

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 3 1950

To all counties
(Filler for your
column)

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

Beef cattle will make better use of pasture if allowed to graze only part of the total area at one time, says A. L. Harvey, U. Farm animal husbandry professor. If the power line hasn't reached your farm, portable battery-powered electric fences provide an easy way to confine grazing activities. Grass space needed by 1 mature beef animal is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 acres, if the pasture is good. Allow 4 or 5 acres per head if pasture is poor.

* * * * *

It's time to start getting storage bins cleaned up for the small grain harvest, and check your combine or binder for needed repairs. Remember to order parts by name and number.

* * * * *

Farm Safety Week is July 23-29. U. Farm Safety Specialist Glenn Prickett says it's a good time to learn safety rules so you can live and work safely the other 51 weeks of the year. (SEE PACKET FOR MORE INFORMATION.)

* * * * *

DDT will not control cattle grubs. W. E. Morris, U. Farm extension animal husbandman says $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rotenone powder will get the grubs, however. Ready mixed preparations will do the job or you can mix your own with 1 pound of derris powder containing 5 per cent rotenone and with 2 pounds of dusting sulfur, flour or fuller's earth. Apply with a shaker made by punching 15 to 20 holes in the can top. Rub the powder into the infected area with a stiff brush.

* * * * *

Six field days of interest to _____ county farmers are coming up. The West Central Experiment Station field day at Morris will be July 19. Others include the North Central Experiment Station day at Grand Rapids, July 27; northern Minnesota day near Williams, July 28; Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, Aug. 8; Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, August 12, and a three-day potato "round-up" at Baudette, July 20 - 22.

-OS-FF-

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.

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University Farm
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To all counties

CULL LOAFERS,
KEEP QUALITY UP,
FOR EGG PROFITS

Culling "loafer" hens out of the laying flock is good insurance against an unprofitable year, Cora Cooke, University Farm extension poultry specialist, told Minnesota egg producers this week.

Even when egg prices are high, non-laying hens are only an added expense, she said. The narrow profit margins that prevail now leave less room for hens that don't pay their feed bill by producing eggs.

Miss Cooke recommends protecting egg quality during hot weather as another means of making the best of a bad year. "High quality counts for more during summer than at any other time of the year," she said. There is little hope of much improvement in egg prices in the immediate future.

Laying hens are still more numerous than a year ago and the supply of eggs in storage is already greater than last year. Egg prices will depend on government supports which may be discontinued after August 31.

To put into the top quality bracket eggs which otherwise might have to sell at support levels, County Agent _____ suggests selling all male birds, gathering eggs frequently and cooling them quickly after collection.

-OS-

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To all counties

FEEDERS BETTER
BUY LATER ON

Hold off buying feeder cattle---probably until early fall, unless drought sends distress shipments to market sooner---is the advice of County Agent _____ to local feeders.

Current contracts at 25¢ up look pretty high , he points out.

Prices of stocker and feeder cattle and lower grades of slaughter cattle will probably decline this summer, according to George Wisdom, University Farm extension marketing specialist. However, declines should be moderate, as good prices for finished cattle will lend strength to lower grades.

Corn belt farmers are reported to have more calves and light yearlings on feed than a year ago, and as a result peak prices may be expected earlier than last fall, probably in late summer.

Farmers will find it profitable to top out hogs as fast as they reach handy market weights and to crowd spring litters along by liberal feeding of well-balanced rations. Market hogs early, preferably in August, and move sows for market as early as possible, advises Wisdom.

The usual summer season decline in sheep and lamb prices will not be as severe as last year, as Wisdom sees it. With a short lamb crop and a trend toward rebuilding flocks, prices should remain comparatively high. With domestic production of wool at a record low of around 247 million pounds and supply stocks also low, domestic wool prices will probably continue strong for some time.

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To all counties

ATTN: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

STATE ACCEPTS
4-H PROGRAMS OF
INTEREST TO GIRLS

Three national 4-H awards programs of special interest to rural girls have been accepted for the current year by the Minnesota State Club Office, _____ county 4-H Club Agent _____ has announced.

They are girls' record, canning and dress revue. All three programs are conducted under the direction of the Cooperative Extension Service.

County winners in each will receive honor medals, and state champions will get educational trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November, according to the National 4-H Club Committee.

National awards are college scholarships in girls' record and canning projects, and leather-cased scissors in dress revue.

Last year's Minnesota state winners were Delphine Tacheny, Mankato, in canning; Roberta Pohl, Mankato, in dress revue; and Clarice Hinrichs, Red Wing, in girls' record.

Full information on these programs may be obtained from _____ County extension agents.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 3 1950

For: Home Agents
Use Preceding Farm
Safety Week

HOME ACCIDENTS ON THE INCREASE

Minnesota farm homes are becoming more dangerous.

Nearly half of all fatal accidents in Minnesota were in the home in 1949, a far greater number than occurred in and around farm buildings and fields.

Instead of being on the decline, fatal accidents in Minnesota farm homes are actually on the increase, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota. Last year 159 accident fatalities occurred in Minnesota farm homes as compared with 104 in 1948.

On the other hand, the National Safety Council reports that home accident fatalities in the nation had declined 2,500 last year.

Falls are the main cause of fatal accidents in the home, Prickett says, while burns come second. Children and older people have most of the serious falls.

Pointing out that Monday, July 24, is Home Safety Day, Home Agent _____ urges that all _____ county homemakers take a definite responsibility in making their homes safe for themselves and their families for the year.

Here are a few simple good housekeeping practices that can eliminate many accidents:

- . Wipe up immediately any grease, soap and water spilled on the floor.
- . Keep attic, basement and main stairs clear of toys, brooms, mops and other clutter.
- . Provide the children with a chest for toys and teach them to put them away after they have been used.
- . Destroy all cracked glasses and broken dishes.
- . Keep insecticides, medicines and matches safely out of reach of children.

-jbn-

CORN BORER BATTLE APPROACHES PEAK

With egg hatching having progressed rapidly the past few days, farmers in the principal corn growing sections of Minnesota find themselves in the thick of the battle against the ravages of the European corn borer.

The urgency of taking proper control measures immediately was stressed today, as a means of reducing losses, by experts at the State Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota.

Shot-holing has been appearing commonly in corn leaves, and these plants should be counted as having at least one egg mass, according to A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, reporting on last-minute information from farmer "minute-men" and entomology field observers. This should be added to the actual number of egg masses per 100 plants.

"Do not delay in treating fields," emphasized Buzicky. Any field with an egg count approaching 50 egg masses per 100 stalks should be treated at once. Fields should be checked every two days for egg masses. Check entire corn plant, including small lower leaves, for egg masses. Treated fields should be re-checked after a week, and if 50 unhatched masses are still found on the corn, a second treatment is recommended.

Moth emergence will be practically complete in the southern districts in about a week and in the central districts by or shortly after July 15.

High egg counts have been developing in spite of cool nights and strong winds. Wind has dislodged many egg masses and lowered some counts. Many counts have been reduced because eggs have hatched faster than fresh eggs have been laid.

Farmers are advised to read their local papers and listen to local radio stations for up-to-date information on the corn borer battle and to consult county agents on specific control problems.

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

Immediate Release

FARM MANAGERS SUMMER TOUR JULY 13 AND 14

Nearly 300 persons are expected to participate in a summer tour of the Twin Cities area scheduled for Thursday and Friday, July 13 and 14, by the Minnesota Farm Managers Association, Twin City Farmers Club and the agricultural committee of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Announcement of the tour was made by George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics and in charge of farm management research at the University of Minnesota, who is secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Farm Managers Association.

The tour will get under way with assembly and registration at 8:15 a.m. at the Shippers Club in the South St. Paul stockyards. Schedule for the remainder of the two-day affair:

Thursday, July 13:

8:30 a.m. -- Lecture tour of the South St. Paul stockyards; 10:45 a.m. -- Assembly at Swift & Co. general offices, talks on meat packing by Swift, Armour and stockyards company representatives; 12:15 p.m. -- Lunch and plant tours, Swift & Armour cafeterias; 3 p.m. -- Tour of Farm Bureau Service Co. fertilizer plant, St. Paul; 5 p.m. -- Assembly, Rosemount Agricultural Experiment Station, tour of farm facilities.

Friday, July 14:

8:30 a.m. -- Assembly and tour at Land O'Lakes Bull Stud, near Anoka; 9:45 a.m. -- Visit to Ghostly Poultry Farm, near Anoka; 11:25 a.m. -- Visit to Harold Ahrens truck farm, near Osseo; 12:15 p.m. -- Lunch at Mission Farm, Medicine Lake; 2:05 p.m. -- Visit to Elwell Bros. dairy farm near Hamel; 3:30 p.m. -- Visit to McCully turkey farm, intersection highways 110 and 45; 3:50 p.m. -- Drive by Kenneth Turnun farm on Highway 45; 4:05 p.m. -- Visit to A. P. Anderson dairy farm, Intersection highways 83 and 110; 4:35 p.m. -- Visit to John Miller potato and onion farm, intersection highways 83 and 110.

A-7914-RR

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

Immediate Release

FARM SCIENCE ON DISPLAY AT ROSEMOUNT JULY 12

Agricultural research from flame-throwing weed killers to new inbred holstein dairy cattle will be on display Wednesday (July 12) when the University of Minnesota's Rosemount research center holds its first open house.

Eight divisions of University Farm, St. Paul, will have project exhibits when the visitor's day gets under way at 1 p.m.

The famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 hogs and other new breeds of livestock will be shown by the animal husbandry division. The agronomy display includes trial plots of small grain varieties and experimental plots treated for quack grass control with the new chemical weed killer TCA.

Soils division personnel will demonstrate how to take a good soil sample for testing. Agricultural engineering, forestry, plant pathology and poultry divisions will also display research work under way at Rosemount.

Here's the general plan for the visitor's day as outlined by Rosemount Superintendent A. C. Heine. Markers on the station grounds will point the way to a central location where visitors will hear a short talk by T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations at the University.

To make it easy for visitors to find exhibits they may be especially interested in, Rosemount station personnel will guide groups to various projects on display. University Farm staff members will be stationed at key locations to explain the research projects.

Rosemount research center is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the village of Rosemount. Road markers will be placed in the village and on all major highways into the area.

A-7915-CS

STAKMAN LEAVES FOR STOCKHOLM

Elvin C. Stakman, chief of the division of plant pathology at the University of Minnesota, will leave by air Thursday (July 6) at 3:45 p.m. on the first leg of a journey to Stockholm to attend the 7th International Botanical Congress in Stockholm July 12-20.

He will be away two weeks. Dr. Stakman is leaving early enough to attend a meeting two days earlier of the International Union of Biological Societies, to which he is a delegate appointed by the National Research Council.

Dr. Stakman is president of the plant pathology section of the International Botanical Congress. The Congress, an organization of botanists from all parts of the world, normally meets about every five years but has not met since 1935 because of the intervention of war. It seeks agreements on such procedures as the naming of plants.

Dr. Stakman will present a paper at the Congress on "Mutation and Hybridization of Smut Fungi," a subject on which he has done considerable work as a member of the staff on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

In pointing out the importance of the Stockholm meetings, Dr. Stakman emphasized the fact that UNESCO is encouraging gatherings of this type as a means of making science function in promoting international understanding.

Dr. Stakman stated that the purpose of the International Union of Biological Societies is to bring about greater international co-operation in all fields of biology.

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

Special to GOBBLES

Leading the University of Minnesota's research program in turkey disease is a person well known to turkey growers throughout the state. He is Ben Pomeroy, professor of veterinary medicine.

Ben came by his interest in veterinary medicine naturally. He was virtually brought up with a vet's kit in his hand.

His father, Benjamin A. Pomeroy, is Minnesota's oldest practitioner and has had 67 years of service behind him. During summer vacations he was an interested onlooker on his father's daily rounds. That home influence helped carry the veterinarian tradition in the Pomeroy family even further for now two of Ben's younger brothers are following in his and his Dad's footsteps.

Before joining the staff at University Farm in 1934, Ben had received degrees from two other colleges. Iowa State College at Ames granted him a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1933 and Cornell University a Master's degree in 1934. The University of Minnesota awarded him a Ph.D. while he was a member of the staff.

As a member of the University staff, Pomeroy's chief work has been with the study of pullorum and paratyphoid infections and with the use of sulfa and other modern drugs. In this research, he has worked closely with the turkey industry to solve many of its problems.

Back in 1935, he and Dr. R. Fenstermacher began an intensive study of pullorum. Partly as a result of their findings, the Minnesota State Turkey Growers' association and the State Livestock Sanitary Board in 1943 inaugurated a state pullorum control program. This program has greatly reduced pullorum incidence in the state in a few years.

One of the chief pullorum problems Pomeroy is working on today is the development of a simple test for detecting carriers in flocks. Here he hopes that a new method, using the plate test, will cut down the time and effort necessary in the old tube test in which the blood from the turkeys must be brought into the laboratory.

Over 10,000 birds have served science and Minnesota agriculture in Pomeroy's search to find a way to control paratyphoid. As a result of these experiments the University has been leader in new and important discoveries in the control of the disease.

Recently, Minnesota, along with the University of California, worked out a way to identify carriers of the disease. This method has not been adopted industry wide, but it has been used successfully in the University's own flock and in hatcheries.

Before that though the scientists had to discover what the paratyphoid organism was and how it acted. Pomeroy discovered that there were 40 different types of paratyphoid common in the state. With this information scientists were able to attack the problem more systematically.

They found, for example, that the disease could be egg-borne or, in other words, transmitted from the hen to the poults through eggs. Later they found that the infection can penetrate egg shells from the outside.

With the increasing danger from Newcastle disease, it was only natural that Pomeroy should turn some of his research efforts to that disease. He discovered that turkeys do have some natural resistance to the disease and that immunization does work successfully in the state.

In addition the University is working on a spot test for Newcastle which shows

promise. It has not been tested sufficiently to be placed in wide use outside the laboratory.

Other turkey disease problems that Pomeroy has worked on include blackhead and water belly. Under his direction the University is testing and screening drugs used to control blackhead, with the drug enheptin recently passing the scientist's scrutiny.

Pomeroy has long been active in work closely allied to the turkey industry. At present he is secretary of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Society, chairman of the committee on standardisation of antigens for the National Poultry and Turkey improvement plans, and chairman of the technical committee on Newcastle disease for the North Central region.

With new facilities and new buildings and with the School of Veterinary Medicine growing rapidly, Ben Pomeroy's service to turkey growers is likely to grow even more in coming years.

Omar Shonkwiler
Publications Office
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Written for the Conservation Volunteer
State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
About 2000 words

SCIENCE AIDS CONSERVATION

Think what it would mean to Minnesota farmers, sportsmen and public conservation officials if they knew:

How to turn 7,500,000 acres of aspen, a former "weed" tree, into a major wood-use industry.

How to put a layer of fertile topsoil back on barren, gully-scarred fields and hillsides.

How many walleyes taken out of a given lake each year are replaced by nature.

Farm forestry and wildlife scientists of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station are looking for the answers to these and other important conservation problems. The tools of basic research are being put to work to help public officials and private citizens conserve and use wisely the state's natural resources.

A forestry study began last year already points to many new uses for aspen lumber. Directed by Frank Kaufert, forestry school chief, Associate professor L.W. Rees and research assistant V.H. Clausen set out to determine the basic characteristics of aspen and its present and possible future uses.

Clausen and Rees tested aspen for strength, growth rate, paint and nail holding ability, shrinkage, texture, any physical quality that might have a bearing on uses for aspen lumber.

They say the former "weed" tree may be satisfactory for use in a wide variety of products ranging all the way from ^{m/}watches to door panels and ironing boards.

The last 25 years have seen an increase in the use of aspen saw-timber, pulp wood and lumber but the yearly harvest now amounts to only about 56 per cent of what foresters say it could be. Aspen is a fast-growing tree. It reaches a suitable size for lumber in $\frac{4}{10}$ to $\frac{5}{10}$ years. And aspen is the principal forest type on 7.5 million acres of Minnesota soil.

According to Rees and Clausen, that adds up to an oversupply of trees now mature and approaching marketable size. The aspen surplus is developing, they say, while supplies of black spruce, jack pine, white spruce, and the few remaining stands of red and white pine are being seriously overcut.

Of course the tree does not reach a large size so aspen logs are small. About 30 per cent of aspen lumber is boards less than six inches wide. Aspen lumber has many knots and there is considerable waste when knot-free material is cut out. Aspen wood rots quickly if used under conditions favorable to decay. These natural drawbacks limit its use somewhat.

But, say the foresters, plain prejudice, poor manufacturing, poor seasoning and marketing practices and lack of knowledge regarding the properties of aspen wood, have also been major limiting factors.

More facts on texture, strength and finishing characteristics may some day put aspen high on the list of important Minnesota raw materials.

Reviewing ~~thi~~ studies so far, Rees and Clausen say this plentiful former "weed tree" can be put to good use for studding, sheathing, roof boards, sub-floors, boxes, crates, beekeeper's supplies, venetian blinds, children's blocks, juvenile furniture, drain boards, pastry boards, ironing boards, poultry coops, egg cases and hidden work in furniture and fixtures. And that's a only partial listing.

Aspen is the state's major forest resource. Finding new uses for it will put an end to waste and take the pressure off other trees.

Underlying any new use of plant or animal crops lies the soil, a thin strip of minerals and decayed organic matter. Helping farmers hold their soil in place, making it produce food and fiber and building up its fertility is the job of C. O. Rost and his staff in the Division of Soils, University Farm. The Division of Soils was established in 1913. Conservation and wise use of the land has been its philosophy since then.

Here's what Rost, chief of the Soils Division, says about the importance of soil to the state. "The soils of Minnesota are her greatest natural resource. The well-being of the state depends largely on how well our soils are conserved and managed, how well they are used without abuse. Both plants and animals depend in one way or another on the soil and its ability to produce. Naturally, then, any exploitation of plants and animals is inseparably tied to the wise or unwise use of the soil."

The soils division program for good land use includes work with grassed waterways in sloping fields, contour cropping, adaptable crop rotation systems, practices to maintain soil organic matter, any and every practical step farmers can use to save soil, and spread its productivity over the years.

The soil-saving work got a big boost from the 1949 Legislature. The law makers provided funds to establish a soils testing laboratory at University Farm and to pay part of the cost of testing soil samples. Paul M. Burson a former county agent and extension soils specialist in Iowa and Minnesota and now a professor on the University staff is in charge of the soil testing laboratory.

In setting up the laboratory last July, Burson made fertilizer and seed dealers an integral part of the organization. Soil sample depots were established at fertilizer plants, seed stores and elevators. Dealers and managers are key men in collecting and forwarding samples to the University Farm lab. It's a unique set up.

Minnesota is the only state to ask the fertilizer industry to participate in its soil testing service.

Through the soil testing service about 1,000 farmers a month are getting pin-point knowledge of their soil. Some 6,000 samples went through the laboratory the first six months of this year.

The lab is furnishing University scientists a basis for developing broad and practical soils research. The samples come from all parts of the state. Problem areas can be found quickly from a survey of test results and research machinery put in action to find a remedy.

But what about those sloping fields and hillsides where wind and water have robbed the land of its fertility blanket? Some University research is aimed at putting eroded land back into the business of growing food. Rost and Associate Professor J. M. MacGregor have been cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service at LaCrosse, Wisc., on this problem. Their continuing study indicates that fertility can be restored to eroded land by applications of minerals, fertilizers and organic matter in the form of green manure crops or farm manure. It would be a costly, long-time job, but the barren land is waste land.

Not all conservation research is aimed at farmers, however. Lloyd L. Smith, associate professor of Entomology and Economic Zoology is actually fishing for facts of vital interest to sportsmen and commercial fishery operators everywhere.

With Laurits W. Krefting, regional biologist, U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, Smith is studying industry, biology and management problems of the commercial fishery resources in Red Lake. Last year they netted and tagged 5,000 walleyes, examined 7,000 others to determine the age-range of pike caught in commercial fishing operations.

Objectives of the Red Lake population, movement, and mortality studies is a plan for using the fish resources to insure maximum long-time yield.

Smith and Krefting have discovered in Red Lake a residual spawning population which is not disturbed by commercial fishing operations. Through cooperation of

sportsmen and commercial fishermen who report tagged fish taken from the lake, the two wildlife scientists also found that very few walleyes move between Upper and Lower Red Lakes.

Fish facts like these are a solid basis on which to plan management methods for best sport and commercial fishing.

Hunters, too, have a stake in Minnesota conservation research. Under Professor William H. Marshall, entomology and economic zoology staffers are in the field this summer after background facts to aid management of small water areas as duck producers.

Working with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, graduate students Ingulf Bue and Charles D. Evans are in South Dakota. Technical Assistant Eugene F. Bossemmaier is in Manitoba, Canada, Sigurd Olson, also a graduate student, is in northern Minnesota. These duck "hunters" are following broods of wild ducks around to determine the relationship of farming operations to food, cover and water conditions.

Ready-made "technicolor" ducklings ~~will~~ help duck scout Evans keep track of his subjects. Evans invented a method of injecting non-toxic dyes into duck eggs. The harmless colors last until the ducklings shed their downy first coat. The color scheme makes it possible to identify and study individual broods.

The wildlife scientists hope to discover the basic factors controlling wild duck production. As Marshall puts it, "You have to know what animals require from their surroundings before you can recommend land use practices to meet those requirements."

These examples of University conservation research spring from a land use policy founded nearly a half century ago. Back in 1910 Theodore Roosevelt, America's first conservation-minded president, described science as a tool for conservation and wise use of natural resources.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station is headquarters for scientific conservation research. Director Harold Macy coordinates and supervises the farm, forestry and wildlife scientists working to help Minnesota produce food, fiber and recreation.

(END)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota

Use before group meetings
on Basic Construction; after
leader training meeting

HOMEMAKERS GET
TIPS ON SEWING
SMART CLOTHES

Every _____ county woman who sews at home wants to achieve professional appearance in the clothing she makes, says Home Agent _____.

For that reason, home extension groups in the county will be studying some of the construction methods which are essential to good fit and smart-looking clothes, _____ announces.

Lessons in basic construction will be given by local leaders to their home extension groups beginning _____. (Add any information here on how to enroll or where to find out about group meetings)
(date)

How to prepare material for cutting by straightening or shrinking it, how to use a pattern that has been altered and how to cut to avoid stretching are a few of the points to be discussed and demonstrated. Cutting with the grain line to assure good fit and prevent excessive wrinkling, and stitching and pressing to give best effect will be emphasized.

The problem of how to lay a pattern on plaids and stripes so the pattern will be matched correctly will also be taken up.

HOME LEADERS TO
HAVE TRAINING IN
SEWING METHODS

Local leaders of home extension groups which are to take the lesson on basic construction for sewing will have a training meeting _____ (approximate time--e.g. next week) in _____, (town) Home Agent _____ announced today.

The training session will consist of a series of practical demonstrations, including straightening of the fabric, laying of pattern, cutting the material with the grain line, stitching and pressing to give best effect. _____ will conduct the training.

In order to achieve smart style and good fit in homemade clothing, she says, it is very important to follow certain practices in cutting, fitting and construction. Cutting material off-grain, for example, will result in wrinkles and poor fit. Some of the newer practices in construction that will make it possible for a home sewer to turn out a professional looking garment will be emphasized in the training session.

Leaders who will attend the meeting are:

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.

Use after leader-training meeting,
before group meetings on Ready-Made
Clothes Should Fit the Figure

LESSONS TO BEGIN
ON ALTERING
READY MADES

Ready-made clothes are not always ready to wear.

Though _____ county women are already aware of that fact, beginning _____ (give approximate time when groups start meeting) they will have an opportunity to learn how to tell a good fit in ready-made clothes and how to make necessary alterations, Home Agent _____ announced today.

Local leaders of Home Extension groups will teach the lesson, "Ready Made Clothes Should Fit the Figure," at meetings in _____. (If enrollments are necessary, say something about them here) (month)

"Ready-made clothes should fit well to look smart," _____ said. "Alterations may be needed due to inaccurate workmanship in cutting and sewing or to figure irregularities. Since a woman can miss being a perfect 36 in one or more of 45 different ways, the alteration of ready-mades is common." _____ warned, however, that unless the needed alterations are simple and few in number, every woman should think carefully before purchasing a poorly fitting garment.

