Backstrom pointed out. Heavier consumption of this seasonally abundant vegetable will also help prevent food waste.

Many factors have contributed to making this year's crop of early potatoes heavy, including good weather, heavy fertilizing, increased irrigation, better seed stock and more intensive use of insecticides and fungicides. Best current estimate is that there will be available during the period extending to July 1 about 12,000,000 bushels of potatoes above the quantity the market can normally be expected to handle. Since early potatoes are more perishable than the late varieties, they cannot be stored except for a very short time and are not suitable for export. Supplies of these potatoes not used by consumers will have to be diverted to the manufacture of meal, flour, starch, livestock feed and alcohol.

When looking for good potatoes, homemakers should select those that are firm and clean, free of cuts, decay or green spots, Backstrom said. Since the early potatoes are generally waxy and hold their shape, they are especially suited for salads and for creaming.

A-3857-JB

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 15, 1948

Immediate Release

Pressure saucepans can be used successfully for canning small quantities of vegetables, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota said today.

To be suitable for canning, however, pressure saucepans should have a gauge or indicator which shows 10 pound pressure.

Until this year, the pressure saucepan had not been recommended for canning because sufficient research had not been conducted on its use in processing vegetables and no accurate timetables set up. Now the United States Department of Agriculture, after considerable research, has issued new canning tables specifically covering the use of the pressure saucepan for canning.

Processing times recommended by USDA for vegetables in the pressure saucepan are: snap beans, carrots, 40 minutes; asparagus, beets, 45 minutes; summer squash, 50 minutes; lima beans, 55 minutes; peas, 60 minutes; spinach, 65 minutes; whole-kernel corn, cubed pumpkin, 75 minutes; strained pumpkin, 80 minutes; cream-style corn, 105 minutes.

In general, these timetables for the pressure saucepan add 20 minutes to the time specified in the new timetables issued last year for the pressure canner, according to the extension nutritionists. This is less difference in total time than may first appear to be the case, because the pressure saucepan comes up to pressure and cools down much faster than the big canner loaded with filled jars.

To insure a good product, it is necessary to select fresh young vegetables and to prepare them carefully in the usual way for canning. Have a quart of water boiling in the saucepan and place the hot filled jars on a rack in the pan so they do not touch. Adjust the cover and place the pan over high heat. Allow steam to escape briskly from the vent for 1 minute or more until a strong flow of steam escapes. Then close the vent and allow the pressure to increase to the desired 10 pounds. Count the time exactly from the moment the 10 pounds pressure is reached. Reduce the heat and keep the pressure steady.

At the end of the processing time, remove the saucepan from the heat and let it cool normally until the pressure has returned to zero, instead of water-cooling the pan.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1948

Immediate Release

The second annual dairy products institute will be held by the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, on the St. Paul Campus, September 20-21.

The institute, which combines several short courses, will include instruction on the manufacture of ice cream, butter, cheese, market milk and dry milk. In addition one session has been set aside for dairy plant fieldmen and inspectors.

Attendance in the course is not restricted to Minnesota, according to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry and chairman of the arrangements committee. Manufacturers from all parts of the nation are expected to attend.

A-3859-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1948

Immediate Release

A series of three experimental weed control field days will be held at University of Minnesota branch agricultural experiment stations during early July, T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations, announced today.

The field days will be held at Waseca, July 7; Morris, July 9; and Crookston, July 12. They are being sponsored by the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the "Farmer" Magazine.

The purpose of the days is to demonstrate the effect of different chemicals on controlling weeds in corn, small grains and flax. Special emphasis is being placed on showing how different amounts of 2,4-D affect weed control in these crops.

In corn fields chemicals were applied both before and after corn sprouted to test the effects of both methods of treatment.

A feature of the Waseca weed day will be a special corn borer control demonstration. Both airplane and ground spraying and dusting will be demonstrated.

Speakers scheduled for the days include R.S. Dunham, University of Minnesota weed control expert; Fenske; Berry, editor of the "Farmer"; and W. H. Kircher, field editor of the "Farmer."

A3860-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1948

Immediate Release

A warning system, designed to help farmers in their fight against the corn borer this summer, has been set up by the State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The system is now operating with headquarters at University Farm.

Details of the system were announced today by A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist. The plan will bring farmers the last minute results of surveys on borer population and development in each community.

These surveys will help farmers to determine the right time to spray or dust. Correct timing is essential to satisfactory control of the borer, Buzicky declares.

Representatives of the state entomologist's office, the University, the Corn Borer Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and canning and hybrid seed corn companies will keep careful check on the development of the borer in each county.

A few days before the best time to spray they and the local county agent will warn farmers through the press, radio and special meetings.

The surveys will also determine if spraying is necessary. Unless 50 corn borer egg masses per 100 plants appear on corn, spraying probably will not pay, Aamodt says.

Each farmer should also follow the development of the borer by checking egg masses in his own fields. Details on how to check for masses are given in Extension Bulletin 257, "Fighting the European Corn Borer in Minnesota." Copies are available from local county agent's office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm.

A-3861-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 17, 1948

Immediate Release

Elvin Thue, vocational- agriculture teacher at Worthington, was elected president of the Minnesota Agricultural Vocational Instructors association today (June 17).

The election was held during the business meeting of the Thirtieth Annual Conference of the association being held this week at University Farm.

Other officers elected were Gordon Swanson, instructor at Alexandria, vice president; and Layton Hoysler, instructor at Forest Lake, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Thue has formerly served as vice president of the MAVIA and as president of the South Dakota Agricultural Teachers association. He was district director of agricultural teachers for two years and district FFA advisor.

A-38662-DG

University Farm News  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 19, 1948

TIMELY TIPS  
Special to the FARMER

Watch those calves on pasture. Don't let them get thin. Keep them growing if you expect good, healthy and high-producing animals later.--H.R. Searles.