Emphasis in the lesson will be placed on the fact that successful alteration depends on ability to recognize a good fit and to know how to achieve the required change. Among many different fitting problems to be taken up are excess length in blouse back, diagonal wrinkles from bust to side seam, diagonal wrinkles from top of sleeve to under arm and "hiking up" of skirt in back or in front.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.

Use before leader training meeting
on Ready-Made Clothes

GROUP LEADERS TO
GET POINTERS ON
READY MADE CLOTHES

What is a good fit in ready-made clothes?

Local leaders will learn the answer to that question at a training meeting to be held next (this) week in _____, Home Agent _____
(town)
said today.

"When buying ready-made clothes, women need to take plenty of time to try them on and to study the fit before a full-length mirror. Avoid buying garments that require many and complicated changes," _____ advises.

At the training meeting, to be conducted by _____, leaders will learn what points indicate good fit and how to alter ready-mades.

"If alterations must be made, it is important to choose a style that can readily be changed, since many misfits cannot be remedied," according to _____.

Leaders will teach the lesson, "Ready Made Clothes Should Fit the Figure," to their own groups _____.
(give time--month or weeks)

Attending the training meeting will be the following: (give names and addresses)

News Bureau
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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 7 1950

To all counties

SECOND BORER
TREATMENT INDICATED

Developments in Minnesota's "Operation Corn Borer" during the past week indicated the likelihood of a somewhat prolonged corn borer egg-laying period and the probable necessity for a second control treatment by farmers.

This information is reported by A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, on the basis of information received from 1,300 farmer "minutemen" and entomology field observers.

Latest reports indicate that egg mass counts have decreased slightly during the past week. Flexing of corn plant leaves by high winds has removed many egg masses. Cool nights have suppressed moth flights, and therefore, fewer eggs were laid. Also, many eggs have hatched, and shot-holing will appear later.

Warm nights will increase moth flights and farmers are urged to watch for an increased egg count. A second treatment may be necessary in the case of a prolonged egg-laying period.

The battle against the corn borer is at its peak, and the urgency of taking proper control measures immediately was stressed by experts at the University of Minnesota and the State Department of Agriculture.

Shot-holing has been appearing commonly in leaves, and these plants should be counted as having at least one egg mass. This should be added to the actual number of egg masses counted per 100 plants.

"Any field with an egg count approaching 50 egg masses per 100 stalks should be treated at once," according to Buzicky. Fields should be checked every two days. Check entire plant, including smaller lower leaves, for egg masses. Treated fields should be re-checked after a week, and if 50 unhatched masses are still found, a second treatment is recommended.

Moth emergence will be practically complete in southern districts in a few days and in the central districts shortly after July 15.

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

Special to FARM BUREAU NEWS

By Harold Swanson
Editor
University Farm

Not every Tom, Dick and Harry can go to college. But when they happen to be identical triplet bulls or heifers, they are literally welcomed with open arms by dairy scientists at the University of Minnesota.

Why this reception? The answer is simple. Identical twins and triplets help these scientists speed up their research and improve the accuracy of their findings.

Dairy experts estimate that one pair of identical twins can replace 40 ordinary animals in growth studies and 100 in milk production research. Identical triplets will replace 100 ordinary animals in growth experiments and 300 in milk production work.

This speedier, more accurate research is possible because dairy scientists can be sure that the control and experimental groups are exactly alike in their inheritance.

The University of Minnesota introduced the idea of using identical triplets and twins in dairy research in the U.S. in 1947. The idea was not new at the time because the Animal Breeding Institute at Wiaad, Sweden has used identical twins for 10 years, and other countries had tried similar methods.

The idea has caught on, however, and now the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other colleges have followed Minnesota's lead in this new technique of research.

Today 26 pairs of identical twins and four sets of identical triplets are being used at University Farm. Some of the research is just starting. Other projects have been in operation long enough to give some indication of results and recommendations.

First, let's take Ike, Spike, and Mike and Tom, Dick, and Harry—two sets of identical triplet bulls. They have been placed on what the dairy scientists call a "plane of nutrition and semen production" test. They want to know what effect different kinds of feeding have on the bull's ability to reproduce.

To do this Tom is being fed 30 per cent of a normal ration, Dick the normal ration, and Harry 30 per cent above. A normal ration is considered one that normally is fed dry cows and heifers.

As you might expect Tom ended up the thin member of the trio. All the bulls weighed around 800 pounds at the beginning of the test period. Sixteen months later Tom weighed 953 pounds, Dick 1248 pounds, and Harry 1515 pounds.

Many persons believe that a thin bull is a better breeder. Not so this experiment shows. As measured by quality and quantity of semen, thin Tom was not as good a bull as his brothers.

In other words to do a good job for you, your bull must have more than poor hay or poor pasture to live on. He needs good hay, especially when he is on poor pasture, and in many cases grain to provide enough energy.

In a second experiment, production when cows are hand stripped and machine stripped is being compared. Apparently from the production standpoint it makes little difference which way is used for stripping cattle.

In slightly over a year, the hand stripped twin produced 407 pounds of butterfat and the machine stripped animal 417 pounds. The difference is so small that it is not significant.

A third experiment will check the effect of quality of hay fed, with and without concentrates, on the growth, breeding ability, vigor, and size of calves. In this experiment two animals were fed U.S. No. 1 leafy brown alfalfa, another No. 3 leafy brown alfalfa hay, and another No. 3 hay with grain.

Since this experiment is not complete no definite recommendations can be made.

A fourth, and closely related, project deals with the effects of feeding a grain supplement against not feeding it to calves receiving good hay and milk. In other words does it pay to feed grain to calves? Results of this research should be ready later this summer.

A trio of heifers, Dolly, Molly and Polly, are involved in the fifth project. One will be milked once a day, another twice a day, and the third three times a day to find out what effect frequency of milking has on milk production.

Actually this experiment is just starting because the trio just calved in late June and early July. What's more, several sets of triplets will have to be used before real conclusions can be made.

Still another project is one that will be of great value to artificial inseminators throughout the state. This experiment deals with the effect of frequency of semen collection on the bull's ability to reproduce. Pioneer, Century, and Progress are the trio involved in this experiment.

Still other experiments deal with inheritance in its many phases. Here, too, the scientists have a long-time project out out for them, studying a field that has long been an intriguing and baffling one for dairy scientists.

The value of identical twins and triplets in experimentation, of course, rests in the fact that they all have the same inheritance. They respond the same way to the same care and management. That means that one of the twins or triplets is used as the control and the others for experiments. For example, one animal is given the regular ration and the others rations with some element added or taken out.

You may well ask, "What's the best way to identify identical triplets or twins?" The answer is to study the animals for similar physical characteristics. First of all they must be the same sex. If they are alike in many traits they are likely to be identical. Some of the traits dairy scientists watch are shade of color, general similarity of color patterns, hair patterns, nose pattern (or we might say nose prints), body confirmation, head shape, length and diameter of the tail, etc.

Marshall Hervey, professor of dairy husbandry, explains the difference in another way. "Identical twins are conceived as one—only one egg is fertilized and then by an accident of nature the egg splits and becomes two or three. Non-identical twins and triplets come as a result of two or three eggs being fertilized at the same time."

The University of Minnesota has been getting their identical twins and triplets from farmers in nearby areas. The University pays 10 per cent over the market price for identical grade animals and on the basis of value for identical purebreds. Because University dairymen must see the animals before purchasing, the area from which they select animals is now being limited to a 50-mile radius from the Twin Cities.

Thus the University is using identical triplets and twins to better serve agriculture in the state. The dairy scientists know that they can speed up research and get more accurate results as a result of this new method they introduced to the U.S.

Harold Swanson
Publications Office
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 10, 1950

Special to:
AGR. LEADERS DIGEST

Not every Tom, Dick and Harry can go to college. But when they happen to be identical triplet bulls or heifers, they are literally welcomed with open arms by dairy scientists at the University of Minnesota.

Why this reception? The answer is simple. Identical twins and triplets help these scientists speed up their research and improve the accuracy of their findings.

Dairy experts estimate that one pair of identical twins can replace 40 ordinary animals in growth studies and 100 in milk production research. Identical triplets will replace 100 ordinary animals in growth experiments and 300 in milk production work.

This speedier, more accurate research is possible because dairy scientists can be sure that the control and experimental groups are exactly alike in their inheritance.

The University of Minnesota introduced the idea of using identical triplets and twins in dairy research in the U.S. in 1947. The idea was not new at the time because the Animal Breeding Institute at Uppsala, Sweden has used identical twins for 10 years, and other countries had tried similar methods.

The idea has caught on, however, and now the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other colleges have followed Minnesota's lead in their new technique of research.

Today 26 pairs of identical twins and four sets of identical triplets are being used at University Farms. Some of the research is just starting. Other projects have been in operation long enough to give some indication of results and recommendations.

In one experiment—in fact the one with Tom, Dick, and Harry—the dairy scientists exploded the old myth that bulls must be thin to reproduce well.

Tom was fed 30 per cent less than the normal ration, Dick the normal ration, and Harry 30 per cent more than normal. The normal ration was considered one that is ordinarily fed dry cows and heifers.

All the bulls weighed about 800 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. Sixteen months later Tom weighed 953 pounds, Dick 1248 pounds, and Harry 1515 pounds.

As measured by quality and quantity of semen, thin Tom was not as good a bull as his brothers. To do a good job a bull needs more than poor hay and poor pasture. He needs good hay and good pasture and, in some cases, grain to provide enough energy.

In a second experiment, the effect of hand stripping and machine stripping on production was compared. In slightly over one year, the hand stripped twin produced 107 pounds of butterfat and the machine stripped animal 117 pounds. The difference is so small that it is not significant.

Identical triplets Molly, Polly, and Dolly are involved in a third experiment checking the effect of frequency of milking on production. The heifers just calved this summer so results are not available.

Another project will directly benefit artificial insemination associations. This experiment deals with effect of frequency of semen collection on the bull's ability to reproduce. Pioneer, Century, and Progress are the trio involved in this experiment.

Other projects include experiments on the need for feeding grain to calves, the value of different kinds of hay in calf feeding, and the influence of heredity on production.

The scientists identify these identical animals by physical characteristics such as sex, head shape, shade of color, color patterns, hair pattern, nose pattern (we might say nose prints), body conformation and length and diameter of the tail, etc.

They obtain the animals from farmers near the Twin Cities for a price slightly higher than market. Thus farmers are helping the University by providing it with experimental animals, and the University, of course, is helping them by speeding up and improving dairy research.

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

To all counties

AUGUST PASTURE
RENOVATION BEST

County Agent _____ reminded _____ county farmers this week that studies conducted by the Minnesota Experiment Station have shown that pasture renovation started in August has proved to be the best.

A. R. Schmid, associate professor of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm, points out that on pastures where erosion is not a problem, plowing is an easy and effective way to prepare a seed bed. Such plowing may be done in August or any time in the fall.

"Where plowing is not feasible because of the possibility of erosion, cultivation with the field cultivator and disc should be started in August. This cultivation should be thorough enough to loosen all sod pieces. Later in the fall it could receive another cultivation to destroy any new growth," according to Schmid.

Thorough August surface work has proved more effective in subduing old bluegrass and quackgrass sod, and in stimulating the growth of the new seeding in the spring, than late fall or early spring work. It is believed that more vigorous seedlings result from August work because old sod is allowed to rot during the fall period, providing a supply of nitrogen for seedlings in the spring.

Also, because sod is subdued during the fall, moisture accumulates in the soil and is not used up by actively growing sod.

Farmers are advised to test the soil, and if acid, to supply ground limestone at about two tons per acre. In early spring apply about 400 lbs. per acre of 4-16-16 or 0-20-20 fertilizer and work in with a disc or field cultivator.

Seed in early spring to a good rotation pasture mixture. Schmid suggests the following mixtures:

1. Alfalfa, 5 lbs. per acre, inoculated; sweet clover, 3 lbs., inoculated; alsike, 1 lb., inoculated; brome 8 lbs. or brome 6 lbs. and timothy 2 lbs.
2. Alfalfa, 5 lbs. per acre, inoculated; red clover 2 lbs., inoculated; alsike 1 lb., inoculated; brome 8 lbs. or brome 6 lbs. and timothy 2 lbs.

For poorly drained areas a mixture of alsike, 4 lbs. per acre, inoculated, and brome, 8 lbs., may be used. If water stands a long time, reed canary grass is most suitable.

An oat companion crop may be used and grazed off later. In this case, a light rate of seeding should be used--1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre.

In September and October cattle should be kept off the renovation to allow legumes to store root reserves.

-rr-

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

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

To all counties

FIRM SEEDBED,
EARLY SEEDING,
FOR SUMMER LEGUMES

Ever notice how solid stands of alfalfa sometimes develop in wagon or drill tracks even though the rest of the field may be patchy and weak?

That contrast points up the importance of a firm mellow seedbed for legumes or legume-grass mixtures, County Agent _____ told local farmers today.

If you're planning to seed alfalfa this summer, getting the seed in the ground not later than early August is your best insurance against winterkill, according to Ralph F. Crim, University Farm extension agronomist.

Seedings in by August 1 in southern Minnesota have a chance to develop strong root systems needed to resist cold weather damage and alternate freezing and thawing next spring. Seeding date should be earlier if possible through the northern part of the state.

Here's a four point plan for summer seeding legumes or legume-grass mixtures worked out by Crim and County Agent _____.

1. Kill as many weeds as you can before finishing off the seedbed to cut down competition for moisture and plant food.

2. Seed legume and grass seed shallow. Small legume and grass seedlings can't push through the soil if buried too deep. On a well-prepared seedbed, one-half inch is deep enough.

3. Use adapted varieties and inoculate legume seed. Crim recommends seeding 10 pounds of alfalfa per acre for summer planting. If a brome grass-alfalfa mixture is used, seed 8 pounds of alfalfa with 4 pounds of brome. If this summer's seeding is to be pastured next spring, grasses such as timothy and brome seeded with the alfalfa reduce the danger of livestock bloating.

4. A combination cultipacker-seeder is ideal for legumes. Or cultipack the seedbed just before or after seeding if you use a grass-seed attachment on the grain drill or seed by broadcasting. If a cultipacker isn't available, cover broadcast seedings with a harrow. Slant the harrow teeth back so they won't dig in too deep.

-05-

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

To all counties
(Filler for your column)

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

How are your spring pigs coming? U. Farm marketing specialist George Wisdom sends along this table of average 1949 market prices (\$ per cwt) for barrows and gilts at Chicago.

July	21.51	October	18.10
August	21.41	November	16.04
September	20.76	December	15.38

Matching for a similar pattern this fall looks like good business, Wisdom says.

* * * * *

You can lose grain four ways if your combine isn't properly adjusted when harvest starts. The reel and cutterbar, cylinder, straw rack and cleaning shoe are all possible grain leaks if not set right.

* * * * *

Summer seeded alfalfa or other legume-grass mixtures might easily follow an early crop of canning peas or pastured winter rye, according to Ralph Crim, U. Farm extension agronomist. Working those early-cropped fields up for a legume seedbed also helps your weed control effort along.

* * * * *

Best way to keep flies off beef cattle on pasture is to concentrate fly control where the flies breed, says A. L. Harvey, U. Farm animal husbandry professor. Spraying the animals while on pasture must be repeated quite often to be effective. The repeat treatment needed might not be practical from a time and cost standpoint. See me for recommended chemicals for barns, sheds, manure pits or manure piles.

* * * * *

There's a market again this year for good clean weed-free flax straw. Combined straw is best as the chaff has had a chance to sift out. The straw should be dry and it's usually a good idea to bale it as soon as possible after harvest.

* * * * *

-OS-

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

FARM-HOME SAFETY PACKET

For: Home Agents

Use During Farm Safety
Week, July 23-29

FAMILIES URGED
TO MAKE HOMES
SAFE FROM FALLS

If more care were taken to prevent falls in the farm home and on the farmstead, the toll of fatal accidents could be cut tremendously, says Home Agent _____.

National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, is a good time to begin a safety campaign that will reduce the number of dangerous falls in every _____ county home, she declares.

Falls are the number one cause of fatal home accidents. In 1948 more than 500 Minnesota residents died from falls, most of them in the 65 and older age group. Many of them, however, were young children.

Since older people, more than any other age group, are involved in falls that cause death or disabling, they should be warned to be particularly careful on stairs.

Children can be saved from many falls if they are forbidden to play on stairs or climb on bannisters or railings. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota advises putting gates at the head and foot of stairs to protect toddlers.

Every _____ county family can follow these simple rules for preventing falls in the home, says _____:

- . Install handrails on all stairs for grownups and children alike.
- . Have stairs well lighted.
- . Don't use stairways as a storage place.
- . Paint the bottom basement step white or use luminous paint.
- . Keep steps in repair,
- . Avoid using scatter rugs at head or foot of stairs.
- . Sew rubber jar rings on the backs of scatter rugs to make them skid-proof.
- . Wipe up grease and other spills immediately.
- . Avoid chairs, stools and boxes for climbing; use a safe step stool or ladder.

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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
July 10 1950

To all counties
Att.: 4-H AGENTS

Use during National
Farm Safety Week,
July 23-29

4-H'ERS SALUTED
FOR ACTIVITY IN
PROMOTING SAFETY

National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, is a good time to salute the 4-H Farm and Home Safety program, a nation-wide safety activity in progress 365 days a year, _____ county 4-H Club Agent _____ declared today.

Carried on by nearly half a million 4-H club members between the ages of 10 and 21, the 4-H Farm and Home Safety activity is probably the best organized safety program in the rural field, according to _____. In _____ county _____ are enrolled this year. (If 100% enrollment, say so.)
(number)

A new feature of the Safety Activity this year for Minnesota 4-H'ers is the Safety Slogan Contest, which closed July 15. The state winner will be announced next month. Young people who take part in the 4-H safety program conduct surveys of their home farms and neighboring farmsteads. They not only ferret out hazards, but follow through and correct thousands of unsafe conditions relating to farm machinery, livestock, homemaking, recreation, motoring and scores of other things.

Since the activity was launched on a national basis eight years ago, enrollment has increased five times. The increased enrollment indicates that farm boys and girls have steadily become more safety minded. It means, also, that safety education has reached parents, residents of the local community, club leaders and extension personnel.

Through the 4-H safety program many times the half million young folks taking part are influenced and benefited. This spread of safety knowledge, _____ says, should decrease the 17,500 fatal accidents to farm people each year; save some of the 35,000 farm buildings destroyed by fire; and put to constructive use the million dollars in losses annually represented by these disasters.

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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.

HIT BORERS NOW, CORN GROWERS URGED

Minnesota farmers were called upon today to wheel their biggest guns into action in the war against the European corn borer.

"Effective treatment time is still here but rapidly passing," according to a statement from T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, and A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist.

"This is a critical time in the control of the corn borer, and treatment should not be delayed," they pointed out.

Because of the egg counts now being found, in addition to the hatched larvae already in the whorl, it is imperative that treatments, to be effective, be made this week, farmers were advised. Much of the corn now relatively free of shot-holing will appear very ragged in less than a week, it was predicted.

Farmers can check for hatched larvae by pulling up the whorls, unrolling the leaves and checking for young larvae. Any plant found with either larvae or shot-holing should be counted as having at least one egg mass. Treatment should be made at once, if the total count approaches 50 per 100 stalks, corn growers were told.

In fields treated a week ago, the entomologists counseled, a re-check should be made, and if egg counts approach 50 masses per 100 stalks, treatment should be undertaken at once. Any treatment made after this week should have the gallonage stepped up to carry the insecticide into the feeding area in the leaf axils and between the leaves of the whorl, corn growers were advised.

In the southern districts egg laying will continue at dangerous levels at least through July 15 and then will taper off. In the central districts egg laying will increase this week, depending on night temperatures, and decline rapidly after July 21, said the state entomologists.

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

Immediate Release

FEATURE FOR LADIES ON MANAGERS TOUR

A feature for ladies is included in the summer tour of the Twin Cities area scheduled by the Minnesota Farm Managers Association, Twin City Farmers Club and the agricultural committee of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce for Thursday and Friday.

While the men of the party are on a lecture tour of the South St. Paul stockyards, beginning at 8:30 a.m. Thursday, the ladies will attend a cooking demonstration in the model kitchen of Swift & Co., South St. Paul, it was announced today by George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics and in charge of farm management research at the University of Minnesota, who is secretary-treasurer of the Farm Managers Association.

Other points of interest on the tour include the Armour and Swift plants at South St. Paul, Farm Bureau Service Co. fertilizer plant, St. Paul; Rosemount agricultural experiment station, Land O'Lakes Bull Stud, near Anoka, and several farms in the Twin Cities area.

A-7918-RR

* * * * *

DEADLINE FOR 4-H SAFETY CONTEST THIS WEEK

Entries for the 4-H safety slogan contest must be in local extension offices by this week-end, July 15, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Prickett urged 4-H members who have not already entered the contest to get their slogans in immediately.

Sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, the contest is open to all club members 14 to 21 years of age who are enrolled in the safety activity.

Awards include a four-day expense trip to the National Safety Congress in Chicago for the state winner; a trip to the Minnesota State Fair for the state reserve champion; a \$25 savings bond to the third place winner; and certificates to all county champions. State winners will be picked from county champions and reserve champions.

Awards are being given by the Mutual Service Insurance companies, St. Paul, and the Midland Cooperative, Minneapolis.

A-7919-JBN

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

For Release:
Wednesday, 12 noon, July 12

SOILS PROGRAM OUTLINED FOR VO-AG TEACHERS

Crop failures can often be traced to inadequate soil management practices, C. O. Rost, University of Minnesota soils division chief, said today.

"Barring drouth or severe insect damage, the farmer's best crop insurance is a soil conservation program fitted to his land," Rost told some 600 vocational agriculture instructors attending a five-day conference and short course at University Farm.

Rost and Paul Burson, in charge of the University's soils testing laboratory, spoke at today's (July 12) session of the short course on "A comprehensive soil conservation program for Minnesota."

Burson outlined the part soils tests play in maintaining high soil fertility.

Sponsored by the state department of education, the University departments of agricultural short courses and agricultural education, the conference ends Friday.

Other speakers for the first three days of the short course included Dean M. Schweickhard, state commissioner of education and Harry W. Kitts, agricultural education professor at the University of Minnesota.

A-7920-05

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

Immediate Release

FARM SAFETY WEEK SET

President Truman has proclaimed July 23-29 as the seventh annual national Farm Safety Week, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, announced today.

The President's proclamation said, in part: "Experience has demonstrated the value of a concentrated effort to stress the importance of learning and conscientiously observing farm safety rules. I therefore earnestly request all organizations and individuals interested in farm life and the welfare of farm people to join in a continuing campaign to encourage the study and observance of farm safety rules during the designated week and throughout the year."

Theme of this year's campaign is "Learn and Obey Farm Safety Rules."

Prickett has been appointed Farm Safety Week chairman to organize and develop activities for the campaign in Minnesota.

A-7921-OS

Publications Office
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 11, 1950

Special to SOUTHERN PLANTER

Two new swine breeds, developed by the University of Minnesota, have now joined the elite circles of officially recognized swine breeds.

The breeds are known as Minnesota No. 1 and Minnesota No. 2 and are now found on farms throughout the upper Midwest and in some areas of the south.

The new breeds have often been featured as "tailor-made" hogs. They were bred to meet the demands of both Mrs. Consumer and Mr. Farmer.

For the housewife, University scientists developed the hog to have more lean meat and less fat. At the same time they sought to please the farmer with cheap, rapid gains. Today the new breeds reach market weight quickly with much less feed per 100 pounds of gain than the average.

The man who led in the development of the new breeds, Dr. L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, stresses the point that the hogs' special value is for commercial production. In other words, their best use is in cross breeding with other established lines and breeds for market sales.

The Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 have done well in crosses, especially between themselves. They transmit something to the crosses that speeds up growth and cuts down feed costs. That, of course, is what Minnesota farmers and hog raisers throughout the nation are looking for.

The breeding project which led to the new hogs was started back in 1937. About eight years later the Minnesota No. 1 had been established as a line and was being used on Minnesota farms. A few years later the Minn. No. 2 was officially accepted as a new breed and stock went on sale in the state. The new breeds are not hybrids or crossbreds. By selection and inbreeding they have been purified to as great an extent as other common breeds.

The new lines have their own registry association just like other breeds. The Inbred Livestock Registry association, located at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, has charge of all registration of these two new breeds as well as for the Montana No. 1 hog and new lines of sheep.

The Minnesota No. 1 is a result of a cross of the Landrace and Tamworth. The new breed is basically red but may have some black specks or spots. It is longer bodied and shorter of leg and has larger ears and a longer snout than most American hogs. When the carcasses are cut the packers have been especially well pleased with the length of belly (bacon) and loin and the smaller amount of fat.

The No. 2 is a result of a cross of a Canadian-bred Yorkshire boar with females of two inbred Poland China lines. It has slightly longer legs and a shorter body than the No. 1. The No. 2s are spotted black and white with erect ears and have a slight dish to the face. Their main value has been to develop superior market swine through cross breeding with other lines.

The No. 1 and No. 2 are not the only inbred lines that University of Minnesota is working on today. Several lines of Poland China hogs are being inbred and being used for crosses with the new breeds.

Today there are over 600 herds of No. 1 and 80 of No. 2 registered. These, of course, are breeding flocks, and thousands of other farmers are using the new breeds in their cross breeding or commercial production. Dr. Winters estimates that there are well over 12,000 registered No. 1's in the United States with animals as far south as Florida.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 12 1950

SPECIAL RELEASE

NEW DISTRICT HOME AGENT SUPERVISOR
(with mat)

Appointment of Mrs. Doris Wyman, former Waseca county home agent, to the position of district home agent supervisor for the southern area was announced today by Dorothy Simmons, state leader for the extension home program at the University of Minnesota.

Since January, Mrs. Wyman has been taking graduate work in home economics education at the university.

During the four years she was Waseca county home agent, beginning in October, 1945, she worked with rural women and 4-H members on home activities. She developed a strong home program, increasing enrollments from about 450 to over 700.

Last December she was named winner of the press section of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service information contest in competition with agricultural, home and 4-H club agents in the state.

For two years Mrs. Wyman was home economics instructor in Waconia. She has also served as a chemical analyst and for a time was supervisor of a cafeteria.

Mrs. Wyman was reared on a farm near Garden City. She received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota.

In her new position, she will be supervisor of the extension home program in 29 counties in the southern part of the state. She succeeds Mrs. Amy Wessel Newcomb, who has resigned to devote her time to homemaking.

-jbn-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1950

For Release:
Friday, July 14, A.M.

MILLER HEADS IRISH ECA MISSION

Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota agricultural extension service, will leave by airliner this weekend from Washington, D.C., for Dublin, Ireland, where he will spend a year as chief of the ECA mission.

Director Miller has spent this week in Washington, D.C., in preparation for the trip to Ireland.

He will direct Marshall Plan aid for the Irish Free State, including development of agricultural resources and expansion of tourist trade.

At ECA headquarters in Dublin, he will spend five days with his predecessor as mission chief, Dean J. E. Carrigan of the University of Vermont agricultural college. At Dublin, Miller will direct a staff of 10 technical and scientific personnel.

One of the prime objectives of ECA work in Ireland is to speed up that country's application of science to agriculture. The Marshall Plan program for agriculture there includes the strengthening of research, teaching and extension activities and carrying out of extensive reclamation projects.

The tourist expansion program includes training of hotel personnel in serving tourists, catering to the American visitor and organizing a publicity campaign.

Marshall Plan agricultural assistance is designed to benefit Ireland through its heavy farm product exports to the United Kingdom and improvement of tourist trade with American visitors would bolster the country's U.S. dollar position, said Director Miller. The Plan also includes assistance designed to better Irish industrial production and outlets.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1950

Immediate Release

BEEKEEPERS TO MEET

Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold its annual summer meeting July 28-29 at Detroit Lakes, according to C. D. Floyd, state apiarist and recording secretary for the organization.

J. E. Eckert, apiculturist in charge of beekeeping research for the state of California, will be one of the headline speakers for the event. He will talk on the future of the insecticide spray program as it concerns beekeepers.

Other speakers for the meeting include Harriet Grace, director of the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin; Roscoe Franks, manager of the Ohio Cooperative Honey Producers' association, Columbus, Ohio; Roy S. Weaver, bee breeder, Navasota, Texas; and Henry Schaffer, beekeeper, Osseo, Wisconsin.

A-7923-JBN

* * * * *

FREEZE BEANS WHOLE FOR QUALITY

Research findings in the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory have led to a recommendation which will be a timesaver for homemakers who are freezing beans this year.

To get best quality in the green beans you freeze, leave them whole--don't cut them, the laboratory staff advises.

Tests conducted by the laboratory show that beans which were frozen whole, except for removing stem ends and tips, were superior in quality to beans cut lengthwise or into inch pieces.

According to J. D. Winter, in charge of frozen foods work at the University, the flavors leech out in scalding when the beans are cut into short lengths.

A-7924-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1950

Immediate Release

PROJECTS FOR GIRLS IN 4-H PROGRAM

Three national 4-H awards programs of special interest to Minnesota girls have been accepted for the current year by the State Club Office, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They are girls' record, canning and dress revue. All three programs are conducted under the direction of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Honor medals will go to county winners in each program, and state champions will get educational trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November, according to the National 4-H Club Committee.

National awards are \$300 college scholarships in girls' record and canning projects, and leather-cased scissors in dress revue. Donors of awards in the respective programs are Montgomery Ward, Kerr Glass and Simplicity Pattern company.

Last year's Minnesota state winners were Delphine Tacheny, Mankato, in canning; Roberta Pohl, Mankato, in dress revue; and Clarice Hinrichs, Red Wing, in girls' record.

A-7925-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 13, 1950

Immediate Release

EXPERIMENT STATION CITED

Ten University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station research projects have been listed as among the most important conducted throughout the U.S. in 1949.

The projects were cited in the annual report on agricultural experiment stations published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Only a few of all the projects underway at Land Grant colleges are listed in the report. Minnesota work cited included:

1. Proof, through 10 years of research, that feed rich in Vitamin E will not solve common dairy breeding troubles. Money and time can be saved by disregarding Vitamin E as a cure for sterility.
2. Proof that feeding tocopherols (Vitamin E) to dairy cows has no effect on fat production in milk.
3. Modification and improvement of the ring test for brucellosis. This is a simplified test to detect brucellosis in a dairy herd.
4. Inventing and patenting of a device for improving the standard type of spray milk drier.
5. Development of a more reliable sediment test for cream delivered to the cream station.
6. Development of principles for a system for marketing cattle by carcass weight and grade rather than by liveweight.
7. Discovery that pliofilm and aluminum foil, when used to wrap frozen poultry products, prevent loss and deterioration common with several other kinds of wrapping.
8. Development of a rapid test for Newcastle disease of poultry. The new test takes only five minutes in the laboratory.
9. Development of an improved method for the control of potato insects. The station discovered that DDT 5 per cent dust was the best all-round insecticide for potatoes, and as a result potato dusting schedules in the state were completely revised.
10. Studies on the retention of B vitamins in cooked and canned meats.

A-7926-HS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 14 1950

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

CLOTHING

Ironing Tips for Summer Rayons (42 seconds)

Many people make the mistake of ironing all rayons alike. You've probably noticed that different types and textures of rayon fabrics iron best at different temperatures and at varying stages of dampness.

Here are the methods which testing laboratories have found to be best for the popular summer rayons:

- . Use a warm iron for rayon sharkskin, which should be very damp, and for tricot knit rayon, which should be slightly damp.
- . Use a moderate iron for washable crepe and lingerie satin, both of which should be almost dry.
- . Use a hot iron for all linen-textured spun rayon. Heavy spun rayon should be slightly damp, sheer spun rayon should be almost dry, and dress weight spun rayon should be dry.

* * * * *

To Wash or Not to Wash (29 seconds)

Rayons are popular summer fabrics. But to give them proper care, it's important to know which rayons are washable and which are not, since rayon goes into so many fabrics of different types. Of course, the label is your key to this information. If there is no label, remember that the smooth flat weaves are generally washable while crepey fabrics should be dry cleaned. Summer sharkskins, spun rayons and the heavier linen-textured types are usually washable.

* * * * *

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

FOOD

Quality Beans (36 seconds)

To get the best quality in the green beans you freeze this year, don't cut them --leave them whole.

Tests conducted by the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that beans which were frozen whole, except for removing stem ends and tips, were superior in quality to beans cut into inch lengths or frenched - that is, cut lengthwise.

J. D. Winter, in charge of the laboratory, says that the original flavors leech out in scalding when the beans are cut into short lengths.

The new recommendation - to leave beans whole when freezing them - should be welcomed by the homemaker since it makes the job of preparation a lot easier.

* * * * *

It's Currant Jelly Time (41 seconds)

With currants ripening fast these days, homemakers who plan to make jelly will have to get busy soon.

Because currants make such a beautiful, sparkling red jelly, you'll naturally want to get as much out of your fruit as possible. And probably the best way to do that is to use the double extraction method.

Put the currants in a pan with a small amount of water and heat until the juice run freely. After draining the juice, return the pulp to the kettle, mix with about an equal amount of water and boil up again. Then strain through a jelly bag. Combine the two extractions and make your jelly as usual. The juice from the second extraction will be weaker in flavor, but it's usually rich in pectin and will be as strong as you'll want it when combined with first juice.

* * * * *

Dress Up Muffins with Blueberries (23 seconds)

During blueberry days you'll enjoy blueberry muffins, as well as blueberry griddle cakes and waffles. For the waffles or griddle cakes, use your favorite recipe, adding a tablespoon of sugar to each cup of flour. Fold in 1/3 cup of blueberries for each cup of flour just before baking. Serve these fruity cakes hot with soft butter and powdered sugar or with a hot blueberry sauce. Your family will clamor for more!

HOME MANAGEMENT

Accidents in Cut Corners (32 seconds)

Every homemaker knows how to cut corners when she's in a hurry. But hurry and corner-cutting have a bad reputation for causing accidents. Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, points out a few short cuts that are risky: running down stairs....leaving toys, mops or other articles in the stairway....climbing on an insecure step ladder to reach into a high cupboard....not stopping to wipe up bits of grease dropped on the kitchen floor. Next time you're in a hurry, remember there may be an injury hiding around the corner you try to cut.

* * * * *

Cold and Covered (45 seconds)

Eggs are among the plentiful foods on the market. If they're to keep fresh and in prime condition for eating, they must be kept both cold and covered in home kitchens. That word of warning comes from Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Don't let eggs stand for hours on the table in a hot kitchen or in a hot car when you're shopping. Get them into the refrigerator or other cold place as quickly as possible and keep them there until they're used. Experiments show that at ordinary room temperature eggs lose as much freshness in three days as they do in the refrigerator in two weeks.

Besides keeping eggs cold, it's important to keep them covered, Miss Cooke says. That's to prevent them from losing moisture and to protect them from absorbing odors from other foods.

* * * * *

Chlordane for Ants (25 seconds)

Having trouble with tiny ants in your kitchen? They can be controlled with 5 percent chlordane dust according to A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota. If the ants have developed a fondness for sugar, dust a little powdered sugar and chlordane in the path of travel along window sill or mop board. To control grease ants, dip a lid in fat, dust it with chlordane and place it on the floor in the ants' path of travel.

HOME FURNISHINGS

Keep Upholstery Looking New (39 seconds)

You can keep your upholstery looking new by going over it weekly with the proper attachment of your vacuum cleaner - or with a whisk broom. That will remove surface soil and keep the colors bright. When spots do appear, wipe over the upholstery with a cloth saturated with cleaning fluid. Apply the fluid with a clean piece of cheese cloth, using light, straight strokes and overlapping cleaned sections to avoid rings

If the upholstery itself is fairly clean, spots can often be removed successfully with cleaning fluid. But if the piece is badly soiled all over, removing a stain may result in a ring which might be as unsightly as the stain. So keep your upholstering clean by going over it frequently.

* * * * *

Flowers for the Home (55 seconds)

A few of the flowers you're so proud of in the home garden can add real charm to rooms in your home.

You'll have less trouble keeping them fresh if you cut the stems instead of breaking them and immerse them immediately in lukewarm water. When you go to the garden to cut the flowers, take a container filled with water along. Let the flower stand in the lukewarm water an hour or so before arranging them.

Remember that the most simple arrangements are the most beautiful. For ideas on how to arrange flowers attractively, study the way flowers grow. Try to pattern your arrangement after one in the garden. That will mean only a few blossoms in proportion to the amount of leafy stems. /

If you have a single flower, cut the stem off and float the flower on water in a shallow glass bowl, along with a leaf or two. You'll enjoy the single bloom as much as if it were a bouquet.

When your supply of flowers is low, draw on leaves or fern. A few branches of green leaves in a bowl or vase can make a striking arrangement.

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

SPECIAL, Immediate Release

FOREIGN VISITORS DUE AT U FARM

A 23-man team of French dairymen is among the foreign groups and individuals who will visit the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota this summer. The Frenchmen will arrive July 24 for a two weeks stay in the state.

In addition to observing dairying methods at University Farm, the group will visit Land O'Lakes facilities in Minneapolis and at Anoka and Monticello, Twin City Milk Producers plants in St. Paul and Farmington, the Franklin Co-op creamery, Minneapolis, Maple Island dairy, Stillwater, the State Department of Agriculture, state office building, St. Paul, and several dairy farms in counties near the Twin Cities.

Leader of the group is Jean Marinus Gatharan. Members consist of dairy product manufacturers and wholesalers, farmers, representatives of the French ministry of agriculture, artificial insemination experts and production association leaders.

G. D. Singh, in the U.S. under sponsorship of the government of India, is expected to visit the Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm July 15-31. Singh, who has been studying at North Carolina State college, is especially interested in research projects, particularly those pertaining to co-operatives, and is observing the set-up of the Minnesota extension division.

A group of five Danish technicians, in the U.S. under ECA sponsorship, is scheduled to visit the St. Paul campus July 15-22. They are Hendrik Christian Otto Lassen, manager of the Danish State Experiment Farms; Hans Mortensen Wenzel Eskedal, director of research, Agricultural Cattle Research Laboratory; Laurids Lauridsen, director, Agricultural School of Græsthus; Johannes Jensen, a farmer; Johannes Christian Albrechtsen, adviser in animal husbandry, Federation of Small Holders Societies in Jutland.

Dr. John Bachus, senior poultry research officer and head of experimental work in poultry breeding in Denmark, who is in the U.S. under ECA sponsorship to study research methods in poultry breeding, is expected to arrive July 17.

Four Austrian agricultural experts are due to visit University Farm Aug. 1-4. They are Friedrich Winter, an expert on farm machines; Erwin Leidl, construction technician; Herman Keisel, director of the Engineering Office for Agricultural Techniques; and Leopold Walker, specialist in agricultural machinery and cultivation.

These men are in the United States for three or four months to study modern methods of mechanization, agricultural performance, cultivation of summer cereals, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, green fodder and hay harvesting. They have expressed special interest in weed control equipment and sugar beets.

Expected on the St. Paul campus Aug. 5-12 are two Chileans--Mr. Enrique Oliva, who is interested in agronomy and irrigation, and Miss Adriana Ramirez, who is interested in weed control. As part of the U.S. technical assistance program for Latin Americans, the two Chileans were awarded State department grants and have been doing post-graduate work at the University of California. During this summer and prior to returning to Chile, they are visiting a number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

In Chile, Mr. Oliva does agronomy and irrigation work in the school of agronomy, University of Chile, and Miss Ramirez is in charge of weed control and is assistant professor of botany in the Department of Agricultural Investigations.

Villy Olsen, research assistant, and Sverre Kofold, teacher and lecturer, both from the Danish government Farm Implement Testing Station, are expected to be at University Farm Aug. 20-Sept. 1. They are interested in farm mechanization, experimental and testing methods for tractors and tractor equipment, as well as education of farm youth in machinery and equipment.

7-17-50
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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 12 1950

Dear Editor:

Early this year I had the opportunity to talk to Ray Hannah, Stillwater Post-Messenger, chairman of your MEA safety committee. At that time we discussed material our office at University Farm might furnish weekly newspapers to promote safety on the farm and in the home. As a result of this discussion and the work of our newly appointed safety specialist, Glenn Prickett, we are enclosing the following material:

1. A series of twelve suggested ads, one for each month, which some of your local businessmen might be willing to sponsor. If you will return the blank below, we will send you mats for all the cartoons used in these suggested ads.
2. A timely farm and home safety message for every week of the year starting August 7. The message with the mat heading will take no more than two inches for any one week. The mat for the message, of course, is enclosed. Those of you who feel that you wish to carry these timely tips may want to set the entire year's supply at one time.
3. An editorial cartoon stressing the importance of practicing safety during the dangerous harvest season ahead.

In addition, county extension agents everywhere in the state are planning to stress farm and home safety during the coming year. They undoubtedly will be bringing you safety material from time to time. In fact, National Farm Safety Week, July 23-29, will be the kick-off of a year-round activity in safety for many of them.

Thanks once more for the fine cooperation you have always given us.

Very truly yours

Harold B. Swanson
Harold B. Swanson
Extension Editor

HBS:RE
Enc.

Extension Editor
University of Minnesota
Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

Please send me the series of twelve mats for the safety ads you sent me recently.

(name)

(paper)

(town)

picture caption

Peters hall, new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, which will be dedicated Aug. 30. Named after the late W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry at the U. of M. until his death in August, 1949, this building is one of several being dedicated at the University during the academic year 1950-51, which has been designated as "University of Minnesota Centennial Year."

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

SPECIAL, Immediate Release

Peters hall, the new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, will be dedicated at ceremonies scheduled for August 30 at 7 p.m.

The building is one of several being dedicated at the University of Minnesota during the academic year 1950-51, which has been designated as "University of Minnesota Centennial Year". The University was chartered by the Minnesota territorial legislature February 25, 1851.

Peters hall is being named after the late W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry at Minnesota until his death August 8, 1949.

Seating arrangements will be made for approximately 3,000 persons at the dedication program, which will take place outdoors in front of Peters hall. In case of rain, the event will be moved inside.

C. H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, will preside at the ceremonies. Speakers will include J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, who will speak in behalf of the University; C. E. Snyder, editor of the Drovers Journal, Chicago, an old friend of Professor Peters, representing the livestock industry; and L. E. Card, head of the department of animal science, University of Illinois, in behalf of the poultry industry.

Open house will be held following the dedication ceremony.

Professor Peters devoted his life to improving the U. S. livestock industry. Honors which came to him included the hanging of his portrait in the world-famous gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago, an honor conferred on members of

(MORE)

the American Society of Animal Production who do outstanding work in teaching and research. His portrait also hangs in the Master Livestock Breeders' Gallery on the St. Paul campus of the U. of M.

Professor Peters, born July 9, 1895 on an Iowa farm, was graduated with honors from Iowa State College in 1908. He served as head of the animal husbandry sections at Manitoba Agricultural College and North Dakota Agricultural College before coming to the University of Minnesota in 1918.

During his years as chief at Minnesota, the work of his division increased nearly four-fold, and an extensive research program was developed. Professor Peters served as president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1941. He was widely known as a magazine livestock editor and was the author of textbooks on livestock production used in colleges throughout the nation.

Peters hall, built at a cost of approximately \$660,000, is a three-story T-shaped building. One wing measures 192 feet, the other 106 feet in length. It is faced in brick with stone trim, with several large brick panels set into the walls. It will be used for classrooms, laboratories and offices by both the animal and poultry husbandry divisions. Included in the structure is a 100 by 53 foot auditorium, seating 400.

The basement will house laboratories to be used by both divisions. The ground floor will be devoted to animal husbandry classrooms, offices and a library for both staff members and graduate students. The second floor, as well as part of the basement, will be given over to facilities for the poultry division.

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

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

SCALD VEGETABLES
FOR BEST QUALITY
BEFORE FREEZING

Is it necessary to scald vegetables before freezing?

Home Agent _____ reports that many _____ county homemakers are asking that question.

Tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that string beans, corn, and other garden vegetables will develop off-flavors within a few weeks in the locker or home freezer if they have not been scalded before freezing.

For that reason, scalding vegetables is a must, both for top eating quality as well as good keeping, _____ says.

In the University experiments, beans, asparagus, corn, and other vegetables which were frozen without being blanched in boiling water began to develop off-flavors as well as off-odors after a few weeks. By the end of six weeks, these flavors were so noticeable that most vegetables were no longer appetizing.

Scalding in boiling water, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the laboratory, helps to prevent loss of quality and to preserve vitamin content. What happens is that the scalding process stops the enzymes from further activity with the result that the storage life of the vegetable is lengthened by many months. Scalding also brightens the color of a vegetable and assists in keeping its texture similar to that when it is fresh.

Here is the recommended way to scald beans for freezing: Put a gallon of water in a large kettle and bring it to a rolling boil. After washing the beans and removing tips and stem ends, place them in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in the boiling water. Beans should be scalded for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Keep the kettle covered during the entire scalding period and have the heat on high. Scalding time should be counted from the second the vegetable is put into the boiling water. After scalding the beans, chill in iced or cold running water, drain, package and freeze immediately.

Tables for scalding different vegetables are given in Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use," available at the county extension office. -jbn-
Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

LIVESTOCK, SOIL
CONSERVATION ARE
POPULAR PROJECTS

_____ county 4-H members have shown their interest
(Number - write out)
in the meat animal and soil and water conservation projects by enrolling in these
important national 4-H awards programs, announces 4-H Agent _____.

Awards in the meat animal project include gold-filled medals, gold watches,
Chicago 4-H Club Congress trips and college scholarships, on county, state,
sectional and national levels, respectively.

The soil and water conservation program is now set up for two age groups, one
for boys and girls 15 to 21 years old, and the other for those 10 to 14, inclusive.
The older group is required to complete a more comprehensive project, _____
says.

Medals are provided for county winners. State champions in the older group
will received gold watches, in the younger group \$25 savings bonds. Sectional
winners get Chicago Club Congress trips. National awards are college scholarships.

Last year's county winner in the meat animal program was _____
Wayne Miller, Oakland, Freeborn county, was state champion. _____
won top honors in this county in soil conservation. Larry Lawin, Burtrum, Todd
county, won state soil conservation honors.

Complete information on these programs may be obtained from the county
extension office.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

(Filler for your column)

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

It's time to discontinue cultivation of young shelterbelts. Shallow cultivation, highly essential in young shelterbelts during the summer months, should be discontinued around the first week in August. Cultivation later than this will stimulate growth of the trees and delay winter-hardening, according to Marvin Smith, University Farm extension forester.

* * * * *

Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm, reminds farmers of two seasonal safety precautions: Check hay carefully before storing to be sure it is properly cured, and re-check it frequently in the mow for signs of spontaneous combustion. Reports have already started to come in on barn fires caused by overheating of stored hay and of injuries caused by careless use of machinery. Place safety shields on power take-offs and use safety devices wherever possible on harvesting machinery. Be sure to stop the machine when oiling or servicing it, Prickett warns.

* * * * *

Non-layers should be pulled out of the poultry flock immediately and the feed used only for the layers. The hens that stop laying now will probably still be resting when late fall rolls around, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at U. Farm.

* * * * *

Hogs have now outgrown the shades built for little pigs. During hot weather shades should be enlarged and placed on a new location, because the ground at the old location is too dusty, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at U. Farm.

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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
July 17 1950

To all counties

HIGH VEAL - LOW MILK
GOOD PROFIT CHANCE

Low prices and a surplus of milk on the one hand and high veal prices on the other constitute a current situation which enhances the dairyman's chance of making a profit on calves. County Agent _____ points out to _____ county farmers.

H. R. Searles, University of Minnesota extension dairyman, agrees with Dr. R. E. Hodgson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, in the suggestion that more milk be fed to veal calves under present conditions.

Milk is worth less than \$3.00 per cwt. in most areas. It is estimated that it will take about 1,200 lbs. of whole milk and 75-80 lbs. of hay to produce a top veal. Veal calves have been selling at around \$30.00 per cwt.

"It will pay pretty well to grow veal out to the top grade at 80-90 days, believes Searles. "Holstein and Brown Swiss will, of course, be the most profitable because they are much larger at birth. At present prices, it should also be profitable for the smaller calf breeds--Guernseys, Jerseys and Milking Shorthorns."

Searles also cites Dr. Hodgson's suggestion of skim milk feeding after the first three weeks. This method would take about 300 lbs. of whole milk, 750 lbs. of skim milk, 75 lbs. of grain and 80 lbs. of hay. "These calves would not top the market," according to Searles, "but would cost considerably less." The best care is suggested in either case to get the best finish possible.