\*\*\*\*

There's still time to avoid some of that hay shortage this winter. The first few days of July are still time to seed a mixture of Sudan and soybeans for hay. Sudan may also meet your needs although the mixture may be better suited for later planting.--  
A.R. Schmid.

\*\*\*

Even on these busy days it will pay you to make daily routine checks on your tractor. Manuals that come with the tractor list the things that should be done every 10 hours for best operation. Be sure you have a list of all these operations and then do them.--  
J.B. Torrance.

\*\*\*

Small herd owners might check over the possibilities of using artificial breeding as a means of getting high-quality service at a reasonable cost. The standard charge for servicing is about five dollars per cow. Compare this with the cost of owning and feeding a bull and you'll see the advantages of artificial breeding.--  
Ramer Leighton.

\*\*\*

Be sure to spray or dust DDT or Ryania at the right time to get best results in the control of the European Corn Borer. Timing depends on at least two things, the number of applications needed and the time the eggs hatch. One application usually does the job if the hatching is concentrated over a short period. Then spray about  
(more)

Timely Tips cont--

7-10 days after the eggstart hatching. This is usually when the corn is 24-30 inches high. If the hatch is not concentrated then an extra application may give better control. In this case spray or dust 3-5 days after the hatch and then again a week or so later.  
A.W. Buzicky.

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Don't let hot weather lower the quality of the eggs you sell. Maintain their quality by keeping roosters out of the flock, gathering eggs three times a day, cooling eggs promptly and marketing them as rapidly as possible.--W.H. Dankers.

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Where pastures are dried up, livestock needs some added added protein concentrate to make up for the protein normally obtained in grazing.--H.G. Zavoral.

\*\*\*\*

Start feeding new grain to hogs and other livestock slowly. They need a little time to become adjusted to the new grains which may upset their digestion and interfere with gains. Use about one fourth new grain to start with in the grain ration and increase gradually.--E.F. Ferrin.

\*\*\*

Don't let that garden sag now that it is bring results. Keep it growing. Cultivate shallow and often to control weeds. Place a mulch of clean straw, ground corn cobs or other suitable material under the tomato plants. A side dressing of complete fertilizer applied about a pound to 25 feet of row immediately after a rain will give vegetables a boost.--L.C. Snyder.



University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 22, 1948

For Release:  
9 P.M. Wednesday, June 23

One of the highest honors in the field of agricultural engineering came tonight (June 23) to a Minnesota engineer.

Dalton G. Miller, materials engineer for the Public Roads Administration at University Farm, was presented the John Deere Gold Medal at the annual dinner of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Portland, Oregon. The medal is given each year to honor outstanding engineering achievements in the field of agriculture.

Miller, a native of Guthrie, Iowa and a graduate of the University of Iowa, came to University Farm in 1919. He had been employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture since 1906 and was sent to Minnesota to determine the reasons for the failure of large amounts of drain tile in the southeastern part of the state.

In 1920 the State Legislature set up a special laboratory, with Mr. Miller in charge, to determine the cause of drain tile failure. Today that laboratory is one of the best known in the world.

In 1922 he devised a method of testing the durability of portland cement tile that is now widely used in many laboratories throughout the nation.

Recently one of the nation's eminent research chemists on cement, in referring to Mr. Miller, stated that his "work on the action of soil waters on concrete is the classical research in its field and has served as a model for all future investigators."

Miller's work, however, has not been limited to cement. He has worked closely with the State Department of Conservation on drainage problems in northern Minnesota and with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service in many of its projects.

A-38663-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 22, 1948

Immediate Release

Formation of the Waseca and Pennington county soil conservation districts was authorized today by the Minnesota State Soil Conservation Committee.

In announcing the new districts, Paul E. Miller, chairman of the committee and director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, said that final formation awaits official filing of petitions with the Secretary of State.

Eight townships will be included in the Pennington district. Paul Engelstad and Alfred Longren, both of Thief River Falls, were appointed by the committee to the board of directors of the district. Final election by members of the district of three other members will take place on August 13.

All but two townships, Wilton and Iosca, will be included in the new Waseca district. Arnold Keller, Waseca, and Ray Dineen, New Richland, are the board members appointed by the state committee. Other members will be elected on August 18.

The committee also authorized the Steele county conservation district to add Deerfield and Aurora townships to its membership.

Members of the committee to judge the Minneapolis Star and Tribune soil conservation district contest were also appointed at the meeting. They are H. K. Hayes, chief of the University's agronomy division; B. C. Swenson, deputy commissioner of agriculture; and E. V. Willard, chief engineer, State Department of Conservation.

In another action the committee announced the results of the Becker county soil conservation district election. H. F. Anderson, Atlanta township; Henry Noben, Cuba township; and G. Scherzer, Riceville township were elected board members.

A-38664-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 22, 1948

Immediate Release

A biological development--the fact that the Minnesota corn borer population has gone into its resting period over a period of four or five weeks--may mean that farmers will face a more difficult task in controlling this damaging insect pest.

That possibility was advanced today by A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist at University Farm, in his second weekly report on borer population.

Buzicky made his report as part of a warning system set up by the state entomologists' office in cooperation with the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Borer pupation has continued for over a period of four or five weeks and may continue a week or ten days longer. This will mean that moths will continue to emerge and lay their eggs over a longer period. To meet this longer laying period, farmers, especially those raising sweet corn, may have to make more than one application of insecticide to control the borer.

About one-third of the borer moths have emerged from the pupa already. Moth flights and consequent egg laying are expected to increase in intensity rapidly over the next 10 days, especially if night temperatures run above 60 to 65 degrees.

Corn borer egg counts the past week have been rather low. No egg masses were found outside of south-central and southeastern Minnesota. In this area egg counts are running from one to a maximum of ten egg masses per 100 plants. The majority of the counts ran from one to three egg masses per 100 plants.