"Not very often in the past has the dairyman had a better chance to make a profit on veal calves," points out Searles. The well finished veal may be worth nearly as much as it will a year later as beef, he believes.

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

To all counties

THRESH MALTING
BARLEY CAREFULLY

Taking extra care in threshing barley in order to obtain a malting grade will mean money in the bank, County Agent _____ reminded _____ county farmers this week.

Malting grade depends on variety, weather, disease and condition of the kernel, according to Max K. Hinds, extension economist in marketing, who points out that there is great danger of spoiling good malting barley in the harvesting operation.

Kernels damaged during harvest will not germinate properly for maltsters, who want the smallest possible percentage of skinned and broken kernels. Broken kernels may easily be separated by proper cleaning, but skinned kernels are not easily removed. While the skinned kernels will germinate, the sprout breaks off easily and germination is stopped. Fully mature barley is more desirable for malting than immature or unevenly matured barley, according to Hinds.

"With only about one-fourth of the barley produced being sold as malting barley, a farmer can well afford to spend additional effort at harvest if it will result in his barley making the malting grade," says Hinds.

Federal grades allow only 5 per cent skinned and broken kernels in barley to be graded malting. That means 19 out of 20 kernels must be undamaged. The maltsters would rather have undamaged barley with a little beard left on the kernel or a few pieces of heads in the grain than skinned and broken kernels, the marketing specialist points out.

Two mistakes frequently made are combining too early in the morning, when barley is damp, and running the combine too fast.

According to A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division, common causes of barley threshing damage are:

1. Operation of cylinder at irregular speed.
2. Running cylinder at too high a speed.
3. Setting concaves too close to cylinder.
4. Wind or sieves not properly adjusted. Because re-threshing may result in an increase of skinned and cracked kernels, sieves should be set for the least return possible. Plenty of wind should be used on front sieves. It is important for good threshing that there be proper co-ordination between the air blast and the setting of the chaffer extension.
5. Loose or crooked teeth.

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

Immediate Release

LAST CHANCE TO KILL BORERS

Effective kills of corn borers can still be obtained in Minnesota by using high gallonages of insecticide, although the most effective treatment time is past in a large part of the state's important corn growing areas.

This information was relayed today from field observers by T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, and A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist, with headquarters on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Moth emergence is complete in all districts but the northern part of the west central part of the state. Egg counts have been declining rapidly. Percentage of plants showing leaf feeding injury has been increasing at a fast rate.

Chemical treatment in southern districts is well past its peak. "It is apparent that little justification for treatment will exist after this week," according to a statement from the state entomologist's office. "Anyone treating corn this week should apply the maximum gallonage possible. Heavy dews or light rains have the effect of increasing the gallonage and will increase kills by carrying the insecticide to the feeding areas."

In the east central district there will be little justification for the treatment after July 25. By July 28, the peak of effective treatment will be well past in the west central district, the entomologists advise.

The percentage of plants showing evidence of leaf feeding has shown rapid increases. Pin-hole or shot-hole injury has been appearing on more than 50 per cent of the plants in the southern districts. Many plants not showing visible signs of feeding still have borers in the whorl and leaf axils.

A-7927-RR

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

Immediate Release

MRS. WYMAN APPOINTED HOME AGENT SUPERVISOR

Appointment of Mrs. Doris Wyman, former Waseca county home agent, to the position of district home agent supervisor for the southern area was announced today by Dorothy Simmons, state leader for the extension home program at the University of Minnesota.

Since January, Mrs. Wyman has been taking graduate work in home economics education at the University.

During the four years she was Waseca county home agent, beginning in October, 1945, she worked with rural women and 4-H members on home activities. She developed a strong home program, increasing enrollments from 420 to over 700.

Last December she was named winner of the press section of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service information contest in competition with agricultural, home and 4-H club agents in the state.

For two years Mrs. Wyman was home economics instructor in Waconia. She has also served as a chemical analyst and for a time was supervisor of a cafeteria.

Mrs. Wyman was reared on a farm near Garden City. She received her bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota.

In her new position, she will be supervisor of the extension home program in 29 counties in the southern part of the state. She succeeds Mrs. Amy Wessel Newcomb, who has resigned to devote her time to homemaking.

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

For Release:
12 NOON, THURSDAY, JULY 20

U. MEN GIVE KEY TALKS AT HATCHERY OPERATORS CONVENTION

"Poultrymen should take it easy in putting crude antibiotics to use as growth boosters in practical farm feeds," George M. Briggs, University of Minnesota poultry nutritionist said in Minneapolis today.

Briggs spoke this morning at the International Baby Chick Association meeting in the Auditorium. Penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and terramycin are all antibiotic drugs recently found to be effective growth promoters in starting rations for chicks and turkey poults. Crude sources of these drugs are available to the feed trade, Briggs said.

In short time experiments at University Farm, he reported, rations containing antibiotics produced up to 15 per cent better growth rate in starting chicks and turkey poults than rations which did not contain the drugs. But until more is known, Briggs cautioned, it is not essential, or may not be advisable, to add the antibiotics to rations for laying and breeding birds.

"The antibiotics are not miracle drugs or vitamins and will not replace good management," he said. "Birds can still die with antibiotics in the ration."

B. S. Pomeroy, University Farm veterinarian, participated in a panel discussion Wednesday on "Fighting Newcastle Disease in the Hatchery."

The International Baby Chick Association is a business organization of hatchery operators. Some 6,000 persons from all parts of the United States and some other nations are attending the convention which ends Friday.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 19 1950

Special

4-H BOY AND GIRL
WIN SCHOLARSHIPS
TO MICHIGAN CAMP
(with mat)

Because they have been selected as all-round leaders in 4-H work, Carroll Giesler, 19, Aitkin (left), and Elaine Bandemer, 20, Glencoe, will spend two weeks in August at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Michigan.

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

The Danforth leadership training scholarships are awarded annually to the "most outstandingly four-square 4-H boy and the most outstandingly four-square 4-H girl" in each state. To qualify, 4-H members must rank high in character, 4-H leadership, scholarship and athletic activities, according to Leonard Harlness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota.

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-jbn-

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

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS ACTIVE IN PROMOTING SAFETY

The 4-H Farm and Home Safety activity is one of the most worthwhile activities undertaken by the 51,000 club members in Minnesota, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, said today, as many 4-H clubs prepared to observe National Farm Safety Week (July 23-29).

Carried on by nearly half a million 4-H club members between the ages of 10 and 21, this nationwide activity is in progress 365 days a year, according to Harkness. It is considered one of the best organized safety programs in the rural field.

Young people who take part in the 4-H safety program conduct surveys of their home farms and neighboring farmsteads. They not only ferret out hazards, but follow through and correct thousands of unsafe conditions relating to farm machinery, livestock, homemaking, recreation, motoring and scores of other fields.

Since the activity was launched on a national basis eight years ago, enrollment has increased five times. The increased enrollment indicates that farm boys and girls have steadily become more safety minded. It means, also, that safety education has reached parents and residents of the local community.

General Motors provides \$10,000 in awards annually for club members who do an outstanding job in farm safety.

Through the 4-H safety program many times the half million young folks taking part are influenced and benefited. This spread of safety knowledge, Harkness says, should decrease the 17,500 fatal accidents to farm people each year; save some of the 35,000 farm buildings destroyed by fire; and put to constructive use the million dollars in losses annually represented by these disasters.

A new feature of the safety activity for Minnesota 4-H'ers this year was a Safety Slogan contest.

A-7930-JBN

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

Immediate Release

FOUR SOIL REFERENDUMS SCHEDULED

Four referendums have been scheduled by the Minnesota State Soil Conservation Committee during August, M. A. Thorfinnson, secretary of the committee and extension soil conservationist at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus, announced today.

To determine whether farmers wish to organize soil conservation districts, a referendum will be conducted in Kanabec county Aug. 11, from 7 to 10 p.m. and in Sibley county Aug. 22 from 8 to 10 p.m. The voting will take place in each case at regular township polling places.

The question of making additions to existing soil conservation districts will be voted on at referendums in the Benton county district Aug. 7 and in the Pennington county district Aug. 15, both between 8 and 10 p.m.

New soil conservation districts approved and supervisors appointed by the state committee include the following:

Little Fork Soil Conservation district, Jack Starick of Gheen and Eino Sikkala of Angora.

Chisago Soil Conservation district, Harvey Smuder, Rush City, and R. W. Anderson, Lindstrom.

The state committee has also approved the results of an election held in the Lac Qui Parle Soil Conservation district on June 17, Thorfinnson announced. Supervisors named at this election were Clarence Nordaume and Edwin Gilbertson of Boyd; and Edwin Steenson, Montevideo.

The state committee has refused to approve formation of a soil conservation district in Grant county on the grounds that "It is not practicable and feasible at this time because the vote at the referendum indicated insufficient interest." The vote on the proposal to form the Grant county district was 38 in favor to one opposed. There are approximately 1,700 farmers in the county.

This is the first time in Minnesota soil conservation district history that a proposal to form a district has been turned down, and the vote in this case was the lightest ever cast in a soil conservation district election, said Thorfinnson.

The state committee also announced approval of additions to four soil conservation districts, based on referendum returns from townships.

Districts and townships added as the result of state committee approval: Freeborn county district--Geneva, Riceland, Newry and Shell Rock townships; Waseca district--Wilton and Iosco townships; Becker district--Spring Creek, Cormorant and Lake Eunice townships; Pennington county district--Deer Park, Hickory and Mayfield townships.

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

Immediate Release

WINONA FARM SAFETY DAY

Governor Luther Youngdahl will be the featured speaker at the fourth annual Farm Safety day at Winona, Minn. Thursday, July 27. Four-H leaders and GI on-the-farm students will take a leading part in the event.

The governor will talk at a special leaders' banquet at 6 p.m. in the Central Methodist church on "4-H Leadership."

Other speakers include T. A. Erickson, known as the father of 4-H club work in Minnesota and the state's first state club leader; Glenn Prickett, University of Minnesota safety specialist; A. J. Schwantes, head of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm; H. G. Zavoral, University swine specialist; Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader; and Winona Fire Chief Frank Witt.

A-7932-RR

* * * * *

FOREIGN VISITORS SCHEDULED

Stephen J. McDonagh and Peter D. Curran of Ireland will visit the University of Minnesota agricultural experiment station at University Farm, St. Paul, July 23-26.

They are in the U. S. under sponsorship of ECA for a six-months study of poultry nutrition and management, poultry breeding, embryology and incubation and poultry techniques.

Bent Belling, an instructor in the husbandry school at Odense, Denmark, is expected to visit the Minnesota station July 31-August 8. He is in the U. S. under ECA sponsorship to study cattle breeding and feeding.

A-7933-RR

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

Immediate Release

FOREIGN VISITORS ON STATE FARMS

Minnesota farms are serving these days as laboratories for the observation of U. S. agricultural methods by a number of visitors from foreign countries.

The agricultural extension service of the University of Minnesota has been making arrangements for placing these people on the farms.

Four Danes on Minnesota farms include Niels Krarup, on the Bernie Neus farm at Adams; Hans Johansen on the Carl E. Kehret farm, Austin; Carl Anton Benthholm on the Jacob Kuiters farm, Clarks Grove; and Anton Moeller on Frank Wells' Glendairy farms, Albert Lea.

From Holland are Hendrick Van Vries, a guest on the Myron Clark farm, Stewartville; Klaas Iwema on the Erling Strand place, Ada; and Arent Van Linge, on the farm of James Tarvestad, Perley.

Two French farmers, Gilles Mascilhacy and Michel Mousnier, are located on farms in Yellow Medicine county--one on the Henry Kraus farm, St. Leo, and the other on the Kenneth Knutson place, Canby.

Angela Stops, from Leicester, England, has been staying on the farms of Homer Goss, Lewiston; Ralph Juliar, Mankato; and Ben Kimm, Wolverton, and she is spending this week at Camp Eshquaguma, 4-H camp at Virginia, Minnesota.

John Green, young English farm manager, is spending a month on the farm of Maurice Koester at Sabin.

Riita L. Honkanen of Finland, who holds a degree in agriculture from Helsinki university, last week was a visitor on the Sidney Barnes farm at Maple Plain. This week she has been visiting with relatives on the Gust Mikkanen farm at Annandale.

Another Finnish visitor, Heimo Ketola is located on the farm of Russell Wahl at Hitterdahl.

Arne Rusten, young Norwegian horticulturist, who has been working with the Andrews Nursery, Faribault, for four months, has left en route to his home near Oslo after a year in the U. S.

A-7934-RR

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

Immediate Release

FARM SAFETY DRIVE STARTS SUNDAY

A plea for learning and obeying farm safety rules was made today as the nation prepared to open its annual drive to impress farm people with the need for working safely at their everyday jobs.

President Truman has proclaimed July 23-29 as National Farm Safety Week. The campaign will be officially launched Saturday (July 22) by a nation-wide broadcast over the ABC network from Washington, D.C. at 12:30 p.m. eastern standard time.

Here in Minnesota, Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm urged farm people to pick up the week's theme, "Learn and Obey Farm Safety Rules."

"This is the week in which we can learn to live and work safely the other 51 weeks of the year," Prickett said.

He pointed out that farm accidents accounted for more than 45 per cent of all occupational fatalities in Minnesota last year, according to the annual report of the Minnesota department of health.

As Farm Safety Week chairman of the Minnesota Safety Council, Prickett is working with 4-H club leaders, Rural Youth groups, and other farm organizations promoting the safety week program.

National Farm Safety Week was conceived by the National Safety Council in 1944, and is sponsored by the Council, the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Farmers Union, the Farm Equipment Institute and other organizations interested in agriculture and farm life.

A-7935-OS

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

To all counties
(Filler for Your Column)

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

Pigs were farrowed earlier and the pig crop is bigger. The "moral", according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, is this: Anybody having early-farrowed pigs should crowd them for early market. Prices are generally higher when runs are smaller.

* * * * *

It's poor economy to reduce the market value of a steer, lamb or hog by rough and careless handling in shipping after making a substantial expenditure of feed and labor in raising the animal. Use of a canvas slapper instead of a club or cane in loading for shipping is recommended.

* * * * *

Seasonal declines in lamb prices generally start about this time of the year. Market your lambs as soon as suitable finish is obtained, counsels George Wisdom, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

* * * * *

Fly time is with us again. Horn flies--those that live largely on the animals--are causing the most trouble with cattle. For beef cattle, DDT will provide protection. They should be sprayed with a solution made by a mixture of 2 lbs. of wetttable DDT powder with 5 gallons of water. The treatment will last four or five weeks, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

-rr-

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

AUGUST ABUNDANCE
INCLUDES CHICKEN,
VEGETABLES, FISH

Locally grown vegetables, perennial favorites for processing in Minnesota homes, head the list of abundant foods for August, according to Home Agent _____ (U. S. Department of Agriculture).

Chicken and fish will help stretch the protein budget through the current period of high meat prices. Poultry supplies will be heavy all during the month, with marketing of fat hens increasing and broiler production continuing at a high rate. Consequently, plenty of chicken is expected to be available at reasonable prices.

Supplies of frozen fishery products are heavy and fishery operations are at their highest level in August.

Cabbage, carrots, green beans, tomatoes, fresh corn, cucumbers, Irish potatoes and beets will be harvested in many _____ county home gardens and will be plentiful at local markets. August is the month to take advantage of their freshness, fine flavor and high quality by using them often in family meals, _____ says. She also urges homemakers to make plans now to freeze or can the garden surplus or to take advantage of supplies on the market while they are heavy and prices are low. Directions for canning and freezing vegetables can be obtained at the county extension office.

Watermelon will continue to be abundant in August. Production is expected to run a fourth larger than last year with prices lower.

August markets will not only have plenty of milk but also cheeses of various kinds for money-saving main dishes and picnic sandwiches.

Supplies of Grade B eggs will be especially plentiful and good buys in August. Grade B's cost less than Grade A's and are just as good for all cooking uses except poaching, frying and cooking in the shell, _____ says.

Honey completes the U.S. Department of Agriculture list of plentiful foods for August.

-jbn-

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

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

To all counties

CORN EARWORM DUE

Be prepared to combat the earworm, sweet corn growers were warned this week by County Agent _____.

Corn earworms are expected to start making their presence known in a large part of the state about the first week in August.

Herbert L. Parten, extension entomologist at University Farm, suggests cutting off the tip of infested corn ears with pruning shears after the silks have turned brown and burning the clippings. The U. S. Department of Agriculture also recommend either a spray or an eyedropper method of treatment.

Silks may be sprayed the first or second day after their first appearance. One or two additional sprayings are recommended to treat ears on which silks appear later, with one or two days between treatments. All ears showing silks should be sprayed each time.

A spray mixture may be made by shaking together in a jug or tightly closed can $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of ready-made 25 per cent emulsifiable DDT solution and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of white mineral oil. Add enough water to make one gallon and shake again until mixture is uniformly white.

Shake mixture often while spraying and apply only enough to wet silks. A garden sprayer throwing a fine mist is suitable. No husks, leaves or stalks of corn treated with DDT should be fed to livestock.

If silks have already wilted, it's too late for spraying, and then the eyedropper method is recommended. This method should be used after silks have started to turn brown. Treat different ears when they are ready, but treat each ear only once.

Recommended for use by this method is white mineral oil or a ready-mixed, refined mineral oil containing 0.2 per cent of pyrethrins, which will give better control than oil alone or the spray method. Treatment is made with an ordinary glass medicine dropper holding 20 drops when half full. This is enough for a small ear. Fill the dropper three-quarters full for a large ear. Too heavy an application may injure kernels, and spraying this oil will injure husks and leaves.

It is suggested that each ear be marked with a crayon, strip of cloth or piece of string as it is treated.

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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
July 24 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

HERE'S HOW TO
PREVENT LIQUID
LOSS IN CANNING

Loss of liquid from glass jars in canning is a common problem with _____ county homemakers. But Home Agent _____ says it can be prevented by taking precautions.

Although the food above the liquid may darken, loss of liquid does not cause food to spoil, _____ says. However, lost liquid should never be replaced. Opening the jar would let in bacteria and necessitate re-processing.

Here are some suggestions from Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, on preventing liquid loss from jars:

. Have jars hot, fill them with hot fruit or vegetables, leaving $3/4$ inch headspace, set in pressure cooker containing 2 inches of boiling water. If the temperature is 180° , complete the seal on all jars. If the temperature is not 180° F., let the jars heat until that temperature is reached, then seal jars. Complete sealing before processing will prevent loss of liquid.

. Bring the pressure up rapidly to about 7 or 8 pounds; then lower the heat and bring pressure up slowly the rest of the way so it will hold steady. Fluctuating pressure is one cause of liquid loss.

. When through processing, turn off the heat and let pressure go down to zero. Open the petcock immediately but gradually. If the petcock is not opened immediately, a vacuum will be formed in the cans which will pull out the juices.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

ANTIBIOTICS NO
POULTRY CURE-ALL

County Agent _____ this week called attention to a statement by George Briggs, University of Minnesota poultry nutritionist, warning farmers against expecting too much in the way of poultry growth stimulation from antibiotics such as aureomycin, streptomycin, penicillin and terramycin.

Dr. Briggs, who spoke before a recent meeting of the International Baby Chick Association in Minneapolis, cited experimental work showing that the antibiotics have a stimulating effect on the growth of starting chicks and poults but hastened to add that there is still much to be learned about them.

One of the problems touched on by Dr. Briggs is the fact that as yet manufacturers do not state how much antibiotic activity is present in supplements, and it is the amount of activity that determines the degree of "kick" that such supplements give to the growth of young birds.

Increased weight up to 15 per cent has been experienced in most experiments but few have shown a greater gain. No effect whatever has been shown on egg production or hatchability of eggs, and Briggs expressed the opinion that an advantage in hatchability is extremely unlikely.

Dr. Briggs and Cora Cooke, U. Farm extension poultry specialist, pointed out that all of the research in this field is of recent date, suggesting that much more needs to be learned about long-time effects of the drug. They counselled poultrymen against relying too heavily on antibiotics as "cure-all" feed ingredients.

"Poultrymen have been getting along without antibiotics for many years. Antibiotics will not take the place of a balance of all nutrients in the ration. Also, they do not take the place of good management," they said.

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

Immediate Release

4-H'ERS TO MICHIGAN CAMP

Because they have been selected as all-round leaders in 4-H work, Carroll Giesler, 19, Aitkin (left), and Elaine Bandemer, 20, Glencoe, will spend two weeks in August at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training camp in Shelby, Michigan.

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

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In the nine years he has been in club work, Carroll has been president, vice president and secretary of his local club and vice president of the county 4-H council.

A-7936-JBN

THRESH BARLEY CAREFULLY

Minnesota farmers were called upon today by Max Hinds, extension economist in marketing at University Farm, to take extra care in threshing this year if they wish to cash in on the higher price paid for barley meeting malting specifications.

Malting grade is determined by variety, weather, disease and condition of the kernel, pointed out Hinds, who warned that there is great danger of spoiling good malting barley in the harvesting operation.

"With only about one-fourth of the barley produced being sold as malting barley, a farmer can well afford to spend additional effort at harvest if it will result in making the malting grade," he said.

Broken or skinned kernels will not germinate properly for malsters, according to the marketing expert. Malsters would rather have undamaged barley with a little beard left on the kernel or a few pieces of heads in the grain than skinned and broken kernels, he added.

Two mistakes frequently made are combining too early in the morning, when barley is damp, and running the combine too fast. According to A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division at U. Farm, common causes of barley threshing damage are:

1. Operation of cylinder at irregular speed or at too high a speed.
2. Setting concaves too close to cylinder.
3. Improper adjustment of wind or sieves. Because re-threshing may result in increased skinned and cracked kernels, sieves should be set for the least return possible. Plenty of wind should be used on front sieves. There should be proper co-ordination between air blast and setting of chaffer extension.
4. Loose or crooked teeth.

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

Immediate Release

VISITORS' DAY POSTPONED

Originally scheduled for Friday, July 28, Visitors' day at the University of Minnesota branch agricultural experiment station near Williams has been postponed to August 9, T. H. Fenske, associate director of field operations, announced today.

Lateness of the crop season this year caused the postponement.

Dates for visitors' days at other Minnesota branch experiment stations are: North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, July 27; Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, August 8; Northeast Experiment Station, Duluth, August 12.

A-7938-RR

* * * * *

PETERS HALL TO BE DEDICATED

Dedication ceremonies for Peters hall, new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota are scheduled for August 30 at 7 p.m.

The building is one of several being dedicated at the University of Minnesota during the academic year 1950-51, which has been designated as "University of Minnesota Centennial Year." The University was chartered by the territorial legislature February 25, 1851.

Peters hall is being named after the late W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota until his death August 8, 1949.

A-7939-RR

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

Special to SOUTHERN PLANTER

Not every Tom, Dick and Harry can go to college. But when they happen to be identical triplet bulls or heifers, they are literally welcomed with open arms by dairy scientists at the University of Minnesota.

These dairy experts estimate that one pair of identical twins can replace 40 ordinary animals in growth studies and 100 in milk production research. Identical triplets will replace 100 ordinary animals in growth experiments and 300 in milk production work.

The University of Minnesota introduced the idea of using identical triplets and twins in dairy research in the U. S. in 1947. The idea has caught on, and now the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other colleges have followed Minnesota's lead.

Today 26 pairs of identical twins and four sets of identical triplets are being used by the University of Minnesota. Some of the research is just starting. Other projects have been in operation long enough to give results.

In one experiment—the one with Tom, Dick, and Harry—the dairy scientists exploded the old myth that bulls must be thin to reproduce well.

Tom was fed 30 per cent less than the normal ration, Dick the normal ration, and Harry 30 per cent more than normal. The normal ration was considered one that is ordinarily fed dry cows and heifers.

All the bulls weighed about 800 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. Sixteen months later Tom weighed 953 pounds, Dick 1248 pounds, and Harry 1515 pounds.

As measured by quality and quantity of semen, thin Tom was not as good a bull as his brothers. To do a good job a bull needs more than poor hay and poor pasture. He needs good hay and good pasture and, in some cases, grain to provide enough energy.

In a second experiment, the effect of hand stripping and machine stripping on production was compared. In slightly over one year, the hand stripped twin produced 407 pounds of butterfat and the machine stripped animal 417 pounds. The difference is so small that it is not significant.

Other projects include experiments on the effect of frequency of milking, the need for feeding grain to calves, the value of different kinds of hay in calf feeding, and the influence of heredity on production.

The scientists identify these identical animals by physical characteristics such as sex, head shape, shade of color, color patterns, hair pattern, nose pattern (we might say nose prints), body conformation and length and diameter of the tail, etc.

They obtain the animals from farmers near the Twin Cities for a price slightly higher than market.

Thus farmers are helping the University by providing it with experimental animals, and the University, of course, is helping them by speeding up and improving its dairy research.

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

Attn: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR AUGUST By L. C. Snyder, O. C. Turnquist Extension Horticulturists
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Vegetables

1. Harvest your vegetables often. If green beans, lima beans and tomatoes are kept closely picked, they continue to bloom and bear for a longer period.
2. If cabbage heads are growing so fast that they burst open, bend the heads of the sound ones over sharply so that the roots on one side are broken. This will slow the growth and check further damage.
3. Mulch your tomato plants if you have not done so already. This will keep the soil cool, control weeds and keep the fruit clean. Use clean hay or straw or ground corn cobs.
4. Keep the weeds controlled in areas of your garden where the crop has already been removed. Don't allow them to go to seed. This will reduce your weed troubles next year.
5. Sow your fall vegetable garden now. Chinese cabbage, spinach, kohlrabi, lettuce, turnips, and radishes can be planted now for a fall crop.
6. Control your insects by spraying or dusting often. Use rotenone, pyrethrum or nicotine sulfate for plant lice on cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower as well as on other crops. Keep your carrots dusted with 5 per cent DDT to control leafhoppers which spread the carrot yellows. The yellows cause the carrot roots to be branched or covered with many fine hairy roots.
7. Continue to tie up cauliflower when heads become 2 inches across. This will produce nice white heads.

8. Don't remove broccoli plants after the center head develops. Small heads will develop in the axils of the leaves after the center head is harvested. These small heads are as good in quality as the larger ones.
9. Winter onions can be sown this month. So seed in a trench about 6 inches deep. As seedlings develop, fill in the trench. This will insure a nice long white onion early next spring.

Fruits

1. August is raspberry pruning time. Cut out all old canes, since they will die anyway. Thin out all new canes, leaving three to four vigorous new canes per foot of row or six to nine canes per hill. A raspberry hook is a useful tool for pruning raspberries.
2. If you have not already done so, put a summer mulch around your everbearing strawberries. This keeps your berries clean and conserves moisture.
3. Leafhoppers are apt to be bad on grapes. DDT is probably the best control for these leaf hoppers.
4. Gooseberries and raspberries can be increased by bending over some of the lower branches and covering the tips with soil.
5. Remove late-formed runner plants from June-bearing strawberries. Do not let the rows get wider than about 2 feet. Plants should be spaced about 8 inches apart in the row.
6. Remove all mummied fruits from your plum trees and pick up any fruits that have fallen to the ground. These mummied fruits are affected with brown rot. Since the disease overwinters largely on the fruits, these fruits should be destroyed.
7. Keep your raspberries cultivated and free of sucker plants that come up between the rows.

Ornamentals

1. Transplant oriental poppies as soon as new growth starts.
2. New grass seedings can be made the latter part of the month. New lawns should be leveled and topdressed with good soil before seeding.

3. Cut back delphinium that has finished blooming.
4. Fertilize lawns late this month. Use a high nitrogen fertilizer. Soybean meal makes a good fertilizer and eliminates the danger of burning. If inorganic nitrogen fertilizers are used, distribute evenly and water in well to avoid burning. Apply the fertilizer at a rate that will mean using 1 pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn. To illustrate, apply 20 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet.
5. Water and fertilize chrysanthemums to secure the best bloom. Make a shallow trench around each plant and scatter 3 or 4 tablespoons of a complete fertilizer in the bottom of the trench. Water in well.
6. Peonies can be transplanted the latter part of this month. Dig holes amply large and deep enough to work in some well rotted manure at the bottom. Dig up the peony bushes you would like to divide and with a sharp spade, cut the clump into sections. Each section should have at least one strong root and several buds. In planting, set so the buds are about 2 inches below the ground level.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1950

Immediate Release

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION MEETING

The American Country Life association will hold its 1950 rural life conference on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 5-7, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Representatives of farm, educational, religious, health and welfare groups from all parts of the United States are expected at the meeting.

The meeting this year will stress rural life in today's economy, rural America's requirements for health and safety, and education objectives, religious responsibilities and community foresight from the rural standpoint.

A-7940-JBN

* * * * *

RAINS BOOST TO VEGETABLE CROPS

Beneficial effects of recent rains on gardens have been evident in the large variety of vegetables in local markets this week.

Supplies of new cabbage and snap beans are heavy, Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, reported today. Cabbage and beans have been rated as current best buys in locally grown vegetables.

In buying cabbage Mrs. Loomis advised consumers to select sound, firm heads without insect wounds and scars and with dark green leaves on the outer side. Snap beans should have fresh-looking, tender, compact pods.

Other current plentiful among local vegetables are cucumbers, carrots, onions, turnips and beets, all of them rated as good buys. Celery, peas and potatoes are in small to fair supply. Sweet corn supplies are increasing, but prices are still high.

Rains have stimulated production of raspberries, which are now in good supply. High-quality currants are still available for homemakers who have not yet made currant jelly, Mrs. Loomis reported.

A-7941-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1950

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA MIDGET MUSKMELON

A midget muskmelon recently developed at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station promises to become popular in small gardens.

Known as "Minnesota Midget" because of its size, the melon has been tested by gardeners throughout the state for the past three years and has been found well adapted to Minnesota conditions. The new variety is meeting with considerable favor, especially among those who have small gardens and object to the extensive vine growth of most melons, T. M. Currence, professor of the horticulture division, reported today.

The fruit is characterized by its small seed cavity. The flesh is orange colored and superior in quality. The melon has been found to be resistant to the root-destroying disease known as Fusarium wilt.

Breeding and testing were done by Dr. Currence and C. J. Eide, professor of plant pathology.

A-7942-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1950

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA ACCEPTS TWO NATIONAL 4-H PROGRAMS

Two highly important national 4-H awards programs, meat animal and soil and water conservation, have been accepted for the current year by the Minnesota State Club office, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

This will be the twenty-first consecutive year that Thomas E. Wilson, meat packer and chairman of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, has provided incentives to help encourage 4-H boys and girls in livestock club work. Awards in the meat animal activity include gold-filled medals, gold watches, Chicago 4-H Club Congress trips and \$300 college scholarships, on county, state, sectional and national levels, respectively.

The soil and water conservation program is now set up for two age groups-- one for boys and girls 15 to 21 years old, and the other for those 10 to 14, inclusive. The older group is required to complete a more comprehensive project.

Medals for county winners, and gold watches and \$25 savings bonds for state champions in the two different age groups are provided by Firestone Tire and Rubber company. Sectional winners get Chicago Club Congress trips. National awards are \$300 college scholarships. This revised program is the result of combined planning by representatives of the Cooperative Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Firestone and the National Committee.

Wayne E. Miller, Oakland, Freeborn county, was last year's state champion in the meat animal program. Larry Lawin, Burtrum, Todd county, won state honors in soil conservation.

A-7943-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1950

Immediate Release

SCALD VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING TO MAINTAIN QUALITY

Homemakers were cautioned today to scald beans and other vegetables before freezing.

Scalding is a must, both for top eating quality as well as good keeping, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

In tests at the laboratory, string beans, corn, asparagus and other garden vegetables which were frozen without being blanched in boiling water began to develop off-flavors as well as off-odors after a few weeks. By the end of six weeks, these flavors were so noticeable that most vegetables were no longer appetizing.

Scalding in boiling water, Winter says, helps to prevent loss of quality and preserve vitamin content. The scalding process stops the enzymes from further activity with the result that the storage life of the vegetable is lengthened by many months. Scalding also brightens the color of a vegetable and keeps its texture similar to that when it is fresh.

Winter recommends this method of scalding beans for freezing: Put a gallon of water in a large kettle and bring it to a rolling boil. After washing the beans and removing tips and stem ends, place them in a wire basket or large cheesecloth bag and submerge in the boiling water. Beans should be scalded for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Keep the kettle covered during the entire scalding period and have the heat on high. Scalding time should be counted from the second the vegetable is put into the boiling water. After scalding the beans, chill in iced or cold running water, drain, package and freeze immediately.

Tables for scalding different vegetables are given in Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use," available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, or from county extension offices.

A-7944-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
July 27, 1950

For Release:
11 A.M., FRIDAY, JULY 28

FIRST OPERATION CORN BORER ENDS

The first phase of Operation CORN BORER, a joint farmer-scientist effort to control European Corn Borers, ended this week.

A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist reported today that first brood borer development is well past the stage for effective chemical control over most of the Minnesota corn belt. Egg laying is practically complete for all parts of the state except the southwest. Most borer larvae are well on the way to becoming second brood moths.

Nature gave corn growers an assist this year in fighting Minnesota's most serious crop pest, Buzicky said. Cool nights during heavy moth flights reduced egg laying activity. Rain and wind knocked many newly laid egg masses off corn leaves.

But there are still plenty of borers alive to cause trouble later on. Sample fields showed first brood borer infestations on 32 per cent of corn plants in east central Minnesota and ranging up to 83 per cent on plants in the southwest district. Surviving borers will provide moths for the second brood. Damage from second brood shows up at picking time when ears on the ground and broken stalks make it hard for mechanical pickers to operate efficiently.

Township "Minutemen," County Agricultural Agents, corn canning firms, the U.S.D.A., and the State Entomologist's office cooperated to help farmers time chemical controls to reduce damage from first brood borers. The State Entomologist's office will continue to issue bulletins as needed to keep track of second-brood development.

In a joint statement from University Farm, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, and Skuli Rutford, acting director, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, thanked the state's press and radio services for their part in reporting the borer situation to farmers.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 31 1950

To Southern and Central
Counties

"FRESH" GRASS EXHIBIT
AT BEEF-LAND INSTITUTE

_____ county farmers will be able to do everything but "kick their feet" through the grass-legume pasture used to fatten steers for the Beef Cattle and the Land Institute this fall.

They will see blown-up pictures of the grass at various stages of growth. Large sections of freshly cut sod will be on display. Even grass silage will be on hand to smell and feel.

The pasture exhibit is a part of the Minnesota-Iowa Institute, to be held at Albert Lea, Minnesota, on September 26.

Materials for the exhibit are coming from the Bill Darbyshire farm, Rockwell City, Iowa, and the Jake Sells farm, Beaver Creek, Minnesota, -- direct from the pastures where the display cattle were fattened.

Fat cattle from both farms will also be on view as Darbyshire and Sells tell the story of their feeding operations.

The Institute is planned to tell the complete story of beef and grass, from field to market. Conservation of the soil, lower production costs, and a sound livestock program will be presented via illustrated talks, live and dressed animal exhibits and the displays.

The day-long program is sponsored by 12 leading agricultural services, farm organizations and businesses from the two states.

They include the Iowa Beef Producers Association, Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Minnesota and Iowa State Farm Bureau Federations, the eight-state regional Soil Conservation Service, the Minnesota and Iowa Agricultural Extension and Soil Conservation Services, district commissioners and supervisors, and Wilson and Co., at Albert Lea.

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

To all counties
(Filler for your column)

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

Watch for army worms in lodged grain or dense meadows, says A. W. Buzicky, associate state entomologist. Best chance for a good kill is when the worms are small and before they start to march. Toxaphene at the rate of 2 pounds of actual chemical per acre is recommended treatment.

* * * * *

Grass-hungry livestock sometimes lose their "horse sense" and eat poison weeds in their search for green roughage, says A. F. Sellers, University Farm veterinarian. Mow weeds regularly and feed hay or silage when pasture is poor to reduce the chances of losing a valuable animal.

* * * * *

The first phase of Operation CORN BORER is over, but there are still plenty of live borers to cause trouble later on. Sample fields showed first brood borer infestations on 32 per cent of corn plants in east central Minnesota and ranging up to 83 per cent on plants in the southwest district. Damage from the second brood shows up at picking time when ears on the ground and broken stalks cause your picker to leave part of the grain in the field.

* * * * *

If you're taking "Bossy" to the county fair give her a break on the road by making sure the truck or trailer gives some protection from the heat. Provide ventilation by removing the slats from truck grain bodies. In an open-top truck you can shade the animals with canvass. Wet down the sand in truck beds when shipping hogs. Give all animals a good drink of water before you load them for the trip.

* * * * *

Your baby can drown in just 2 inches of water. A recent study by the National Safety Council showed that most infant drownings occurred in watering tanks, cisterns, tubs, crocks, etc. Make your farmstead safer by fencing off stock tanks, keeping tubs, boilers, jars picked up and providing sound, tight covers for cisterns and wells.

-OS-

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

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

To all counties

HULL NEW OATS
FOR LITTLE PIGS

Hog raisers will find that new oats can be used most economically in a 1/4 oats-3/4 corn dry feed mixture, H. G. Zavoral, University Farm extension animal husbandman, said this week. Heavy oats (40 pounds per bushel or more) contain less fibre than light oats and are best for swine.

To avoid trouble from new oats that may have heated in the bin, Zavoral and County Agent _____ say that it may be a good idea to spread the change from old to new oats over a 2 or 3-day period.

"Oats is one of the best feeds for starting little pigs," Zavoral said. The hulled oats can be fed either as groats, or rolled. The oats should be hulled because small pigs have a hard time digesting the hulls.

Don't grind oats too fine for little pigs. Finely ground oats often contain small "pinpoints" which may irritate the pig's intestines.

When pigs reach 65 to 70 pounds they can be fed coarsely ground unhulled oats.

Oats is a good feed for balancing out the ration of pregnant brood sows. The bulkiness of oats keeps sows from going off their feed; this means healthier sows and more pigs saved per litter.

Oats and good pasture alone provide a nearly balanced ration for sows the first few days after farrowing.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

USE WATERMELON
RIND FOR PICKLES

An easy way to dispose of watermelon rind after the family has eaten the fruit is to make it into pickles, comments Home Agent _____.

A thick rind makes a better pickle than a thin rind. It should be trimmed carefully on both the green and the red sides so that only firm flesh is left. Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, warns that if all the red is not removed, one side of the finished pickle will be soft, stringy and of poor color.

The rind will keep in the refrigerator for four or five days while the rest of the melon is being eaten.

Here are Miss Rowe's suggestions for making watermelon pickles:

Boil rind in water to cover, using 1 tablespoonful of salt to 1 quart water. Cook only until tender. Drain. While the rind is draining, make a syrup of 2 parts sugar to 1 part vinegar. Add 15 to 18 drops of oil of cinnamon or cloves or a mixture of the two. Bring the syrup to a boil, then put in the rind. Let the rind stand in the syrup overnight in the same kettle.

Next day add 1 cup of sugar to the pickles. Heat just to boiling and again let stand overnight. The third day add 1 cup of sugar, heat to boiling and pack hot into hot jars. Seal.

Instead of the oil of cinnamon or cloves, the natural spices tied in a bag may be used. However, the bag of spices should be removed before packing into the jars. The oil, which may be purchased at a drug store, is easier to use and gives a better color than the natural spices.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENT

4-H CLUBS TAKE
LEAD IN RURAL
RECREATION

Importance of providing recreation for farm folks' leisure hours these days has become one of the major concerns of thousands of 4-H club leaders and members.

In the past three years, according to County 4-H Club Agent _____, a plan has been worked out whereby adults and youth interested in directing recreational activities in their clubs and communities have the opportunity to attend training meetings. In Minnesota one-day training schools in recreation have been held throughout the state.

This training and club participation has been brought about through the National 4-H Recreation and Rural Arts program now in full swing in this state.

Last year more than 10,200 young people and 6,400 adults throughout the United States attended leadership training sessions in recreation. They received instruction in group singing, dancing, games, sports, dramatics, handicrafts and many other activities. Adult and junior 4-H leaders, Rural Youth members and others interested from _____ county attended the recreation training sessions in _____ this past year.

While they are having fun, 4-H'ers are also working hard to make a good showing for themselves and their clubs in recreation and rural arts. To encourage these endeavors, merit certificates are presented to clubs and members, cash awards to counties and Chicago 4-H Club Congress trips to eight national champions.

State honors in 1949 went to Janice Ogren, Shafer, Chisago county. Cash awards were won by Blue Earth, Chisago, Hennepin, Itasca, Meeker, Nicollet, Ramsey, Renville, South St. Louis and Swift counties.

The county extension office has detailed information on the recreation and rural arts program for anyone interested.

-jbn-

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

To all counties

FARMERS WARNED
ON NEW ALFALFA

Don't pay high prices for the new alfalfa variety called "Rhizoma," County Agent _____ told local farmers this week. Not only is this seed unproven in Minnesota, but it is known to be susceptible to bacterial wilt.

Rhizoma is a variety developed in British Columbia. It is supposed to spread by creeping underground stems like quackgrass. Preliminary tests have been made in Canada, but University agronomists say the variety will not be fully tested here until 1952 or 1953.

This seed is being offered for sale in Minnesota at \$4 a pound, as compared with \$1 for Ranger and \$.75 for Ladak, two good wilt-resistant varieties. If a farmer wishes to try the new variety, it is suggested that he make a very small scale test the first year.

Sellers of the seed are making exaggerated and distorted claims for it. They claim it sends up "hundreds of new plants." Tests at the Morris Station in 1949 showed that although the plant has a broad surface crown, it only occasionally forms new plants from the underground stems.

It is claimed Rhizoma produces an "unusually heavy yield." Preliminary tests made show no heavier yield than Minnesota-adapted varieties.

Dr. L. J. Elling, University agronomist, said, "The fact that Rhizoma is susceptible to wilt makes it undesirable to plant except in short rotation, because most Minnesota alfalfa soils have wilt-causing bacteria in them. A wilt susceptible variety will die out in three or four years, whereas an adapted variety will yield for five to ten years.

Until more is known, County Agent _____ recommends planting

_____, _____, _____, alfalfa varieties certified and adapted to this area.
(insert name of varieties adapted to your county)

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
July 31 1950

To Southern and Central
Counties

"FRESH" GRASS EXHIBIT
AT BEEF-LAND INSTITUTE

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APHIDS INFEST TOMATO PLANTS

Tomato plants in numerous home gardens throughout the state are becoming heavily infested with aphids, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology, said today.

Aphids or plant lice reproduce very rapidly, Dr. Granovsky warned, and unless they are controlled immediately, they may stunt the plants. Fruits will be under-size and of poor market and eating quality.

Reports have come from many gardeners that the under side of the leaves on their tomato plants or the stems of terminal shoots are covered with plant lice varying from a transparent light or dark green to pink or red. These insects suck the vital sap out of the plant, thus stunting its growth and sometimes causing it to wither and turn brown.

Because the aphids are on the under side of the leaves, they are difficult to control since it is necessary to use a contact spray, actually hitting the insects with the chemical.

Dr. Granovsky recommends the use of one of the following insecticides:

- Nicotine sulfate. Dissolve completely 1 teaspoon of nicotine sulfate in a pint of warm water. Next dissolve 2 tablespoons of soap flakes in a gallon of water. Then add the dissolved nicotine sulfate to the gallon of water. Application must be made from the lower side of the leaves. When spraying, aim at hitting the insects; otherwise, they will not be affected. Repeat the treatment once every 10 days.

- Rotenone or pyrethrum, available in dust or spray form. Follow the instructions on the package. Apply to the lower side of the leaves.

- Nifos-T. This insecticide comes only in spray form. Dr. Granovsky warned that extreme care should be taken in handling this chemical so that none of the concentrated material is spilled on the hands. When diluted in water, it is easy to apply. An hour or two after it is diluted, it loses its effectiveness. Its advantage is that it does not leave any poison on the plants.

- A 5 per cent DDT dust mixed with copper or parzate. Apply to underside of leaves. In addition to controlling aphids, the DDT dust with copper will protect tomatoes from other insects, as well as blight and leaf spot diseases.

In case of heavy infestations of plant lice, Dr. Granovsky advises using one application of nicotine sulfate, rotenone or Nifos-T, then following 10 days later with DDT and copper or parzate to protect the tomatoes from other insects as well as diseases. The DDT dust should be repeated two or three times or as needed.

Other garden plants which are being injured by aphids can be controlled in the same way as tomatoes, Dr. Granovsky said.

VEGETABLES, CHICKEN, FISH PLENTIFUL

Fresh vegetables, locally grown, head the list of best buys for August, Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, said today.

Cabbage, green beans, carrots, fresh corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, Irish potatoes and beets will be harvested in home gardens and will be plentiful at local markets. Supplies of cabbage and green beans are particularly abundant. Mrs. Loomis urged homemakers to take advantage of their high quality by serving them often in family meals. She pointed out that this is a good time to buy beans for canning or freezing and cabbage for making sauerkraut, while supply and quality are both good.

Chicken and fish will help stretch the budget through the current period of high meat prices, according to Mrs. Loomis. Poultry supplies will be heavy all during the month, with marketing of fat hens increasing and broiler production continuing at a high rate. Consequently, plenty of chicken is expected to be available at reasonable prices.

Supplies of frozen fishery products are heavy and fishery operations are at their highest level in August.

Watermelon will continue to be abundant during the month. Production is expected to run a fourth larger than last year, with prices lower.

August markets will not only have plenty of milk but also cheeses of various kinds for money-saving main dishes and picnic sandwiches.

Supplies of Grade B eggs will be especially plentiful and good buys in August. Grade B's cost less than Grade A's and are just as good for all cooking uses except poaching, frying and cooking in the shell, Mrs. Loomis says.

Honey completes the U. S. Department of Agriculture list of plentiful foods for August.

SAFETY, HEALTH TOP 4-H ACTIVITIES

Minnesota club members are including safety and health among their top activities for 1950, Leonard Harkness, state club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Conservation of human resources, a prime objective of 4-H club work, is being achieved throughout the nation by members sharing in the responsibility for improving individual, family and community health and safeguarding lives against accident, according to Harkness. Farm boys and girls in this state are joining in the campaign by enrolling in the 1950 National 4-H Safety and Health programs.

Both programs offer special awards for superior records to individual members and groups. In the 4-H safety program, sterling silver medals are provided by General Motors for five winning members in each county. In addition, the county reporting the most outstanding 4-H safety program this year will receive a plaque of merit.

The state safety champion will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November. Eight national winners selected from the state champions will be awarded a \$300 college scholarship each.

In the 4-H health activity, certificates will be given to a maximum of four clubs in each county conducting the best health improvement program. In addition, \$20 cash awards to be used for health education will be awarded to the 10 4-H clubs in the state which carry on the best program.

The member making the greatest progress in health improvement in the state will receive an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress. National awards provided by Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, include a \$100 U. S. savings bond and a blue ribbon to each member of the blue award group. The bond is to be used to start a fund for protecting and maintaining personal health.

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

Immediate Release

POULTRY BREEDERS' SHORT COURSE AUG. 10-11

Poultry breeding and nutritional research will be summarized for Minnesota hatchery operators and poultry breeders attending the Poultry Breeders' short course set for August 10 and 11 at University Farm.

George H. Briggs, poultry division nutritionist, will talk Friday morning on nutritional developments. R. W. Berg, W. A. Johnson and R. N. Shoffner, all of the University of Minnesota, will review poultry breeding work at the Friday afternoon session.

University veterinarians B. S. Pomeroy, H. Hoyt, J. E. Williams, J. H. Sautter and F. Fenstermacher will discuss disease problems at the first general session Thursday morning.

The two-day program includes a review of changes in record of production regulations by members of the Minnesota Poultry Information board, according to Shoffner, who is chairman of the arrangements committee for the short course.

The short course staff also includes poultry specialists from Purdue university and Kansas State college.

A-7949-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 2 1950

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Only one-fourth of the barley grown in Minnesota is sold as malting barley, but by exercising a little extra care at threshing time more farmers could cash in on the higher prices paid for grain meeting malsters' specifications.

* * * * *

Threshing weed and badly lodged parts of the grain field separately will head off insect trouble in stored grain later. Insects thrive on damp, cracked or damaged grain.

* * * * *

Minnesota 4-H club enrollment reached an all-time record high of 50,421 in June this year.

* * * * *

Hogs need plenty of water in hot weather. A portable hog wallow will still save a few hogs from heat injury.

* * * * *

Mid-August is a good time to start a new lawn, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

* * * * *

In 11 corn belt states, 34 per cent more cattle were on feed April 1 than in 1949. More lightweight cattle, including calves, currently are in the feedlots, indicating an increased volume on the markets in late fall and winter.