The recent rains have given corn an extra boost in growth. As a result some of the more advanced fields should be watched for egg masses, Buzicky adds.

A-38665.-HS

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

To all counties

PHOSPHORUS  
CALLED MASTER  
KEY TO FARMING

Phosphorus may be the "master key" to farming in \_\_\_\_\_ County, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declared today. He made this statement after studying the results of over five years of statewide phosphate experiments by the University of Minnesota.

The results of these experiments show that application of phosphate fertilizer as part of a rotation plan greatly increased yields of small grains, legumes and corn.

For the state as a whole, phosphate applications increased yields of oats 6.4 bushels per acre; barley, 4.7 bushels; wheat, 2.6 bushels; flax, 1.3 bushels; red clover, .56 ton; alfalfa hay, .83 ton; alfalfa-brome grass, .83 ton; and corn, 6.5 bushels.

(In counties where TVA demonstrations were held the county yields could be substituted for or added to state yields. These yields are given in Table III of Extension Bulletin 256, "Better Soils for Better Living".)

The experiments were made on nearly 200 farms in western and southern Minnesota by the University cooperating with the T.V.A. They were conducted as a regular part of the farm business and not under artificial farm conditions, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

The findings made in these experiments are reported by University of Minnesota soils specialists Paul M. Burson, R. S. Harris and C. O. Rost in new Extension Bulletin 256, "Better Soils for Better Living." Copies available at the county agent's office.

The authors conclude as a result of the study that:

1. Phosphate fertilizer increased the yields of all crops in the rotation.
2. Residual effects of the phosphate lasted three or four years.
3. Small grains ripened more evenly and corn sooner.

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

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

To all counties

PARASITES AND  
POOR PASTURES  
CUT LAMB PROFITS

Parasites and pastures are likely to play an important part in the success of lamb flocks this summer in \_\_\_\_\_ County.

These two problems are among the most important lamb raisers face at this time of the year, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ believes.

Midsummer is always a short pasture period. At the same time lambs need plentiful grass to make the gains they need to reach the market early in top condition.

Pastures can still be improved, says W. E. Morris, University of Minnesota agricultural extension sheep specialist. Sudan grass can be planted well into July if there is enough moisture in the ground.

In addition, aftermath in grain fields and meadows or second growth alfalfa will work into the pasture calendar well for flock owners who run short of good grass in late July and early August.

Even with good pastures, parasites can wreck the best made plans and practices. Lambs infested with stomach worms face heavy death loss and a slowing down of growth and finish.

Although this is not the time to put a complete phenothiazine program for the control of worms into operation, there is one thing that can be done, Morris says. Farmers can allow sheep free access to phenothiazine all through the pasture season. Mixing one pound of phenothiazine to 9 pounds of salt will make a good mixture for the lambs.

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

To all counties

COUNTY SETS  
GOAL FOR FARM  
SAFETY WEEK

\_\_\_\_\_ farmers were today called upon to eliminate at least ten danger spots on their farms during July.

The drive to cut down serious accidents is part of national campaign to eliminate 30,000,000 farm hazards before and during National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31.

The need to clean out danger spots on \_\_\_\_\_ County farms is much greater than most people realize, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ declares.

Past records show, he says, that unless extra precautions are taken during the next 12 months:

One out of every 18 farm residents in the county will suffer a disabling injury.

One out of every four farms will be the scene of an accident that may disable a farm resident.

Accidental death will occur in one out of every 320 farm families.

The total cost of farm accidents will amount to \$35 for each resident in the county.

This great toll of lives and injury makes National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, of great importance this year. By eliminating at least 10 hazards on each farm in the county, farmers can make sure that they won't be victims of a costly farm accident during the next 12 months.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AND  
4-H CLUB AGENTS

GIVE ATTENTION  
TO FINISH OF WOODS

\_\_\_\_\_ County craftsmen who like to work in wood can take some tips from Kathryn Weesner, instructor in related art at the University of Minnesota, on how to make wood attractive. Home Demonstration Agent \_\_\_\_\_ (Club Agent \_\_\_\_\_) points out that 4-H'ers and others who are planning to exhibit articles made from wood at the county or state fair should be wise to keep these tips in mind.

It pays to spend time and energy in giving wood a beautiful finish, says Miss Weesner. Too often the tendency is to let finishes such as varnish remain shiny, almost sticky looking. When the finishing process is complete, rub down the surface with a mixture of powdered pumice and paraffin oil, or rub with only the powdered pumice. Then buff the article with a soft wool cloth until it has a luster rather than a shine. It should feel as smooth as glass.

A stain is unnecessary when woods are attractive in a natural finish. Never stain an inferior piece of wood like an orange crate with a mahogany stain. Such a stain is intended for a finer kind of wood. Wood with an unattractive grain should be painted to cover its blemishes.

If a design is to be painted on wood, it is usually best to paint the background as well, particularly if the wood has a decided grain that would compete with the pattern of the design. In the case of a serving tray which is to be decorated, painting the background would be preferable to shellacking it.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 22, 1948

Immediate Release

Since recent rains have soaked gardens over much of Minnesota, this is a good time to apply a protective mulch, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, said today. A mulch should never be applied until after plants are well started and only after a good rain.

Mulches have a number of advantages, according to Snyder. They conserve moisture, control weeds, keep the soil cool during hot spells and keep fruits clean.

Ground corncobs, lawn clippings, partly decomposed leaves and clean straw are all good materials for a mulch. A mulch is often used around tomato plants to conserve moisture and help to keep the fruits clean, but it can also be used between rows of carrots, beets, beans and other vegetables. Everbearing strawberries will need a mulch to keep the berries clean as they ripen. A mulch is also useful in the flower border, but care should be taken to use materials that are not unsightly.