* * * * *

Hogs will utilize proteins more effectively if two or more proteins are mixed together. The proteins supplement one another, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

* * * * *

Give bossy a six to eight weeks' rest before she freshens. She deserves it and she'll make up for the milk lost with better production later on.

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

"From garden to can or freezer in double-quick time" is a good rule to remember when preserving fruits or vegetables.

* * * * *

Don't overcrowd your refrigerator. To keep the food cool, air must circulate inside the box. Don't crowd dishes against one another.

* * * * *

Oily salad dressings should be kept in the refrigerator.

* * * * *

Use nylon thread on nylon, if possible, urge extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota. If you can't get nylon thread to match the color, use silk thread.

* * * * *

Bright colors in children's clothes are a safety measure, since they make children more visible to motorists, says Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Draperies that match the color of the walls make rooms seem larger.

* * * * *

Deep-cut armholes in children's clothes prevent pulling under the arms.

* * * * *

It is best not to unwrap baked foods before defrosting in order to prevent moisture from the air condensing on the food, according to J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Jelly may develop crystals of sugar during storage if sugar is added to juice late in the cooking period of a pectin jelly, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Add salad dressing just before you are ready to serve a tossed salad, so it will not draw out the liquid from foods.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1950

Immediate Release

SQUASH BUG AND CUCUMBER BEETLE AT WORK

Injury to muskmelon, cucumber and squash plants in home gardens may be caused by the squash bug or the striped or spotted cucumber beetle, A. A. Granovsky, professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, said today.

Wilting of these plants can often be traced to the squash bug, a rather large, sap-feeding insect, which injects toxic saliva into the vines.

Cucumber beetles do several types of damage. They may transmit the bacteria of cucumber bacterial wilt disease from plant to plant. Adult beetles also eat the leaves, and larvae feed on the roots, injuring the plant seriously.

To control striped or spotted cucumber beetles, Dr. Granovsky advises using 5 per cent marlate or 5 per cent methoxychlor. DDT is not recommended because it may stunt some varieties of squash.

Best control for squash bugs, according to the University entomologist, is to use sabadilla or lindane. Sabadilla is the more effective of the two. Both are available as dusts or sprays. The gardener should buy what is best suited for his equipment, Dr. Granovsky said.

A-7950-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1950

Immediate Release

FARM INCOME TAX COURSE SET

The eighth annual farm income tax short course will be held at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, October 16-18, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today.

The course will stress practical ideas for persons helping farmers make out their income tax returns. The latest state and federal regulations will be explained by tax experts.

Arthur Granum, retired chief of the income tax division of the Collector of Internal Revenue office, will coordinate program arrangements.

Agencies taking part in the short course include the University of Minnesota, Collector of Internal Revenue, Minnesota State Department of Taxation, and the Minnesota Bankers' association.

A-7951-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1950

Immediate Release

FARM PRICES HIGHEST SINCE DECEMBER '48

Average Minnesota farm prices reached an 18-month high in Mid-June this year, W. C. Waite and Arnold B. Larson, University of Minnesota agricultural economists, reported today.

The index of farm product prices stood at 240.6 as of June 15, the highest point reached since December 1948. The index represents the average ups and downs in current farm product prices compared with the average for a corresponding period during 1935-39.

Pushed by rising crop, livestock and livestock product prices, the June average is nearly 20 points above the March index of 221.1. While the price gains were too strong to be entirely accounted for by seasonal changes, Waite and Larson said the June index does not reflect influence of the Korean War.

Some price gains were offset by rising costs to the farmer of other commodities. The June egg-grain ratio at 9.6 represents a real squeeze for some poultrymen, according to Larson. It is unfavorable enough to force some egg-raisers out of business unless the situation improves soon.

Dairy farmers were also in a tight spot. The June butterfat-farm-grain ratio at 26.7 is more than five points below the February ratio.

The hog-corn and beef-corn feed ratios are still favorable, the economists reported.

A-7952-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1950

Immediate Release

HORTICULTURISTS FROM EIGHT STATES MEET HERE

Horticulturists from eight states and three Canadian provinces will learn what Minnesota is doing in horticultural research when they attend the meeting of the Great Plains section of the American Society for Horticultural Science Aug. 14-16 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. An important feature of the program will be visits to experimental plots.

States and Canadian provinces represented at the meeting will be Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, and secretary of the regional organization, is in charge of arrangements for the event.

A discussion of the University of Minnesota's research program in vegetables and a tour of vegetable plots at University Farm have been planned for the first morning's session (Monday, August 14). In the afternoon the horticulturists will see a demonstration of hydro-cooling of vegetables at the Sever Peterson farm, Eden Prairie, and will visit breeding and trial grounds of Northrup King and company. The annual dinner will be held at 7 o'clock at Coffman Memorial Union.

A trip to the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior and talks on University research in fruits will highlight Tuesday's session (August 15). Agricultural Extension Service horticulturists will hold a special meeting in the evening.

Reports by staff members on University of Minnesota's research program in ornamentals, winter injury and frozen foods will be made on the final day of the meeting (August 16). Tours of the frozen food laboratory and of ornamental plots and inspection of low-temperature equipment have also been planned for the day. A business meeting will conclude the conference.

A-7953-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 3, 1950

SPECIAL

U. OF MINNESOTA SWINE FEEDERS' DAY SET

The University of Minnesota's twenty-eighth annual Swine Feeder's Day has been set for Friday, September 22 according to the announcement from the Short Course Office.

The event held each year for state farmers and hog producers will be in the Livestock Pavilion at University Farm, St. Paul.

Discussions will center on the use of antibiotics in swine feeding. Damon Catron, Iowa Experiment Station, L. E. Carpenter, Hormel Institute, and George M. Briggs, University of Minnesota, will speak at the afternoon session on different phases of antibiotics and hog feeding.

University swine feeding experiments will be summarized at the morning session.

Other speakers will be H. G. Zavoral, Minnesota extension animal husbandman, and L. E. Hansen of the University of Nebraska.

E. F. Ferrin, chief of the University of Minnesota's animal husbandry division is in charge of the program. The meeting is open to all interested farmers and producers.

TIMELY TIPS (for Aug. 19)

Rye sown in August will make excellent pasture for late fall and early next spring. One and one-half bu. or 1 3/4 bu. per acre is generally recommended. The carrying capacity will depend on fall moisture.—H. G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

Harvest your vegetables often. If green beans and tomatoes are kept closely picked, they continue to bloom and bear for a longer period.—O. C. Turnquist.

* * * * *

Early gathering is more important to summer egg quality than numbers of gatherings. The hens' habit of early laying means that many of the eggs will have been "incubated" for six to eight hours if the first gathering is delayed until noon.—Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Phosphate fertilizers can be applied this fall. If soil tests show need for fertilizer on legume stands, you can spread it early this fall. This top dressing is especially valuable on an alfalfa or alfalfa grass stand that will be in hay or pasture for a couple of years longer. Of course, it might have been more valuable if applied before seeding, but top dressing does very well.—E. R. Duncan.

* * * * *

Undue exposure to cold, chilly nights outdoors in the fall is not good for fresh cows. Keep them in nights—in dry shelter, away from cold rains and damp, chilly ground. Feed fresh cows according to production to start them off right on their lactation.—Ralph Wayne.

* * * * *

Add 1 - Timely Tips

Minnesota creamery operators, managers and others interested in milk production will be brought up to date on latest technical and legal developments in the dairy industry at the Dairy Products Institute on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Sept. 19-21.—W. B. Combs.

For the control of striped or spotted cucumber beetles, use 5 per cent marlate or 5 per cent methoxychlor. DDT may stunt some varieties of squash.—A. A. Granovsky.

Mow weeds regularly and feed hay or silage to livestock when pasture is poor, in order to reduce the chances of losing a valuable animal as the result of eating poison weeds. Grass-hungry livestock sometimes eat poison weeds in their search for green roughage.—A. F. Sellers.

Make sure the truck or trailer provides some protection from the heat when hauling livestock to the state fair. Ventilation may be provided by removing slats from truck grain bodies. Shade animals with canvass in an open-top truck. Wet down the sand in truck beds for hogs, and give all animals a good drink of water before loading them.—

Complete milking means more butterfat and prevents premature drying up of cow. Butterfat content of milk increases as the milking progresses.—H. R. Searles.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 7 1950

To all counties
(For release in papers
week of August 14.)

SEED "HAWKERS"
AT IT AGAIN

The small grain harvest season in Minnesota brought with it another crop of unscrupulous farm-to-farm seed salesmen, County Agent _____ said this week.

Uncertified oats has been offered for sale in Stevens and Mower counties at prices as high as \$10 a bushel, according to the State Office of Weed and Seed Control.

"Farmers should take every precaution to find out the reliability of these farm-to-farm salesmen," said O. A. Ulvin, supervisor of weed inspectors. "With so many reliable seed dealers in the state, it's foolish to take a chance on unknown salesmen. Local dealers will sell at a fair price, and if a new variety is wanted, they usually can get it."

Certain mail order houses have sold seed containing "borderline" percentages of noxious weed seeds. Their catalogs did not mention weed-seed content. Although the labels on the seed did meet legal requirements, the noxious weed-seed content was still too high for planting.

Farmers who sell seed themselves should make sure it has been tested and correctly labeled, Ulvin said. Under state law, seed cannot have over 2 per cent over-all weed content, with lower limits for specific noxious weed-seeds.

"Watch out for strange salesmen," County Agent _____ said. "Your seed dollar will go farther if you plant varieties recommended by the state experiment station for this area."

If there is any question regarding seed being offered for sale, contact your county agent, county weed and seed inspector, or the Office of Weed and Seed Control, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 7 1950

To all counties
(Filler for your column)

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

(Do not use in papers
before the week of
August 14.)

Be sure your milking method is getting all the milk from each cow, says U. Farm Extension Dairyman Ramer Leighton. The last quart drawn from the udder may test more than 3 per cent higher in butterfat content than the first quart. Strippings test up to 6 per cent higher than the first milk in the pail.

If your muskmelon, cucumber or squash plants look wilted these days it may not all be due to the heat. Squash bugs may be causing the droop by feeding on the vines, according to A. A. Granovsky, U. of Minn. entomologist. Lindane or sadabilla dusts or sprays are available and will control the bugs. Buy the preparation best suited to your garden equipment.

By the way, time to harvest summer squash is when it's young and immature, about 6 to 8 inches long. When it gets larger the seed and the rind start to harden.

Vines of the Kennebec variety potatoes stay green until frost, but if allowed to grow that long the potatoes get rough and irregular. To get smooth potatoes of the size you want, kill Kennebec vines with a chemical or vine beater when the spuds reach your favorite size, says O. C. Turnquist, U. Farm extension horticulturist.

A hog with a wet belly is a live hog all the way to market, says George Wisdom, U. Farm extension marketing specialist.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 7 1950

To All Counties
(For release in papers
week of August 14.)

MARKET REPORT
TERMS EXPLAINED

Little pigs may miss the truck to the best-priced market because their owners didn't read the market report right, County Agent _____ told _____ county farmers today.

With the biggest United States pig crop since 1943 expected to hit the market this fall, an understanding of market "shop talk" may help _____ area farmers time hog and other livestock shipments to coincide with good marketing days, he said.

Here's what market reporters are talking about, as outlined by George Wisdom, University Farm extension marketing specialist:

SUPPLY may be reported as the actual number of head on the market for the day. Or it may be compared as being larger or smaller than yesterday's supply.

DEMAND terms describe the eagerness of buyers to buy livestock at the market. Good demand means that buyers are paying yesterday's prices or better for larger supplies. Demand is good also when higher prices are offered for smaller supplies. Demand is poor when buyers are less eager to buy than they were yesterday.

ACTIVITY relates to the speed at which sales are being made. The terms, active, moderate, slow, tell how fast today's supply is moving from seller to buyer.

PRICE QUOTATIONS are the dollars and cents paid for different weights and grades of livestock. PRICE TRENDS tell how today's price compares with yesterday's. Common price trend terms are: higher - bulk of sales at higher prices than yesterday; strong - some sales at higher prices; steady - no change from yesterday; weak - some sales at lower prices but bulk of prices unchanged; uneven - some prices up, some prices down.

CLEARANCE terms describe the supplies left at the end of the market day. Complete means that all livestock on hand were sold. When clearance is incomplete, reporters normally tell how many head are left unsold.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 7 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

(Do not use in papers
before the week of
August 14.)

COMBINE MELONS
FOR COLOR, TASTE

A fruit plate or cup of honeydew, cantaloupe and watermelon makes an extremely attractive color picture for the family table, says Home Agent _____ (Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota). Moreover, it is an appetizing addition to a meal.

A sprig of mint will set the other colors off to good advantage. A ball of lime, lemon or pineapple sherbet is a distinctive color and flavor note.

Melon cubes or balls may be marinated in a sweet French dressing, in lemon or lime juice sweetened with maple syrup, honey or sugar, or with grapefruit juice which has been poured over a few crushed mint leaves.

Avoid using too much dressing, however, as it draws out the juice, making the melon limp and tough and wasting good food value.

In addition to making an attractive and delicious fruit cup, fruit plate or dessert, melons are good sources of vitamins. Cantaloupe, especially, is a good source of vitamins C and A.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 7 1950

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS
FOR USE IN PAPERS WEEK
OF AUGUST 14

HERE'S HOW TO
FREEZE PEACHES

_____ county families can enjoy the fresh flavor of peaches next winter by freezing them while the fruit is in season.

Since higher prices prevail because of the smaller crop expected, it is especially important this year to select peaches carefully to be sure of getting good quality, cautions Home Agent _____. Avoid those with brown spots and small skin punctures. The fruit should be well-ripened, slightly riper than for canning.

Elberta and J. H. Hale are two good varieties for freezing. Elberta has a better flavor, but J. H. Hale is superior in color and texture.

The best way to prevent darkening of peaches and preserve their natural flavor is to add ascorbic acid to the sugar syrup in which the fruit is packed.

Here are the recommendations for freezing peaches given by J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota:

Dissolve 3 cups of sugar in a quart of cold water and let the syrup stand until clear. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of pure ascorbic acid in a small quantity of water and add it to the syrup, mixing thoroughly. Do not add the ascorbic acid until ready to prepare the fruit. If commercial ascorbic preparations are used, directions on the package should be followed.

Dip only a few peaches at a time into boiling water for 15 to 30 seconds or until skins loosen, then cool quickly in ice-cold water. Peel, halve and remove the pit. Pack halves or slices directly into the prepared syrup. Speed is important, since delay may cause darkening of the fruit.

A generous wad of waxed locker paper under the cover will hold down the top slices and help prevent browning. Be sure the fruit is covered completely with syrup.

If ascorbic acid is not available, best results are obtained by packing peaches in glass jars, using a syrup of 4 cups sugar to a quart of water.

For those who are unable to eat sugar, peaches may be frozen in a water pack without sugar, if 1 teaspoon of ascorbic acid is used per quart of water. The flavor, however, is not equal to that of peaches packed with sugar.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
Aug. 8, 1950

Special to Twin Cities Daily Papers
& Wire Services
Immediate Release

FOREIGN FARM EXPERTS DUE AT U. FARM

Seventeen agricultural experts, from the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark, France, Germany, Scotland and India, are scheduled to visit the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota during the next ^{TWO} ~~three~~ months to observe work being carried on there in research and scientific farming methods.

Expected to arrive Wednesday and remain through Friday (Aug. 9-11) are two Danish visitors--Jorgen Larsen-Ledet, agricultural advisor, and Holger Wraase-Jensen, adviser in seed culture, who are in the U.S. for three months to study growing and conservation of green fodder crops.

L. Govin, chief engineer and specialist in rural engineering; R. Carillon, specialist in rural engineering; and P.C. Boquet, interpreter, ^(from France) are scheduled to arrive at University Farm Thursday for a two-day visit (Aug. 10-11). They are particularly interested in farm structures, modern equipment for houses, dairies, barns, swine houses, and power.

Aug. 14-17 are the dates set for visits by three Netherlanders--Nanno Helenus Hermannus Addens, agricultural supervisor of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture; Wopke Durd Becker, employed by the ministry of agriculture; and Walter Kakebeecke, director of ^Hgthpolders Farm. They are in this country for four months to study corn production and utilization. They also plan to visit the Southeast Experiment Station of the U. of M. at Waseca on Oct. 2-3.

The itinerary of Johannes Hax Moustgaard of the research laboratory for agronomy in Denmark calls for a visit to University Farm Aug. 15-18. He is in the U.S. for two months to study nutrition physiology.

Dr. Johannes Christian Ridder, director of the Institute of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, Copenhagen, Denmark, will arrive in St. Paul Aug. 17 and remain through Aug. 26. Purpose of his three-months stay in this country is to study U.S. accounting methods and their application to farming.

Alfred T. Lemierre, ^{exp} rural engineering specialist and joint director ^h of

MORE

the National Experiment Station, France, is scheduled to visit University Farm Aug. 21-22. He is interested in observing and discussing the setting up and operation of a modern farm machinery experiment station.

Robert P. Lee, a member of the veterinary staff of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, is in the U.S. to study prevention of parasitic diseases of livestock, is due on the St. Paul campus Aug. 21-23.

Three German agricultural experts, in the U.S. for three months of study, are scheduled to arrive in St. Paul Aug. 26, to remain until Aug. 31. They are Dr. Schneider, Mr. Haettebrauer and Baron von der Decker.

Notice has been received that G.D. Singh of India, who had planned to be at the University July 15-31, has postponed his visit to Aug. 28-Sept. 1. Singh, who has been studying at North Carolina State College, is interested in current research projects here, especially those pertaining to co-ops, and in observing the set-up of the extension division.

Sept. 19-30 are the dates announced for the visit of L.W. Walker, agricultural engineer, department of farm machinery, East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, Scotland. He is in this country to study developments in farm machinery.

All of these foreign visitors are in the U.S. under sponsorship of the RCA with the exception of Singh, whose stay is sponsored by the Indian government.

--EE--

NOTE TO EDITOR: Information on German visitors above is incomplete from standpoint of names (no first names or initials given), titles, etc. But it is all that is available at this writing. When and if additional information is obtained, will forward it to you.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1950

Immediate Release

FARMERS WARNED ON NEW ALFALFA

Don't pay high prices for "Rhizoma" alfalfa, University Agronomist L. J. Elling cautioned Minnesota farmers this week.

The seed is unproven in Minnesota and University tests show the plants are susceptible to bacterial wilt, he said.

Rhizoma is an alfalfa variety developed in British Columbia. It is supposed to spread by creeping underground stems like quackgrass. Preliminary tests have been made in Canada, but University agronomists say the variety will not be fully tested in Minnesota by 1952 or 1953.

Sellers of the seed are making exaggerated and distorted claims for Rhizoma. They claim it sends up "hundreds of new plants." Tests at the Morris station last year showed that although the plant has a broad surface crown, it only occasionally forms new plants from the underground stems.

It is claimed Rhizoma produces an "unusually heavy yield." Preliminary tests show no heavier yield than Minnesota-adapted varieties.

Rhizoma seed is being offered for sale in Minnesota at \$4 a pound, as compared with \$1 for Ladak and \$.75 for Ranger, two good wilt-resistant varieties.

Until more is known about Rhizoma, Elling suggested that farmers wishing to try the new variety make a small scale test the first year. "The fact that Rhizoma is susceptible to wilt makes it undesirable to plant except in short rotation," he said. Most Minnesota alfalfa soils have wilt-causing bacteria in them. A wilt susceptible variety will die out in three or four years while an adapted variety will yield for five to ten years.

A-7954-OS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1950

* * * * *
For Release:
THURSDAY, AUG. 10
* * * * *

HOUSEWIVES DISSATISFIED WITH SPUDS

Mrs. Midwestern Housewife has a pat on the back for potato producers and handlers, but she still isn't satisfied with the spuds she buys at most stores.

What's more she likes to shop when she buys potatoes. Change the size of quality or price of the potato and she changes her buying habits.

These are two of many conclusions reached by a group of potato experts from eleven midwestern agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The group joined in studying the effect of price and quality of potatoes on Mrs. Housewife's potato buying habits.

The University of Minnesota was included in the group which made the study, according to F. A. Krantz, professor of horticulture, who is a member of the North Central Potato Marketing Technical Committee. The purpose of the study was to help producers better understand and meet the demands of the consuming public.

The committee recognized that much must be done before retail potatoes can compare with other vegetables and fruits in grade, quality, uniformity and attractiveness. At the same time it pointed out that the quality and appearance of market potatoes have improved greatly in recent years.

The study also found that most consumers want:

1. Potatoes sorted as to size. About four out of five prefer to buy sized potatoes.
2. Potatoes in units of five pounds or less. Three out of four expressed this desire.
3. To see what they are getting. Three out of four of the housewives in this study preferred bulk displays to pre-packaged potatoes.

When potatoes were criticized, 37 per cent of the customers criticized quality; 17 per cent, cuts and bruises; 16 per cent, too high prices; 15 per cent, the fact that potatoes were not sorted by size; 9 per cent, poor bin displays; and 7 per cent, other things.

Complete details and results of the study can be obtained by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, for a free copy of Station Bulletin #406 (North Central Regional Publication 16), "Relationship of Price and Quality of Potatoes at Retail Level."

A-7955-HS

RULES FOR COOKING VEGETABLES

Too many homemakers destroy health values of vegetables in cooking, Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, declared today.

National Vegetable Week, now being observed (August 6-12), is a good time, she said, for homemakers to start making the best use of the wide variety of home-grown vegetables on the market by preparing and cooking them properly.

Many factors influence conservation of vitamins and minerals in vegetables, according to Mrs. Loomis. Heat, air and water can all be thieves of food values, particularly of vitamin C.

To obtain the maximum amount of food values from vegetables, she suggests using as little water as possible in cooking them. Spare the water and save the vitamins should be a good slogan for homemakers to follow, she said. Research shows that cooking in the pressure saucepan, steaming or cooking in a tightly covered pan with a small amount of water will preserve more nutritive value and flavor than cooking in boiling water to cover.

Too often valuable nutrients go down the drain as the water left after cooking vegetables is thrown away. Since the vitamins and minerals dissolve into the cooking water, the liquid should always be used for soups and gravies.

Mrs. Loomis gives these rules to conserve flavor and food value of vegetables:

1. Steam vegetables or use only a small amount of water in cooking.
2. Cook only until tender; never overcook.
3. Keep vegetable pieces as large as practical. The more surfaces exposed to air and water, the greater the loss of water-soluble vitamins.
4. Serve vegetables immediately; don't allow them to stand for a long time on the stove.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 8, 1950

Immediate Release

RURAL EDUCATION LEADERS TO SPEAK AT RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE

Leaders in the fields of rural education, rural sociology and health will be among the speakers at the 1950 conference of the American Country Life association to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 5-7.

They will take part in special sessions on rural education objectives, and rural America's requirements for health, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today.

David Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology at the University of Illinois, and Maurice F. Seay, professor of educational administration at the University of Chicago, are scheduled to speak on rural education objectives.

Taking part in a panel on rural education will be representatives of the Iowa Education association, the National Education association, Western Michigan College of Education, Purdue university, University of Minnesota, Tuskegee institute, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, a member of the Wisconsin legislature and a county superintendent.

J. S. Jones, executive secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, will preside at the session devoted to rural health, and Frank Peck, Farm Foundation, Chicago, will be moderator for a symposium on health. Among participants of the symposium will be Dr. Robert N. Barr, director of the Minnesota Department of Public Health; N. R. Gutry, executive secretary of the Miami county Mental Hygiene association, Piqua, Ohio; and Maynard Coe, farm safety director, National Safety council, Chicago.

Milo K. Swanton, Madison, Wisconsin, president of the association is in charge of program arrangements for the meeting.

A-7957-JBN

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

Raustadt

Special to papers in Kanabec County
Immediate release

Although he has been on the job only a few weeks, farming problems in Kanabec County are not new to Harold R. Brown, new county agricultural agent.

Brown, who began his work in Kanabec County July 17, was born and reared on a 200-acre dairy farm in Carlton County, where farming conditions are similar to those in Kanabec.

Prior to coming to Mora, he was employed as a worker in "Operation Corn Borer" by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Before that, he was a student in the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota and was employed part-time as a student in the agricultural economics division at the college. He received his degree from the University in June this year.