For the mulch, apply a layer of the desired material about one to two inches deep after a heavy rain. An inch is sufficient if fine material is used which packs down. Loose material such as straw can be applied to a depth of two to three inches.

A-38666-JB



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

Immediate Release

Einar Sjogren, managing director of the Swedish Farmers' society, will be honored at a special noon luncheon at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus cafeteria, at 11:50 Friday, June 25.

Ralph Backstrom, extension economist, is in charge of arrangements for the luncheon. Faculty members, representatives of farm organizations, farmers, and members of the press and radio plan to attend.

Sjogren is a member of Prince Bertil's official royal Swedish delegation that is visiting the United States this summer.

A.58667-HS

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

Immediate Release

Heavy damage is being done in neglected raspberry patches by the raspberry cane borer, A. C. Hodson, University of Minnesota professor of entomology, reported today.

The borer girdles new growth and then lays its eggs just above the girdled portion. After hatching the little grubs will bore their way down through the stems causing further damage.

Girdling can be recognized by the tips of the cane wilting and toppling over, Hodson says. The best control against further damage is to cut off and destroy stems just below the wilted portion. If the wilted portions are not cut off, the grubs will bore further down the cane and cause more serious damage.

A-38668-HS

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

Immediate Release

Egg producers and distributors both have a definite responsibility in maintaining high egg quality and increasing egg consumption by taking special care of eggs during hot weather. That statement was made today by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at the University of Minnesota.

Hot and sultry summer weather has always been one of the biggest problems in the egg industry because soaring temperatures mean rapid loss in egg quality.

Dissatisfaction with quality causes many consumers to eat fewer eggs in summer. Though actual spoilage does not take place, yolks weaken and whites often become thin and watery.

A few precautions could prevent much of this summer loss in the egg industry, Dankers declared. He pointed out that producers can help maintain egg quality by keeping roosters out of flocks, gathering eggs three times a day, cooling them quickly and marketing them as soon as possible. Careful handling and more cooling and refrigerating of eggs by dealers will also mean much better eggs.

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

Immediate Release

Minnesota's final hay and pasture field day, which was postponed today (June 23) because of wet grounds, will be held next Tuesday, June 29, on the H. C. Hanson farm at Barnum.

The days, sponsored by the University of Minnesota and local civic and farm groups, have been held at six farms throughout the state. Attendance thus far has passed the 27,000 mark and close to 5,000 more persons are expected at Barnum next Tuesday. According to word received from W. L. Beneditz, Carlton county agent, an additional feature has been added to the hay day programs. This will be a special exhibition of land clearing machinery and a demonstration of a stone picker in action.

The morning program starting at 9:30 will include inspection of pasture improvement plots, exhibition of pasture improvement machinery, and demonstrations using plows, field cultivators, cultipacker-seeders and other machines.

Feature of the noon program will be the regular hay and pasture field day broadcast and a talk by J. B. Fitch, chief of the University of Minnesota dairy division.

In the afternoon hay making machinery will be demonstrated. Among the machines scheduled on the program are balers, bale pickups, bale loaders, choppers, buckers, bucker-stacker, crusher mower, chopped hay wagons, dryers and blowers.

A-38670-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1948

Immediate Release

The blister beetle, which is common in the dryer states to the west, has been found damaging potatoes in Hennepin county.

The beetle can be controlled by applying 5 per cent DDT dust on the potatoes as soon as possible, according to R. C. Rose, University of Minnesota agricultural extension plant pathologist, who found the beetles early this week.

The blister beetle may also attack Caragana hedges, soybeans, alfalfa and other legumes. Beetles found thus far in the Hennepin county area are narrow, active, ashy-gray insects about one-half inch long. They look like a black bug rolled in flour. The beetle may also be brilliant purple and green, however.

A-38671-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1948

Immediate Release

The southern Minnesota Vegetable Growers' association will hold its annual field day and tour, Tuesday, June 29, at Hollandale, according to R. C. Rose, University of Minnesota agricultural extension plant pathologist.

The tour will assemble at the Albert Lea High School at 9:30. A special group will also leave from the Hennepin county agent's office across from the Milwaukee depot in Minneapolis at 7:00 a.m.

G. W. Warren, University of Wisconsin weed control expert, will be featured speaker at the noon-day program at Hollandale. Other speakers include E. A. Hanson, president of the Iowa Vegetable Growers' association and Ralph Backstrom, University of Minnesota agricultural extension marketing specialist.

The tour will include stops at the Vegetable Growers' association's warehouse and the Cornish Struyk's onion house in Hollandale; fields totaling 700 acres of asparagus; the Paul Petran 100-car potato house at Hayward; and the Kansota farms at Albert Lea.

Stops will also be made at the University of Minnesota experimental plots in the Hollandale area. Here 20 varieties of potatoes, including several new varieties developed by the University, will be compared in field plots with the well-known Cobbler.

Several machine companies will display their latest vegetable and potato machines as part of the day's activities, Rose says. Other demonstrations will show the effects of pre-emergence sprays of oil and 2-4, D in controlling weeds in vegetables.

A-38672-HS

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, 1948  
June 24, 1948

For Release:  
Sunday, June 27

Minnesota farmers now have assets valued at nearly \$5,000,000,000, a new high in state history.

This compares with \$2,228,000,000 in 1940, according to Rex W. Cox, University of Minnesota agricultural economist. Cox revealed these figures in a special article which will appear tomorrow in the June 28 issue of "Farm Business Notes," published at University Farm.

The large increase in assets was largely due to increases in prices. Farm acreage increased only 1.3 per cent during the war while the value of an acre of land rose 83 per cent from 1940 to 1948.

One of the especially bright spots in the agricultural picture today is the low indebtedness of farmers. Real estate mortgages have taken a sharp dip from \$376,000,000 in 1940 to \$244,000,000 in 1948.

This dip is in sharp contrast with what happened during and after World War I when farmers went heavily into debt, Cox says.