As a college student, Brown majored in animal industry and economics.

He spent 3½ years in the Air Force during the last war.

Kanabec's new Extension agent was graduated in 1942 from Carlton High School, where his courses included agriculture. As a youth he was active as a member of the Carlton 4-H Club, specializing in dairy projects. He won two trips to the State Fair, one with a dairy calf and the other with a milking utensils demonstration.

Copies sent to:

Mora Times, Mora, Minnesota

Ogilvie Sentinel, Ogilvie, Minnesota

7/20

OPENINGS FOR DHIA
SUPERVISORS CITED

To John Sheay Litchfield
Sub-Kaustat

Opportunities for Meeker county men to qualify as dairy herd improvement association supervisors by taking a short course offered next month on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota were cited this week by County Agent John Sheay.

There are openings for test-supervisors in many counties of the state, the Meeker county extension agent pointed out in announcing that a Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Training School is scheduled for September 11-16 at University Farm.

"Men completing the week's training and demonstrating ability to do the work are eligible to be recommended for openings as they occur. In the past such men have been placed within a reasonable period of time," stated Sheay. These positions have good promise of permanence to anyone interested in work closely associated with dairying."

The course will cover such subjects as weighing, sampling and testing of milk, keeping records, figuring cost of feed and value of product as related to cost of operation, breeding and dairy herd improvement, lactation and breeding records and the relationship of dairy herd improvement association work to other agencies.

Wages for supervisors average \$175.00 per month and higher, depending on size and number of herds tested and rates members pay for service. To qualify, a man should be at least 20 years old, have a high school or agricultural school education plus some farm or dairy experience, and should be able to keep accurate records, like to live in rural communities and be able to work well with farm people.

Fee for the course is \$6.00 per person.

Additional information and registration blanks may be obtained by consulting County Agent Sheay at Litchfield or by writing the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

Special to newspapers
in Stillwater-Hastings area

Immediate release

SOILS DAY AUGUST 18

The William Wagner farm in Denmark township, Washington County, will be the scene of a Soils Day program August 18 beginning at 10 a.m., Glenn T. McCleary, Washington County Extension agent, and F. L. Paulsen, farm planner of the Washington County Soil Conservation district, co-chairmen, announced today.

The farm is located four miles northeast of Hastings.

The event, sponsored jointly by the Stillwater Association and the Hastings Chamber of Commerce, will be featured by plowing contests and soils demonstrations by experts from University Farm, St. Paul.

The plowing contests, on both level land and on the contour, will be open only to Washington County farmers. Winners will represent the county in the state plowing contest at Rochester September 9.

A demonstration of soil sampling and testing and discussion of fertilizer recommendations will be staged by Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota. E. R. Duncan, Extension soils specialist, will present a "rain-maker demonstration," dealing with the water-holding capacity of soil, and he will also discuss grasses, legumes and fertilizer recommendations.

Moon lunch will be served by Washington County 4-H club members. Ray Wolf, Extension radio specialist at University Farm, will act as master of ceremonies.

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

For Release:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

OLMSTED COUNTY AGENT TO GERMANY

Raymond Aune, veteran Olmsted county extension agent, will report Monday in Washington, D.C., for consultations prior to flying to Frankfurt, Germany, for four months' service as a specialist in agricultural extension work under the State Department's Exchange of Persons program.

In Germany, Aune will advise on methods and techniques of agricultural extension work. Working directly with German officials, he will emphasize group work and use of democratization methods.

During Aune's absence, Warren Liebenstein, assistant extension agent for Olmsted county, will serve as acting county agent.

Aune has been an extension agent in Minnesota for 26 years. He has been in Olmsted county the past 15 years, with the exception of 22 months spent with the UNRRA in Yugoslavia and Italy in 1945-46.

He is past president and past secretary of the Minnesota County Agents association and has one of the longest records of county agent service in Minnesota. He received the distinguished service certificate of the National County Agent Association in 1940.

A-7958-RR

MIX AT OAK RIDGE

Immediate Release

Lewellyn Stanley Mix, research fellow in the dairy division at the University of Minnesota, is at Oak Ridge, Tenn., studying the techniques of using radioisotopes in research, it was announced today on the St. Paul campus of the U. of M.

Mix is among 32 scientists enrolled in the seventeenth of a series of one-month courses in radioisotopes offered by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

A-7959-RR

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

Immediate Release

EDUCATORS, EDITOR TO SPEAK AT PETERS HALL DEDICATION

Two educators and an editor will be the principal speakers at the dedication of Peters Hall, new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, August 30 at 7 p.m.

C. E. Snyder, editor of the Drovers Journal, Chicago, will speak as a representative of the livestock industry. He is an old friend of the late Dr. W. H. Peters, for whom the new building is being named.

L. E. Card, head of the department of animal science of the University of Illinois, will talk as a representative of the poultry industry, and J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, will speak in behalf of the University. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, will preside at the ceremonies.

The affair will be held outdoors in front of Peters Hall, with seating arrangements being planned for approximately 3,000 persons. In the event of rain the dedication will be moved inside.

Open house will be held following the ceremony.

Peters Hall, built at a cost of approximately \$660,000, is a three-story T-shaped building. One wing measures 192 feet, the other 106 feet in length. It will be used for classrooms, laboratories and offices by both the animal husbandry and poultry husbandry divisions. Included in the structure is a 100 by 53 foot auditorium seating 400.

A-7960-RR

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

Immediate Release

TWO FROM STATE TO ATTEND DENMARK MEET

Two delegates will represent Minnesota rural women at the sixth triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 9-16, Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

They are Evelyn Morrow, district home agent supervisor for the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, and Mrs. Lewis Minion, Bingham Lake, home and community chairman for the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

Women from 30 countries are expected to attend the meeting. Discussions at the conference will include nutrition, international trade, an international language, UNESCO, FAO, human rights, the exchange of international visitors, soil conservation and other subjects important to rural welfare and good living.

Miss Morrow will leave September 1 from Chicago, flying from there to New York and then to Paris. Before going to the convention in Denmark, she will spend several days in Switzerland, Germany and Austria. Following the meeting, she will tour Holland, Belgium, England and Ireland.

Mrs. Minion will sail from New York on August 23 on the U. S. S. Washington with nearly 300 other delegates from the United States and Canada. The week after the meeting she will accompany other delegates on a conducted tour of Denmark.

A-7961- JBN

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

Immediate Release

INSTITUTE TO TELL BEEF-GRASS STORY

Displays will tell the story of beef cattle and the land from field to market at a two-state institute at Albert Lea, Minnesota, Sept. 26.

The "Beef Cattle and the Land Institute" is a joint Minnesota-Iowa venture. Conservation of the soil, ways to lower production costs and a sound livestock program will be presented by illustrated talks, live and dressed animal exhibits and pasture displays.

Materials for the exhibit are coming from the Bill Darbyshire farm, Rockwell City, Iowa, and the Jake Sells Farm, Beaver Creek, Minnesota. Fat cattle from both farms will be on view as Darbyshire and Sells tell the story of their feeding operations. Blown-up pictures of grass at various stages of growth, sections of freshly cut sod and grass silage will also be shown.

The day-long program is sponsored by 12 leading agricultural services, farm organizations and businesses from the two states.

Sponsors include the Iowa Beef Producers Association, Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Minnesota and Iowa State Farm Bureau Federations, the eight-state regional Soil Conservation Service, the Minnesota and Iowa Agricultural Extension and Soil Conservation Service, district commissioners and supervisors, and Wilson and Co., at Albert Lea.

A-7962-OS

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

For Release:
MONDAY NOON, AUGUST 14

GREAT PLAINS HORTICULTURE MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Hybrid tomatoes will outyield the best standard varieties of tomatoes from 20 to 50 per cent, T. M. Currence professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, said today (August 14).

Currence spoke at a meeting of the Great Plains section of the American Society for Horticultural Science on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. Horticulturists from eight states and three Canadian provinces are attending the three-day meeting.

The Hybrid E tomato, which is an Earliana x Pritchard cross developed at the University of Minnesota, is one of the early, high-yielding hybrids, Currence said.

F. A. Krantz, professor of horticulture, reported on the work he is doing in developing early potatoes of good cooking and marketing quality which are resistant to late blight and scab.

The morning program also included a tour of vegetable plots at University Farm and discussions by A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture, and R. E. Nylund, assistant professor of horticulture, on other Minnesota research programs in vegetables.

A-7963-JBN

HYDRO-COOLING CORN STUDIED

RELEASE: MONDAY 5 P.M.

Horticulturists from eight states and three Canadian provinces studied hydro-cooling methods this afternoon (August 14) at the Sever Peterson farm at Eden Prairie.

Discussing hydro-cooling research at the University of Minnesota, J. D. Winter, associate professor of horticulture declared that loss of quality in sweet corn from field to consumer can and should be reduced to a minimum.

How that can be done is now the object of studies being conducted in the University's horticulture division as part of a cooperative regional project under the Research and Marketing Act.

The Minnesota research work this year includes an evaluation of hydro-cooling methods from the standpoint of quality retention and costs. Data are being obtained on the sugar and moisture content of corn from the time it is picked until it reaches the consumer.

A-7964-JBN

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 14 1950

To all counties

For release in papers
during week of Aug. 20.

PROFIT SEEN IN
RAISING SHEEP

Some _____ county farmers may find it profitable to raise more sheep, County Agent _____ told local farmers this week. He based his statement on information received from W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman.

The number of sheep in the country is the lowest in 85 years, due to cutbacks during the war and postwar periods when farmers found other crops or kinds of livestock more profitable. A strong demand for wool, mutton and lamb means little danger of overproduction for a long time to come.

Wool production this year will be only 1/4 of what is needed. With expanding defense needs we will use nearly a billion pounds, while producing only 240 million pounds. Supplies in other parts of the world are short and growing shorter, with Russia competing for supplies in the world market.

Sheep give a greater return for feed consumed than any other farm animal, Morris said. Records kept by the Southeastern Minnesota Farm Management Association in 1949 showed sheep returned \$302 for each \$100 worth of feed consumed. This compares with a return of \$203 for dairy cattle and beef cattle, less for hogs and chickens.

Farmers who have lots of roughage will find sheep profitable because they need little grain except at lambing time. During the rest of the year sheep can be kept in thrifty condition on pasture, hay and silage.

In general, there is less labor with sheep than other farm animals. Barn litters need to be changed only about four times a year. Sheep barns do not have to be as well constructed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 14 1950

To all counties

For release to papers during
week of August 20.

(Filler for your column)

C O L U M N C O M M E N T S

From your
County Agent

A few second generation corn borer moths may be appearing, but it is unlikely that the peak of emergence will occur before the end of August or the first week of September, according to the State Entomologist's office at University Farm. Control measures for second generation larvae on field corn may be justified toward the end of August or early September if infestation is severe enough. The State Entomologist's office is keeping township co-operators in the corn borer control program informed on the situation.

* * * * *

Good ventilation and rat protection are two important features to remember if you are building a corn crib this year, says Dennis Ryan, extension engineer at U. Farm. Put the crib in a convenient spot and give it good drainage to prevent water backing up and spoiling the corn.

* * * * *

If it's necessary to refuel the tractor in the field, let the machine cool. Be careful not to spill fuel on tractor or clothing and not to fill tank to overflowing, advises Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm.

* * * * *

To slow growth and check damage occurring when cabbage heads grow so fast that they burst open, bend the heads of sound ones over sharply so that roots on one side are broken, says L. C. Snyder, University of Minnesota agricultural extension horticulturist.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 14 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

For release in papers during
week of August 20.

GET NEW CANNING
DIRECTIONS AT
EXTENSION OFFICE

Accurate canning directions are important in order to get good results, according to Home Agent _____.

Just off the press, in time for canning still to be done by _____ county homemakers, is a revision of the University of Minnesota publication, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," Extension Folder 100, _____ announces. The folder contains the latest recommendations on canning in the pressure cooker, water bath and pressure saucepan. Timetables for processing fruits and vegetables are also given.

Booklets on home canning published a few years ago may be antiques today, _____ said. In canning, as in everything else, research is responsible for many improvements. For that reason, it is a good idea to replace old canning timetables and directions with new ones.

The revised "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables" may be obtained by calling or writing the County Extension Office.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 14 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

Use when appropriate.

MANY 4-H'ERS
WIN TRIPS TO
STATE FAIR

_____ county will have a big representation of 4-H club members at the Minnesota State Fair August 26-September 4., 4-H Club (County) Agent _____ announced today.

County champions in livestock and homemaking projects and in 4-H activities are busy putting the finishing touches on exhibits and polishing up demonstrations in preparation for competition with other county champions at the State Fair.

"The boys and girls who demonstrate and exhibit at county and state fairs receive invaluable training in assuming responsibility and developing self-confidence", _____ said. "Parents whose sons and daughters are not 4-H members should consider enrolling them in local 4-H clubs now so they may have the experience and the fun of competing at next year's fairs."

Among 4-H'ers who have won trips to the Fair in St. Paul are _____ and _____, who will vie for state health king and queen titles; (Names and addresses) _____, who will compete in the state pie contest; and _____, who will take part in the dress revue, modeling clothing they have made.

Other club members from the county who will exhibit or demonstrate at the State Fair include: (give names, addresses and exhibit or demonstration.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 14 1950

To All counties

For release in papers during
week of August 20.

**STRESSES SAFETY
IN HANDLING FUELS**

Make petroleum products on your farm servants, not destroyers,
County Agent _____ told local farmers this week.

Fire tragedies in the past are grim reminders of the careless use of
inflammable liquids. A burned victim is not a pretty sight.

To reduce risk from increased use of motor fuels during summer,
here are some safety rules recommended by the National Safety Council
and passed along by Extension Safety Specialist Glenn Prickett.

1. An underground tank with a pump provides the safest storage
for large amounts of farm tractor fuels, gasoline or kerosens.
2. The next best method of storing fuel is in a well-constructed
steel tank located at least 75 feet from farm buildings.
3. When necessary to bring gasoline inside, use a red, labeled,
one-gallon container of an approved safety type. Keep small
amounts of kerosene in a labeled safety type container that
is different in size, shape and color from gasoline cans.
4. Never re-fuel a tractor while the motor is running or extremely
hot. Check fuel lines often to avoid leaky connections.
5. The use of open containers or careless spilling of inflammable
liquids invites trouble. Never draw or handle inflammable
liquids in the presence of an open flame or other sources of
ignition.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 15 1950

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

CLOTHING

Colorful Fabrics (28 seconds)

Planning to do some sewing for fall and winter? Some of the colors to watch in fall woolens are reds and rusts, nut browns, misty taupes and navy. Misty taupes promise to be a high fashion neutral for fall and winter in coatings, suitings and dress weights. Reds, rusts and nut browns will figure strongly in coatings and suitings. Navy is expected to be a top favorite in coatings, in tones that are light and lively or on the darkish side.

* * * * *

To Prevent Fraying (32 seconds)

As a fabric, nylon has a top popularity rating with most people. But if you're to get full satisfaction from the nylon garment you make or buy, it's a good idea to keep in mind certain characteristics of the material. For example, remember that nylon frays easily. Pinking the seams is not sufficient. Edges should be enclosed, as on ready-to-wear nylon slips. Close overcasting or blanket stitching can be used on dress seams. Binding is time-consuming but it's an effective way of preventing ravelling. If the edges are true bias, they may fray somewhat less.

-jbn-

FOOD

When You Can Corn (9 seconds)

In canning corn, use half as much water by measure as you have corn so that the corn will "swim" when the container is turned between the palms of the hands. That's a precaution against spoilage because there is better heat penetration with water in the jar.

* * * * *

When is Cantaloupe Ripe? (21 seconds)

Buying cantaloupe or muskmelon is more or less of a gamble for many people. Picked at exactly the right stage of ripeness, it will have a clean, smooth scar where the stem used to be. If picked too green, it will have part of the stem still attached, or a rough, deep scar where the stem is pulled out. On ripe cantaloupe, the basic color underneath the netted surface should be yellow rather than green.

* * * * *

Quick and Easy (38 seconds)

Peaches make quick and easy desserts... peach sundae, peach shortcake and the universal favorite, just plain peaches and cream. On a cool day, why not a peach pie - made with a lattice top to give a mouth-watering preview of the luscious peaches underneath.

When you buy peaches, remember they must look good in order to be good. They should be firm, plump, smooth skinned and without blemishes. When the background color is yellow or cream, the peaches are ripe for use in preserving or on the table. Fruit that's deeply tinged with green is immature and won't ripen properly at home. Watch out, too, for over-ripe peaches which have a deep reddish-brown color and are soft.

* * * * *

Danger in Oven Canning (36 seconds)

There are so many risks in oven canning, it isn't worthwhile to take a chance on using this method of preserving. In the first place, many people have been seriously burned and cut by flying glass from jars which explode. Then, too, heat penetration takes place so much more slowly in the oven than in steam that underprocessing may result, increasing spoilage and danger of botulism. If the temperature of the product in the jars is raised above boiling, the containers must be sealed. That sealing is dangerous, because more pressure builds up inside the jar than outside and there's danger of the jar exploding. So - better be safe than sorry and use a recommended method of canning.

HOME FURNISHINGS

Dense Pile for Long Wear (55 seconds)

If your plans for fall include a new living room rug, there are many things you should consider. Since a rug represents a sizeable investment, you expect to live with it a long time. When you're limited in the amount of money you can spend, experts recommend that you buy a better quality rug in one of the less expensive weaves rather than a poorer quality rug in a more expensive weave. They also suggest that you place major emphasis on the density or thickness of the pile rather than the length of the pile. Long pile gives the rug a luxurious look and a luxurious feel under foot. But it does not affect wear as much as density of pile. You can get the luxurious feel by using a pad under your rug.

Always read the tag or label on a rug. If it tells what the rug is made of, how it is made and what service it will give, the label will prove an excellent guide in buying. The sales person can give you further information.

* * * * *

New Rugs Shed (27 seconds)

Don't worry if your new rug "sheds." Here's what happens - Axminster, Wilton, Velvet and Chenille weaves are of a cut-pile construction. In making them, the yarn is looped over wires, then the wires are withdrawn, leaving a looped surface. To give a cut surface, these loops are sheared off. Some of the shearings usually are left in the rug and appear as fluff when the rug is used. When this happens, it's no reflection on the rug. Before too long the loose fibers will all have come out and there will be no more shedding.

* * * * *

Steam for Deep Marks (15 seconds)

Sometimes heavy furniture makes deep marks in the pile of rugs. Those impressions can be relieved by steaming. Place a damp cloth on the mark on the rug and steam lightly with a hot iron. Be sure to brush the surface afterward.

HOME MANAGEMENT

No Need to Hoard (50 seconds)

We've all heard reports of folks who are buying up food and other goods. A look in the stores will tell you there's no need to hoard. But hoarding will create temporary shortages.

Take sugar, for instance. Retail grocers the country over say that demand for sugar has tripled in recent weeks...that it's far beyond normal. The run on sugar will mean that the woman who has overstocked will eventually have to use hard, caked sugar -- or will waste it. For sugar, you know, when kept too long, hardens or cakes and then is difficult to use. This is particularly true in humid summer weather.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture assures us there isn't any overall shortage of sugar -- in fact, supplies of sugar are more than ample for the needs of this country. So there's no need to hoard. Hoarding merely creates problems for retailer and consumer alike.

* * * * *

Load Machine Lightly (40 seconds)

To get really clean clothes, it's best to load your washing machine lightly. Loading it to the maximum may seem to save time on a busy day, but research shows that clothes come out cleaner if the machine is given a lighter load. Recent experiments in household equipment laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture with 19 machines -- automatic, semi-automatic and non-automatic -- point to this conclusion: In general, a load of 6 or 7 pounds in a domestic washing machine will result in better soil removal and more even washing than a heavier load. Of course, it's up to the individual user to decide the practical point of how much to lighten the washer load to make thrifty use of water, detergent, and the time and energy spent on the job.

* * * * *

Satisfactions Depend on Attitude (18 seconds)

The satisfaction you get from housework is determined pretty much by the attitude you have toward these skills. Of course what the homemaker does in the home is important. How she works is still more important. But most important of all is the way she feels toward her household responsibilities. Interest is necessary to succeed in any situation.

DAIRY INSTITUTE SPEAKERS NAMED

Educational, governmental and commercial phases of the dairy industry will be represented by speakers and discussion leaders at the Dairy Products Institute, scheduled for September 19, 20 and 21 in Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

On the first day, there will be sessions on butter and ice cream manufacture and the second day on market milk and cheese and dry milk manufacture. There will be a fieldmen's conference the third day.

Speakers will include: Don S. Anderson, assistant director, dairy branch, Production and Marketing administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture; C. J. Babcock, dairy manufacturing technologist, research division, PMA; B. W. Fairbanks, director, American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago; D. V. Josephson, professor of dairy husbandry, Pennsylvania State college; P. S. Lucas, associate professor, dairy manufacturers, Michigan State college; W. V. Price, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Wisconsin; and A. W. Rudnick, extension dairyman, Iowa State college.

Other speakers will include N. C. Angevine, laboratory division, Meyer-Blanke Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Bartle, regional supervisor, dairy products, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis; A. B. Erekson, director of research, Lakeshire-Marty Co., Plymouth, Wisc.; W. A. Gordon, editor, Dairy Record, St. Paul; Frank Stone, sales manager, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; H. L. Templeton, technical director, Fairmont Foods Co., Omaha, Neb.; and John L. Wilson, director of research, Economics Laboratories, Inc., St. Paul.

University of Minnesota staff members who will participate in the program are: W. B. Combs, W. E. Petersen and S. T. Coulter, professors, J. C. Olson, Jr., associate professor, J. J. Jezeski, assistant professor; E. L. Thomas, instructor, and R. O. Wagenaar, research assistant--all in the division of dairy husbandry; Robert Jenness, associate professor, agricultural biochemistry; E. Fred Koller, professor, agricultural economics.

BIGGER 1950 EGG GETS NEW CASE

The poultry industry has built a bigger "basket" to fit today's longer, wider egg.

Starting October 1, new larger shipping containers will be introduced to help reduce losses from eggs broken on the way to market.

Studies by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, and representatives of the poultry industry showed that 1950 eggs had outgrown their shipping cases. Packing these larger eggs in old style cases caused some of the heavy breakage loss of eggs in shipment.

Science started the whole thing. Twenty years of breeding improved chickens led to better layers and larger eggs.

To find out if eggs have actually grown in size, PMA's poultry branch and cooperating agencies measured 16,000 eggs. As a result of their study the new cases will be 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch deeper than ones now in use. Fillers and flats used inside the cases will allow 3/16 of an inch more height for each layer of eggs in the case. Cells of the fillers will be larger to accommodate the larger waistline of today's egg.

The new standard flats will be on the market October 1 this year. Cora Cooke, University Farm extension poultry specialist advises Minnesota poultrymen to order the new standard cases and fillers when replacing present supplies. Cases must be at least 13 inches deep to handle the new standard fillers and flats. According to Miss Cooke, some fiber cases now in use are deep enough and some woodsn cases which measure up to the new standard are on the market.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1950

Immediate Release

FARM BUREAU WOMEN MEET SEPT. 13-15

Farm Bureau women will hold their eleventh annual short course at University Farm September 13-15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Presentation of district winners and the state winner in the essay contest for Farm Bureau women will be a feature of the program at the opening session.

The international situation, the United Nations, modern developments in education, inflation, Minnesota's mental health program and a public relations program for agriculture are some of the subjects to be considered by the women at their three-day meeting.

Speakers will include J. S. Jones, executive secretary, and A. G. Mereness, public relations director, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Ralph Rossen, commissioner of mental health for the state of Minnesota; Dean Scheweickhard, state commissioner of education; A. Whittier Day, director of the Youth Conservation Commission for Minnesota; and Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture.

Among University of Minnesota staff members on the program are C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture; Katharine J. Densford, director of the School of Nursing; Ike Armstrong, director of physical education and athletics; Dr. Wesley W. Spink, professor of medicine; O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; and Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

A-7967-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 15, 1950

For Release: --
WEDNESDAY P.M., AUGUST 16

WRAPPING IMPORTANT IN FREEZING MEAT

Poor flavor in frozen meat, poultry or fish may be traced to wrapping material which does not exclude oxygen, J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory at the University of Minnesota, said today (Wednesday, August 16).