Farmers' savings also increased greatly during the period. In 1940 they had \$194,000,000 in currency, bank deposits, savings bonds and investments in co-operatives. In 1948 this figure stood at \$866,000,000.

Although the farmers position is favorable now, a declining price level may change the overall picture. This is especially true of individuals who have started farming recently, Cox believes.

The rise in value of real estate and other physical assets has required large investments by those who have bought farms. Young men who went heavily in debt to start farming recently are likely to have trouble if prices decline markedly.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota  
June 24, 1948

Immediate Release

Julia O. Newton, who will retire July 1 as Minnesota state home demonstration leader, will be honored Friday evening (June 25) at a reception in the Union on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. For nearly 30 years Miss Newton has directed the home demonstration program of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, which has brought to thousands of Minnesota rural women the latest information on homemaking with the aim of improving home and community life and making rural living more satisfying.

W. A. Billings, assistant professor of agricultural extension, will be master of ceremonies at the reception. Speakers will include Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, President Emeritus Walter C. Coffey of the University and Mrs. Louis Minion, Bingham Lake, home and community director of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Women's federation.

Miss Newton joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in 1919, at a time when both the state and nation were pioneering in home demonstration work. In 1920 she was appointed state home demonstration leader. Under her leadership the home demonstration program in Minnesota has grown until at the present time nearly 60 counties have home demonstration agents. This past year over 70,000 rural homemakers participated in the Minnesota home demonstration program, taking such projects as farm home modernization, home furnishings, landscaping, selection of equipment, food preservation, meal preparation and sewing at home.

Before coming to Minnesota, Miss Newton was a member of the North Dakota Extension Service for five years. A leave of absence from Minnesota from April, 1936, to December, 1937, was spent in Washington, D. C., in organization and directing the Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

Active in the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, Miss Newton has also been chairman of the home economics committee of the National Congress. Other offices she has held include that of advisory member of the home and community committee of the Associated Women of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, president of the Minnesota Home Economics association, province committeeman for the central states, on the executive committee of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity, and first director of the department of the American home in the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs.

A-38674-JB



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

Immediate Release

The eighth annual Rose Growers' Day will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota on July 22.

Special feature of the afternoon program will be a tour of rose gardens in Minneapolis and St. Paul. A meeting of the Minnesota Rose society conducted by R. S. Wilcox, St. Paul, president, will open the morning sessions in the auditorium of the administration building at 9 o'clock. Beginning at 9:45 the program will be given over to discussions on rose growing by Walter Nelson, superintendent of parks, Virginia; Benjamin Dunn, director of Mayo Horticultural foundation, Rochester; and Ray Hastings, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, executive secretary of All-America Selections.

Hastings will talk on roses of the future at the dinner scheduled for 6 o'clock in the University Farm cafeteria, and Charles Doell, superintendent, Park Department, Minneapolis, will speak on the topic, "Roses Can Be Grown Here."

L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, is in charge of arrangements for the program.

A-38675-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

To all counties

BEGIN WAR NOW  
ON POTATO PESTS

Potatoes should be dusted or sprayed now to prevent losses. This advice comes from A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota.

Whether in \_\_\_\_\_ county home gardens or fields, potatoes are being attacked by such insects as leaf hoppers, potato beetles, flea beetles or several species of aphids. At this time potatoes are also subject to such diseases as early and late blight.

To control both diseases and insects, Dr. Granovsky advises spraying or dusting with a combination of insecticide and fungicide. Use of the combination dust or spray will reduce the number of applications necessary to combat both insect and disease pests effectively. He recommends a combination of 5 per cent DDT dust with tribasic copper sulphate which should contain about 7 per cent metallic copper. The DDT can be purchased already mixed. DDT dust can also be used mixed with other fungicides such as dithane or zeralate.

For spraying, a 50 per cent wettable DDT powder is best, used in the proportions of 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. Any recommended fungicide may be added.

Dust should be applied at the rate of 20-25 pounds per acre, spray at the rate of 100 gallons per acre. Small gardens should be dusted or sprayed liberally. For effective control, applications should be made every 10 or 14 days.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

To all counties

ATT.: HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

TREAT IMMEDIATELY TO  
REMOVE FRUIT SPOTS

Fruit and berry stains on summer clothing and table linens can be removed easily if attended to at once. Such stains are hard to get off after they are dry.

Boiling water will remove most fruit stains except peach, pear, plum and cherry, if it does not harm the cloth, say extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. Never use boiling water on silk or wool. Avoid soap, the specialists warn, since it sets some fruit spots.

The best way to use the boiling water treatment is to stretch the stained part over a bowl, fasten it with string and pour the boiling water on it from a teakettle held at a height of several feet above the material, so the boiling water strikes the spot with force. Rubbing alternated with the boiling water will help. If the stain persists, squeeze lemon juice on it and place in the sun to dry.

To remove fresh peach, pear, cherry and plum stains on cotton and linen or any fruit stain on wool or silk, first sponge the stain well with cool water; then work glycerine or a soapless shampoo into the stain, rubbing lightly between the hands. Soap will set the stain. Allow to stand for several hours, then apply a few drops of vinegar or oxalic acid and after a minute or two rinse thoroughly in water.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

To all counties

MOVE SHADES  
FOR HOGS NOW

July should be moving time for at least one structure on the farm. That piece of equipment is the shade for pigs on pasture, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

We can't control the weather but we can help most of livestock fight the heat by seeing to it that they have plenty of water and shade available at all times, he declares. All animals, especially hogs, suffer from dust and heat during these hot summer days.

Since hogs do not sweat, they suffer intensely from the heat, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. They need plenty of shade. Sufficient shade a few weeks ago may not be enough now because the pigs have grown and need more room.

Even in rainy weather many of the shades become dusty and dirty. If possible, move the shades to a place where the breeze will hit them.

If the shade cannot be moved, pour a little used crank case oil on the dusty ground. The oil will help settle the dust and will also help in stopping the spread of lice and mange.

Zavoral points out that water is still the number one item in the summer care of swine. No matter how well pigs are fed, they need plenty of fresh water before them at all times to make the fastest, thriftiest gains.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, July 7, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Remind Us To Be Patriotic

The 4th of July comes regularly every year to remind us of the stress under which our nation was born and provide a chance for some flag waving, oratory, picnics, fishing and ball games. Now that it has come and gone, we shall relax for another year and play our individual selfish games of Peanut Politics, Grab All You Can and Pass the Buck.

Our flag is not the symbol of so many acres of denuded forests, ravaged farm land or dust bowl prairies. It does not represent a people steeped in lazy exploitation of the bounty Nature has given us, with no thought beyond the satisfaction of our immediate gain and physical comfort. Power used for personal gratification or the acquisition of rabble support is a stain on the colors we revere so highly. We have all of those things, but they are the dross which covers and misrepresents both the quantity and quality of good metal beneath it. Old Glory is above all this.

Our flag represents an idea and an ideal. It means that those who have the privilege of enjoying its opportunities have also accepted the responsibilities which will keep the dream of its originators clean, sharp and beautiful for each succeeding generation. It means fair play, equal opportunity for everyone and a chance to receive all of the rewards that individual effort, ability and skill can honestly earn. It implies that everyone so rewarded will protect the rights of others to the same consideration without fear, favor or regard to cost.

This country has become great in a material way, but has lagged in the moral development without which power degenerates into license. We are likely to regard a great silken banner with gold tassels as worthy of greater respect than a penny's

July 7 1948

worth of cheap bunting on a fragile stick. Neither has any value without the consecrated might of individuals to make it represent in 1948 the hope it held for the men at Valley Forge.

The Stars and Stripes reflect the collective aims, ambitions, ideals and unselfishness of the people who make it their symbol. Every act of generosity, honesty and self sacrifice for the common good deepens the colors and makes the flag shine more brightly. Prejudice, narrow intolerance, selfishness and hate throw the mud of dishonor on its majestic folds. No single person can right all the wrongs in the world, but each son and daughter of this land is accountable for every action which adds to or subtracts from the total honor and respect demanded by our emblem from those who watch us.

Recently we became enthusiastic over a slogan which promised Utopia under the guise of a New Deal. All this country needs or wants is a Square Deal by every citizen, for every person at home or abroad. It isn't the easy way. We've talked too long of what we have coming and fostered a government which hands out doles to farmers, to business men, to the merchant marine, to cities, states and counties with one wide open hand while the other extracts it from all those who are still willing to work. It's time we changed from a philosophy of "What can I get?" to one of "How can I serve?"

Yes, the Fourth of July is past but if it is to be the hope of all nations including ours, the Stars and Stripes must be esteemed just as much in August as on the day we celebrate the birth of a free nation, "Dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal." Our flag is just what we make it—not by our fervent protestations of loyalty on the street corner, but by the innermost thoughts and secret deeds of every individual who lives under it. Old Glory is backed by productive farms and efficient factories, but does it have the honesty, integrity and good will behind it that will supply a radiance in its colors when viewed by men of all races, creeds and complexions?

The common people have been generous with money, food and clothing for those who bore the disaster of war in their own homes, but we have been anything but brilliant at the council table and on the national level. May we cleanse our own lives that we may approach our brothers in other lands with peace in our minds, help in our hearts and skill in our hands to offer the unselfish freedom and self-reliance that our flag was intended to represent.

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

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Hexachlorobenzine

This is a day of miracles. Our doctors, pathologists, and chemists have devised and discovered a number of drugs which correct certain ills almost as though someone had pushed a secret button, and presto, the job was done. It's a miracle to see a cow, almost rigid with milk fever, get up and walk away after a shot of harmless looking material in a syringe. Pennicillin, the sulphas and insulin are examples of modern miracles in the wonders they perform. A lot of us have come to believe that all our troubles can be cured by dropping pills in the drinking water or a hypodermic injection of material from a bottle.

They don't all work, but some do. For instance take the mange mites that have pestered our pigs for so many years. The microscopic insects would burrow into the animal's hide and raise rough, thickened, hairless areas which were most unsightly. They were uncomfortable, too, and the poor pigs so infected would spend their time and energy scratching and worrying when we thought their entire efforts should have been applied to the business of eating and growing for our particular benefit. Mange made hogs unthrifty, unhappy and unprofitable.

Many were the ideas suggested for ridding pigs of mange. Oil was supposed to help, and all sorts of devices were invented to get oil on the pigs where it would do the most good. These appliances were fine, but look around almost any hog yard. You'll find the oilers—but almost invariably they're rusted solid and haven't seen oil for years. They need automatic fillers.

Special preparations were on the market as dips or sprays, guaranteed to chase every mange mite into oblivion. Most of them could be identified by their rich, ripe odors, and their ability to cover everything in sight—except possibly the pig! Lime

sulphur dips were recommended, and we built a tank, mixed up batches of the awful stuff and proceeded to dip. No self-respecting pig could be induced to enter such a noisome mess except by strong arm persuasion. Up to 100 pounds we picked them up and dropped them in with a loud splash. Somehow that dip always splashed hardest in our direction and we were soon soaked. No mange, ticks or lice should attack us for years to come!

If you want some fun, try persuading a 700-pound sow to jump into a vat of dip or oil. They can be stubborn with all four feet and at both ends. It would take Samson and Goliath to make them take the bath calmly. Sometimes we'd crowd the older hogs into a pen and spray them with whatever dope we were using. This was easier than dipping, but we got just about as much on ourselves eventually and it was hard to cover all of the surface area on each pig.

For years we have struggled with the problem. Each time some new remedy was tried, we persisted in hoping that now we were going to get rid of the pests. Most of them helped, and the pigs were relieved, but always enough mites were left for seed to bring on another outburst the next year. It was control, but not eradication, as the weed sprayers say.

At last we tried hexachlorobenzine. Perhaps it was the name which overpowered the mighty mites. Perhaps it was the musty, mouldy smell which did it. At least it accomplished the job and this spring, for the first time in years, we have seen no signs of mange in the feeding lots. We're keeping our fingers crossed, but it's hard to keep from shouting halleluliah and persuading ourselves that this year we won't have to dip or spray.

There have been bad reports on meat or eggs from animals recently treated with this powerful drug for external parasites. That only means the material must be used properly and far enough in advance of marketing to protect the products from taint. Of course, the chemists are now busy planning a new form with the same kick but no warning smell.

After one year's use, we think the new dope is a grand remedy for mange. We reserve the right to present a later report if this one is too optimistic. Now if it only had a name I could spell--

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



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, July 21, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Worms Love Lamb

The hind leg of a fat young lamb makes a delectable item on the menu when it is well roasted, properly browned and served perhaps with a bit of mint sauce. That's what lambs are grown for, but to bring top prices, they must grow rapidly so as to reach about 90 pounds in 150 days. Many do better than that. Some will weigh only 40 pounds and their bones will almost show through the wool. If they've had good pasture, the most common reason for thin, unthrifty lambs is stomach worms.

Worms like lamb, too. They don't gnaw on a haunch as humans do, but prefer a diet of fresh blood. The tiny parasites which look about like a half inch of coarse white thread have a life history which is not particularly interesting to a lamb but is of considerable importance to anyone who wants to make a profit on sheep. The owner keeps the ewe over winter, feeds her a year, sits up nights to help with her parturition and then, if he gets a live baby, feeds both mother and young. He must guard his sheep from dogs, provide salt and water and protect them from blow flies, gid flies, ticks and mange. What's the use of all this if stomach worms eat up the lamb and all the profits?

Stomach worms live in the fourth or true stomach. They attach themselves to the stomach lining, through which they bore to reach the blood which comes to take up a load of newly digested food. Sometimes the interior of a lamb's stomach will appear to be fur lined. Here the worms thrive and prosper, sucking the fresh blood with no effort and apparently in perfect comfort. All they do is eat and lay eggs in a big way. It isn't an exciting existence, but it's a good living and probably the worms think they are getting something for nothing—until the lamb dies.

July 21, 1948

The thousands of eggs pass out with the feces. Warm, moist weather helps them to hatch in a few days and the microscopic larva aim for a blade of grass. They climb up a few inches and then just sit, with a protective covering over them, until some sheep or lamb comes by to nibble their pedestal. The grass is digested, but the little parasites come to life, dig into the stomach lining and merrily continue the vicious cycle by maturing and laying more eggs.

One worm wouldn't worry anyone, and a mature sheep can eat enough to feed herself and the worms, but a lamb needs all the blood he can get. As the worms get thicker and thicker, the lamb gets discouraged. The more grass he eats, the more worms he gets. His blood factory makes good red cells and sends them for a load of nutriment to build bone, meat and wool but the worms gobble it all up. Finally the lamb quits eating and just drinks water, perhaps trying to drown the fire inside him, and dies of starvation with feed all around him.

Frequent and regular changes of pasture leave the worms waiting to be eaten. If a pig, cow or horse come along, the worm is out of luck. Drugs such as phenothiazine and blue vitreol also make it tough for the worms, but a few always seem to survive and multiply, just as soon as Mr. Owner thinks he has everything under control. Like all work with stock, eternal vigilance and persistence are the price which must be paid for healthy animals and satisfactory profits. Stomach worms can be licked, but it isn't easy.

People who think that government handouts are the remedy for all their economic ills are a lot like stomach worms. They get attached to the treasury somehow and boast of their cleverness in getting something for nothing. It's fine until the source of supply runs dry and the lamb dies. It has been tried over and over again. Every time people get the idea that they can get without giving or consume more than they produce, they bump up against that old economic law which no legislature has so far been able to repeal. Stomach worm control is essential if we are to eat roast lamb and be happy.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE  
Wednesday, July 28, 1948

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Art Thou Languid?

In the old home town, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches faced each other across a street. When Sunday school was in session during the summer, the doors and windows would be open and there would be spirited competition in the singing. Sometimes even in church, when one minister would come to an impressive pause, the other could be heard under a full head of steam, chasing the devil back to our side of the road.

One Sunday morning we were a bit late for some reason, and as I tied the team before going in, I could hear our Episcopal friends, led by the church organ and Jimmy Horne's fine tenor, inquiring, "Will there be any stars in my crown?" They were well into the second verse when Dad, who was the superintendent on our side, announced hymn 252 and his heavy bass led the faithful into a most discourteous answer, "No, not one." After Sunday school, I kidded him about it and he was much chagrined. I believe he apologized to Jimmy. We were all good friends and there was no intention of hurting any feelings.

Probably all of us wonder at times just what is wrong with the world and why people make so much unnecessary trouble for themselves and others. In the midst of plenty and prosperity, it is hard to get many things we would like to have or hire skills we would like to use. We spent two days recently trying to find a certain size of drive pulley. Have you tried to get a plumber or painter lately? Contractors won't even bid on small jobs. One man spends days hunting for a farm machine and another pays fabulous handouts to get an auto. Then the politicians decide we need to draft men and material to prepare for another war. It doesn't seem to make sense. What is the matter with me, you and people in general?

I've thought about it a lot, though my thoughts may not be very profound. I've watched the small corner of the general population of which I'm a part and it seems to me that there is a general disinterest in the plain, dirty hard work necessary to make the things we want and get the things done that need doing. What lies behind this "Let George do it" attitude? How do we get that way?

One reason may be that we want to be big. One man with brains and ability builds a big business or factory and employs hundreds of other men to help him. Then there is a tendency to regard the workers as just so much machinery and they in turn regard their employer as a bloated aristocrat who lives by their efforts. The encouragement of small business enterprises is encouragement to work harder. Farmers can't see any sense in an eight-hour day or a five-day week. Why? They are the owners as well as the laborers. The owner of any business is probably the hardest worker in the organization. He doesn't get a weekly pay check, rain or shine. He gets what is earned above taxes and expenses. It's root or go hungry. Men working for themselves put their backs and their brains into it.

Fifty years ago it was the custom on Sunday morning for Pa, Ma and all the kids to go in a body to Sunday school and church where they lustily sang, "Work for the night is coming." It expressed their philosophy. Now Dad reads the funnies and perhaps plays a game of golf. Mother reads the society section and then generally follows her own inclination for self-indulgence and relaxation. Perhaps the youngest kids are sent to Sunday school alone and if the parents do work up the energy to attend services, they prefer to sing, "Art thou weary, art thou languid, art thou sore distressed?"

If we're going to keep the peace and enjoy prosperity, we have to work at it. We can't do so much of what looks easy at the moment, but must concentrate on the harder jobs we know we ought to do. If every man and woman, boy and girl, tackled some constructive project in addition to their regular work, and put their best efforts and spare time into it, they would feel better and the country would prosper.

Who is the best person to serve on a committee for some public service? Usually it's the busy men or women. They're used to working. Doing something for others without any expectation of reward is the best antidote for worry, self-pity, laziness, and frustration. In the long run, it earns the highest pay. If we want to keep our privileges, we'll have to earn them with sweat. That "languid" feeling is the grease on the skids to oblivion. Let's get back to "Work for the night is coming" and forget to fuss about how many stars we will earn.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota  
June 29 1948

To all counties

ONE OUT OF FOUR  
COUNTY FARMS TO  
HAVE ACCIDENTS

\_\_\_\_\_ farms in \_\_\_\_\_ County will have a  
Use  $\frac{1}{4}$  of total no. farms

crippling accident during the next 12 months.

That prediction was made this week by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ bases his estimate on yearly averages computed by the National  
Safety Council.

The accident toll, however, can be cut to close to zero if 10 danger spots are  
eliminated on every Minnesota farm between now and National Farm Safety Week,  
July 25-31.

Getting rid of danger spots should be the responsibility of every member of  
every farm family in the county. The following ten steps are only a few of the  
suggestions that could and should be followed to eliminate hazards.

1. Repair all defective ladders and steps.
2. Remove all nails from loose boards.
3. Clean up yard of rubbish, garden tools, forks, etc.
4. Avoid storing loose material overhead.
5. Store gasoline out-of-doors, underground or in an isolated building.
6. Clear stairways of brooms, mops, tools, etc.
7. Build one strong handrail for each stairs in the home.
8. Get rid of oil-saturated or paint rags laying around.
9. Protect water tanks, cisterns, wells or pools, hazardous to children.
10. Build a safe bull pen to keep bull in.

There are many more hazards that can be eliminated on every farm, \_\_\_\_\_  
believes. Eliminating them may mean saving you or a member of your family from  
serious injury.

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

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University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
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June 29, 1948

Immediate Release

Recent cool weather has slowed down the activities of the corn borer in Minnesota, A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist at University Farm, reported today.

This means that egg laying by corn borer moths will be spread over a longer period and that extra applications of insecticides may be necessary. In his weekly report on the corn borer population and development Buzicky says that 50 per cent of the moths still have to emerge from the pupa stage. After emerging they lay eggs which in five to seven days hatch into the borers that cause such widespread damage.

There have been, however, enough moths emerging so that a series of warm nights might bring on heavy egg laying.

Because the average height of corn in southern Minnesota is now about 15 inches, farmers should be watching egg laying closely. Usually spraying or dusting starts about a week after count reaches 50 egg masses per 100 plants for field corn and 25 masses per 100 plants for sweet corn.

In surveys made during the past week by the State entomologist's office, the University and the federal government, the heaviest concentration of egg laying took place near Sleepy Eye. In one field near that town 58 egg masses were found in 100 stalks of corn.

Other counties where more than 10 egg masses were found per 100 plants include Nicollet, Le Sueur, Blue Earth, Winona, Rice, Martin, Freeborn, and Waseca. When all moths are hatched the number of egg masses is expected to increase materially. Buzicky points out that when 50 egg masses per 100 plants appear, spraying and dusting will pay. It is too early to predict over how wide an area this will occur, however, with egg laying just beginning. Unless the weather is very warm the rest of this week, there will be little spraying necessary before the July 4th holidays.

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
June 29, 1948

Immediate Release

Dr. Henry Schmitz, dean of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will leave ~~July~~ 14 for an inspection tour of Central American agriculture.

Dr. Schmitz is one of ten deans of agricultural colleges throughout the U. S. to be chosen for the trip which is being sponsored by the United Fruit Company.

First stop on the trip will be at Cortes, Honduras on July 20. The visiting experts will spend two days inspecting United Fruit company plantations, abaca plantations, and new plantings of palm oil, rubber, essential oils and hardwood trees.

In addition, the experts will inspect systems of overhead irrigation, pump drainage and fungicide spraying.

On July 23 the group will visit the Pan American School of Agriculture at Zamorano.

The final stop of the tour will be in Guatemala where banana plantations will be inspected. In addition the deans will see native methods of cultivating corn, coffee and other crops.

Other agricultural leaders from nearby states included on the tour include Dean H. L. Walster, North Dakota State Agricultural College; Dean E. L. Anthony, Michigan State College; Dean Clyde McGee, Montana State Agricultural College; and Dr. F. E. Keim, University of Nebraska.

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