Winter spoke to nearly 100 horticulturists from eight states and three Canadian provinces who are attending the meeting of the Great Plains section of the American Society for Horticultural Science on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Research being conducted at the University frozen foods laboratory shows that inferior wrapping material is responsible for much of the flavor deterioration of stored frozen meat. The wrapping material must not only exclude moisture vapor, but oxygen as well, the studies show.

Since the Upper Midwest has the largest concentration of frozen food locker plants in the United States, most of the research work done at the University of Minnesota laboratory has been on problems relating to locker plants and home freezers, according to Winter.

A visit to the frozen foods laboratory, a tour of ornamental plots and inspection of low temperature equipment used in winter injury research at University Farm were included on today's program.

A-7968-JBN

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 16, 1950

Special

Rural Life Meet
To Be Held at
Minnesota U

To Wis farm
papers

Leaders in the fields of rural education, rural sociology, religion, health and economics will be among the speakers at the 1950 conference of the American Country Life Association to be held at University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota, September 5-7.

The rural life conference, which is held each year on a university or college campus is expected to attract people from all parts of the nation.

Milo K. Swanton, Madison, president of the association, is in charge of program arrangements and will give the annual president's address.

Wisconsin will be well represented by others on the program. W. W. Clark, Wisconsin legislator; Mike Kies, county superintendent, Milwaukee; George Tipler, board member, Integrated School System, Winneconne, will take part in a panel on rural education objectives. Evening entertainment will include a one-act play by the Wisconsin Country Life Players directed by Jim Mitchell, University of Wisconsin. Bruce Carter and Blanche Lee, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Wisconsin; and Gunvor Johannesen, home editor, Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, Racine; will attend the conference as resource persons, in an advisory capacity.

Minnesota's Governor Luther W. Youngdahl will give the address of welcome at the opening session. Speakers at other sessions will include Paul C. Johnson, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago; Frank X. Meehan, director of the National Council for Community Improvement, St. Louis; Maurice F. Seay, professor of educational administration, University of Chicago, David E. Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology, University of Illinois; and Rev. E. W. Mueller, rural secretary, National Lutheran Council, Chicago.

The stake of business in farm progress and the farmers' stake in an agricultural program will be discussed on the closing day of the program. John W. Haw, agricultural representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Alfred Stedman, associate editor, St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch; and John Brandt, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, are scheduled to talk.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 16, 1950

Special

70 Minn.
weeklies

RURAL LIFE GROUP
TO HAVE MEETING
AT UNIVERSITY

Rural religious responsibilities will be discussed by national church leaders at the 1950 rural life conference of the American Country Life Association at University Farm, St. Paul, September 5-7.

Several thousand rural pastors in Minnesota have been invited to participate in the meeting, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Authorities in the fields of rural education, rural sociology, health and economics will also be among the speakers at the conference, which is expected to attract people from all parts of the nation.

Governor Luther Youngdahl will give the address of welcome at the opening session. Speakers at other sessions will include Paul C. Johnson, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, and previously editor of the Worthington Globe and extension editor at the University of Minnesota; Frank X. Meehan, director of the National Council for Community Improvement, St. Louis; Maurice F. Seay, professor of educational administration, University of Chicago; David E. Lindstrom, professor of rural sociology, University of Illinois; and Rev. E. W. Mueller, rural secretary, National Lutheran Council, Chicago.

The stake of business in farm progress and the farmers' stake in an agricultural program will be discussed on the closing day of the program which will be devoted to economic problems. John W. Haw, agricultural representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Alfred Stedman, associate editor, St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch; and John Brandt, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, are scheduled to talk.

Urging farm people and anyone interested in rural life to attend the national meeting which is being held in Minnesota this year, Milo K. Swanton, president of the American Country Life Association, said: "Since the years ahead in rural living are of deep significance, not alone to those who live in the country but to all America as well, everyone possible should take advantage of this opportunity to make a mid-century appraisal of rural life in America."

4-H'ERS LEAD IN RURAL RECREATION

Providing recreation for the leisure hours farm people have these days has become one of the major concerns of thousands of 4-H club leaders and members.

During the past three years, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, a plan has been worked out enabling adults and youth interested in directing recreational activities in their clubs and communities to attend training meetings. In Minnesota, one-day training schools in recreation have been held throughout the state.

This training and club participation has been brought about through the National 4-H Recreation and Rural Arts program now in full swing in this state. Sponsor of the program, the U. S. Rubber company, is providing about \$29,000 for leader training clinics, club and individual awards across the country.

Adult and junior leaders of 4-H clubs and Rural Youth members from 66 counties in Minnesota attended one of the training schools in recreation held in 11 districts last year. Throughout the United States more than 10,200 young people and 6,400 adults took part in leadership training sessions in recreation. They received instruction in group singing, dancing, games, sports, dramatics, handicrafts and many other activities.

Along with the fun they are having, 4-H'ers are also working hard to make a good showing for themselves and their clubs in recreation and rural arts, Harkness said.

To encourage their activities, U. S. Rubber presents merit certificates to clubs and members; \$25 cash awards to counties; and 4-H Club Congress trips to Chicago to eight national champions.

State honors in 1949 went to Janice Ogren, Shafer, Chisago county. Cash awards were won by Blue Earth, Chisago, Hennepin, Itasca, Meeker, Nicollet, Ramsey, Renville, South St. Louis and Swift counties.

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

Immediate Release

ORANGES MOST POPULAR FRUIT

Oranges rank first in popularity among fresh fruits city families use, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area. Bananas rank second and apples third.

Mrs. Loomis reported these findings from a survey made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Bureau gained information on the use of fruits during a springtime study of family food consumption in 68 cities across the land, including Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Canned peaches are by far the most popular canned fruit among city families. Families surveyed used three times as many peaches as any other canned fruit.

Though the average quantity of citrus fruit eaten by urban families has hardly changed since 1942, their use of other fresh fruit such as bananas, apples, berries and melons has increased 40 per cent. Much of the increase has come among low-income families.

City families are also eating more canned fruit than in 1942, but only about two-thirds as much dried fruit. Again, it is principally the low-income families who are responsible for the drop in dried fruit.

Families at the \$5,000 to \$7,000 level spend 85 per cent more for fresh fruit, including citrus, than families earning between \$1,000 and \$2,000, the study showed.

A-7970-JBN

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

Immediate Release

NEW CANNING FOLDER PUBLISHED

Now off the press, in time for canning still to be done by many Minnesota homemakers, is a revision of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service folder, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables."

Authors of the folder are extension nutritionists Ina Rowe and Inez Hobart.

The revised publication, Extension Folder 100, contains the latest recommendations on canning in the pressure cooker, water bath and pressure saucepan, including accurate timetables for processing fruits and vegetables.

Booklets on home canning published a few years ago may be antiques today, according to the nutritionists. In canning, as in everything else, research is responsible for many improvements. For that reason, they advise homemakers to replace old canning timetables and directions with new ones.

A-7971-JBN

* * * * *

RURAL LIVING COSTS UP

Rural living costs rose in July, making the third consecutive monthly increase, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent for the Twin Cities area, reported today.

Prices paid by farmers for food, clothing and building materials all were up. Retail prices of other groups of items used for living averaged about the same on July 15 as in mid-June.

Food prices continued to rise from June 15 to July 15, with pork, coffee and apples showing the biggest increases. With meat production in mid-July about the same as a year ago, and July 1 stocks slightly higher, the continued upturn in meat prices reflected the increase in income to workers. Rise in retail prices of coffee followed the advance in wholesale prices. Apple prices increased again in July as marketings were near their seasonal low.

A-7972-JBN

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

Immediate Release

PASTORS, TEACHERS TO ATTEND RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE.

Farmers, rural pastors and teachers will rub shoulders with nationally known figures in the fields of sociology, health, economics, education and religion at the 1950 conference of the American Country Life association on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 5-7.

Both the pastors and teachers have been invited to attend the event, it was announced today by R. S. Wilcox of St. Paul, executive secretary of the American Country Life association. The conference, which is held each year on a university or college campus, is open to all persons, regardless of occupation, and is expected to bring people from all parts of the nation to St. Paul.

"The program is unique," said Wilcox, "in that it is not promoting any set policy or any set farm program. It is not called to push some specific philosophy. This conference emphasizes the social, religious and community side of country life."

Among the speakers will be Dr. Donald J. Cowling of Minneapolis, president emeritus of Carleton college, Northfield, who will talk at a banquet scheduled for September 6. Larry Haeg, farm service director of Station WCCO, will be toastmaster at the banquet.

Another speaker will be W. B. Garver of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C., formerly in the agricultural economics division at the University of Minnesota. Dr. L. E. Larsen, Bismarck, No. Dak., a member of the board of the American Medical association and of the National Committee on Rural Health, will also be among the speakers. William T. Foley, associate editor of The Farmer, St. Paul, will preside at the afternoon session on September 7.

The conference will place the spotlight on youth on September 7, when the program will include the finals in the regional Future Farmers of America public speaking contest. Boys from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and Iowa will compete. Allan Ridde of Owatonna will represent Minnesota in the contest.

A-7973-RR

STUDY USE OF "WASTE" WOOD FOR FENCE POSTS

Possibilities for making serviceable fence posts from inferior species of wood and trees thinned from Minnesota forests will be investigated at an experimental wood preserving plant being constructed at the Cloquet Experimental Forest, it was announced today by Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota.

The new wood preserving plant, which will be used to treat fence posts, lumber and other wood items, is part of an over-all program on fence post production being carried on in co-operation with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at University Farm and other U. of M. divisions and branch experiment stations.

With the completion of the treating plant, the school will have a mechanical barker, mechanical sharpener and tractor-attached driver with which to study production and use of wood posts as compared with steel.

"Those in charge of this work," said Professor Kaufert, "feel that there is a considerable market for the right kind of wood fence posts--those that can be produced from thinnings or inferior species, that will be durable in service and can be set like steel posts, by driving."

A-7974-RR

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RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP ESTABLISHED

Establishment of a graduate research fellowship by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisc., was announced today by Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry at the University of Minnesota.

Research by the graduate student holding the fellowship will be in the field of silviculture or management and will be of direct interest to the pulp and paper industry.

The problem selected for study during the coming year is the reproduction of aspen by suckering. Increasing interest in aspen as a pulpwood species has been shown recently.

A-7975-RR

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

Immediate Release

WAR AGAINST RAGWEED URGED

Some hay fever sufferers have already started to sneeze, but it's not too late to wage an all-out war against ragweed, one of the chief causes of the malady.

"Community action is necessary if the ragweed campaign is to be successful," according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist at University Farm. "This means everyone pitching in to destroy ragweeds by pulling, cutting close to the ground, hoeing or spraying with 2,4-D."

It is important that ragweeds be destroyed before they reach the blossom stage so that no pollen or seed can be produced.

"I am convinced that an intensive community-wide control program carried on for several successive years can reduce ragweed pollen in the air and bring relief to hay fever sufferers," Aamodt said.

Aamodt said that full cooperation of civic organizations as well as individuals would be welcome. Earlier this summer Minnesota communities were requested to proclaim July and August as ragweed control months.

Local weed inspectors can furnish details as to use of chemicals.

A-7976-BP

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

Immediate Release

WIRING SHORT COURSE AUGUST 28-SEPTEMBER 1

Techniques and safety and legal aspects of wiring will be included in the Electrical Wiring Short Course slated for the auditorium of Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota August 28-September 1.

The course is open to anyone engaged in or interested in farmstead electric wiring. An "A" class journeyman electrician or Master electrician may qualify as a state inspector through this course.

Instruction will be given by Ray F. Braun, executive secretary, State Board of Electricity, and Raymond J. Holasz, State Fire Marshall's office--both of St. Paul; C. T. Bremicker, Northern States Power company, A. H. Kessler, North Central Electric Council, George Reed and O. W. Timpfe, Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Donald M. Wakefield, attorney, and Glenn Rowell, Fire Underwriters Inspection Bureau--all of Minneapolis; and H. M. Towme, General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

Several members of the staff of the University of Minnesota will also participate in the program.

A-7977-RR

* * * * *

U. OF MINNESOTA SWINE FEEDERS' DAY SET

The University of Minnesota's twenty-eighth annual Swine Feeders' Day will be held Friday, September 22, in the Livestock Pavilion at University Farm, St. Paul.

Discussions will center on the use of antibiotics in swine feeding, according to E. F. Ferrin, chief of the University's animal husbandry division and program chairman for this year's event. University swine feeding experiments will also be summarized at the one-day short course.

The meeting is open to all interested state farmers and hog producers.

A-7978-OS

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

Special to Twin Cities Newspapers
and Wire Services
Immediate Release

GERMAN EDUCATORS DUE AT U FARM

Expected on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Tuesday (August 22) are two German agricultural educators—Dr. Ernst Richterlein and Mr. Helmut Geisseler, who are in the U.S. under the technical assistance program of the State Department.

Richterlein is chief of the department of agricultural schools and extension service in the Bavarian ministry of agriculture. Geisseler is a teacher in one of the agricultural schools in northern Bavaria and is an extension agent.

They are in the U.S. to study methods of integrating programs for agricultural research, education and extension.

The two men will remain in the state until September 30. Their time will be divided between studying work carried on at University Farm and observing farming and extension methods out in the state.

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

Special to the Farm Bureau News

By Omar Skonkwiler
Publications Office, University Farm

U. AIMS AT BETTER TURKEY CROP

University of Minnesota research is aiming a three-way program at improving an important Minnesota farm crop.

The crop is turkeys, Minnesota raises three to four million of the big birds annually. The state's 28 million dollar turkey industry ranks third in the nation, topped only by California and Texas.

The Poultry Division at University Farm aims to make this already healthy and productive business better from turkey farm to dinner table. Poultry Division Chief H. J. Sloan went to leaders of the Minnesota turkey industry and set up his research program around breeding, feeding and marketing problems important to this area.

Under Sloan's direction the research program aims at a turkey with maximum meat on its bones, a feeding guide to put the meat on at low feed cost and storage and handling methods to get the turkeys on the table in convenient portions and in the most attractive condition.

Turkey research at the University starts at Rosemount research

Add 1 Turkeys at U. Farm

center, just south of the Twin Cities. Here the birds for experiments are raised on an 80 acre range. University Farm poultrymen raise about 3,000 poults a year and maintain a breeding flock of some 300 birds.

Breeding research at Rosemount is aimed at selecting a bird that will produce the most meat at lowest cost and will reproduce efficiently through high fertility and good egg hatchability. At present five different strains are being studied including Broad Breasted Bronze, Belstville ^{Wites} and Black Turkeys.

A final goal of breeding work is to combine the desirable qualities of various strains into a few or even one type suited to Minnesota conditions.

A test run last year by Associate Professor R.N. Shoffner illustrates how ^{researchers} hope to select this Minnesota type by associating physical body measurement with the actual amount "eatable" muscle. Shoffner and assistants used 168 assorted birds. They carved the flesh from various parts of the bodies, weighed it, then compared the amount of meat with such body measurements as length of leg, width, depth and length of breastbone. This and other similar experiments indicate that turkeys with long, wide breastbones will be the most efficient meat producers. The breeding specialists also have evidence which leads them to believe that proper selection and "family" breeding may be the most desirable way to develop the type of turkey best suited to Minnesota.

The feeding research ties in closely with the breeding program. Feed influences rate of growth, age of maturity, quality of meat. Altogether the feed bill represents about two-thirds the cost of raising turkeys.

(more)

Add 2 Turkeys at U. Farm

George M. Briggs is the poultry division's nutrition expert. Briggs is nationally known for his work with vitamin B-12 (the animal protein factor) in poultry feeds. He's applying this potent growth-booster vitamin to turkey rations with a view to helping Minnesota turkey growers cut down some on the high cost of feeding turkeys to market finish. The feeding trials include studies of feeding methods involving such problems as mashes vs. pellets, the value ^(of pasture) and comparisons of different kinds of feeding equipment.

University poultry specialists are also working to help both grower and consumer get the most out of Minnesota's turkey crop. The goal is increasing consumer acceptance and growers' incomes by improving storage, packaging and distribution methods. Turkeys are popular at meat counters around Thanksgiving time, but the rest of the year is mostly "off" season for the big holiday main courses. And most of the family-sized turkeys bought during the holiday season are hens.

But as Sloan points out, while growers are raising 12 to 14 pound hens, they must at the same time raise 18 to 24 pound toms. The larger birds present the toughest marketing problem. University Farm poultry researchers believe the answer lies in marketing the big birds in smaller pieces such as halves, quarters, white meat portions and legs.

Part of the "off" season slump in turkey sales is due to the difficulty of storing and distributing them satisfactorily. This phase of University research is underway but will soon get a big boost from equipment built into Peters Hall, the new animal and poultry husbandry building now nearing completion at University Farm. Three low temperature rooms in the basement laboratories will enable researchers to step up their studies of freezing methods,

(more)

Add 3 Turkeys at U. Farm

storage temperatures, and wrapping and protective materials to keep cold storage poultry as fresh-tasting as possible.

Sloan and his associates in the poultry division are optimistic about the future of Minnesota's turkey industry. While they don't say that the state may someday be the number one drumstick producer in the nation, turkey growers here enjoy some advantages not found in some other areas. The state produces ample supplies of high energy feed grains eaten by turkeys in fairly large amounts. The cool fall weather gives the birds an appetite. They eat grain well in the fall and put on a good market finish. The Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, a business organization, this year began an intensive "Eat More Turkey" campaign to promote Minnesota turkey as a regular menu feature in every home.

Looking at it from another angle, the turkey business contributes to several other important Minnesota industries. Several million dollars worth of lumber, brooding equipment, fuel, fencing and other materials are required to provide the physical plant for growing turkeys. Hatcheries sell about 3 million dollars worth of turkey poults each year. The annual turkey feed bill adds up to nearly 5 million dollars worth of commercial feeds.

While developing a research program to aid the turkey industry, University Farm poultry specialists have had to keep one hand at work building their own turkey farm. It wasn't until 1947 when the University acquired the Rosemount station that a well-rounded turkey research program became possible. Since then, according to Sloan, University poultrymen have experienced most of the headaches common to any farmer just starting in the turkey business.

(more)

Add 4 Turkeys at U. Farm

But things are looking up at Rosemount and at University Farm. Peters Hall is scheduled for dedication August 30. The turkey farm at Rosemount is taking shape, becoming more flexible.

Minnesota's turkey industry can soon look for first class technical leadership befitting an important farm crop.

-OS-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 18 1950

Special

Immediate release
with mat

SKULI RUTFORD ON BEEF-
LAND INSTITUTE PROGRAM

Skuli Rutford, acting director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will open the Minnesota-Iowa Beef Cattle and the Land Institute program at Albert Lea on September 26.

Announcement of Rutford's selection for the opening keynote statement was made this week by Clifford E. Cairns, institute manager.

Rutford will discuss the vital roles of livestock and the soil in the nation's welfare as he opens the program of discussions, demonstrations and displays.

"The continued greatness of America must depend on our ability to produce on a continuous basis. Conditions today especially demand we maintain fertility," he feels.

A county agent for 10 years, Rutford will draw on his own background and on ideas from farm management, soils, marketing and livestock production specialists to present the broadest possible outlook on the livestock-soils future.

He served as state director of Rural Rehabilitation for two years and was on a mission to Central and South America as representative of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in 1946.

The Institute, sponsored by farm organizations, soil conservation and agricultural extension services in Minnesota and Iowa, and Wilson and Company, Albert Lea, will cover grassland cattle feeding and pasture management, consumer demands and future marketing prospects.

Two farmers, Jake Sells of Beaver Creek, Minn., and Bill Darbyshire of Rockwell City, Iowa, will tell the story of their livestock operations during the day-long program, to be held on the Freeborn county fairgrounds.

-rgr-

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 Work of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
~~September~~ 21 1950

SPECIAL to Minnesota weekly newspapers
Release for publication AFTER AUGUST 30

August
PETERS HALL TO BENEFIT ENTIRE STATE

Modern facilities in Peters hall, new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, will enable staff members to provide increased research benefits to practically every citizen of the state.

This was pointed out following dedication August 30 of the newly completed structure, named in honor of the late W. H. Peters, long-time chief of the division of animal husbandry.

Both E. F. Ferrin and H. J. Sloan, respective chiefs of the animal and poultry divisions, pointed out that results of research headquartered in Peters hall are cheaper poultry and animal products for the consumer, as the result of new and improved breeds and more economical feeding, as well as more efficient production for the farmer.

Modern laboratories in Peters hall are used for experiments in animal and poultry physiology and feed ingredients and rations. In addition, the structure provides improved facilities for training students to produce and market better livestock and poultry and to pass on their know-how to others.

The new building houses records of research in poultry and livestock carried on both at University Farm and the Rosemount research center.

In addition to the work which resulted in the famous Minnesota No. 1 and 2 hogs, the animal husbandry division plans increased activity, with Peters hall as headquarters, with inbred lines of cattle.

Work under way and planned by the poultry husbandry division includes study of ways of storing and packaging poultry meat to protect flavor and quality, and the relationship between body conformation and meat yield of turkeys. Turkey research is largely aimed at overcoming the seasonal nature of demand for this food item.

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

Special to trade papers

Immediate Release

"What Is Wrong with the Butter Industry?"

This important question will be thoroughly churned by a six-man panel of experts during a round-table discussion scheduled for the opening of butter manufacture sessions at the Dairy Products Institute at University Farm, St. Paul, September 19, 20, 21.

Slated to participate in the discussion, which is expected to attract considerable attention, are:

W. A. Gordon, editor, Dairy Record, St. Paul; E. R. Bartle, regional supervisor, dairy products, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis; S. T. Coulter and E. Fred Koller, professors in the division of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota; Frank Stone, sales manager, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; and Don S. Anderson, assistant director, dairy branch, Production and Marketing administration, USDA, Washington.

Subjects assigned the panel members are: The Industry's Attitude, Quality, Research, Sales, Governmental Attitude and Profits.

On the same day there will be a session on "Can You Judge? Take a Look at Some Typical Butter." Discussing this topic will be: H. L. Templeton, technical director, Fairmont Foods company, Omaha, Nebraska; A. B. Roppe, butter grader, USDA, Minneapolis; J. J. Jezeski, H. A. Morris, and A. W. Rudnick, Jr., of the dairy division at the U. of M.

A post-mortem discussion led by Coulter, Templeton and Roppe will follow.

At a cheese manufacture session September 20, subjects to be discussed include the U. S. Public Health service program for the certification of inter-state shipment of milk and milk products, problems in the control of body and texture of cheddar cheese, new cheese varieties and current developments in the cheese industry.

Cheese grading and starters will also be discussed.

Speakers at the September 20 cheese session will include:

L. C. Peckham, milk sanitarian, U. S. Public Health service, Minneapolis; E. B. Erekson, director of research, Lakeshire-Marty company, Plymouth, Wisc.; H. W. Bryant, Kraft Foods company, Freeport, Ill.; W. V. Price, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Wisconsin;

H. A. Morris, J. C. Olson, Jr., J. J. Jezeski and R. O. Wagenaar of the University of Minnesota dairy division.

In addition to butter and cheese, there will be sessions on ice cream manufacture September 19, dry milk manufacture and market milk September 20 and a fieldmen's conference September 21.

At the Institute and Alumni dinner at 6:30 p.m. September 20, guest speaker will be D. V. Josephson, professor of dairy husbandry at Pennsylvania State College.

TIMELY TIPS (for September 2)

Discussions at the University of Minnesota's 28th annual Swine Feeders' day at University Farm September 22 will center on the use of antibiotics in feeding. The meeting is open to all interested farmers and hog producers.

—E.F. Ferrin.

* * * *

Eggs may be high-priced this fall, but a poor pullet won't lay enough of them to pay for high-priced feed. Close culling of all unthrifty pullets should be the order of the day. — Cora Cooke.

* * * *

Harvesting, threshing, silo-filling and corn-picking times are the most hazardous seasons of the year on the farm. Take time to work safely. Stop machines when servicing, adjusting and unclogging. Keep safety shields in place, and keep children off and away from machines. — Glenn Prickett.

* * * *

Early September is a good time to seed lawns. Thorough seedbed preparation and watering well until the grass is established are musts. — L.C. Snyder.

* * * *

Prepare trees for winter by watering thoroughly late this fall. Trees, particularly evergreens, must have sufficient available moisture to carry them over the long, frozen winter months. — Parker O. Anderson.

* * * *

Make soil tests to determine fertilizer needs and order fertilizer as soon as possible. Accept early delivery, as a serious freight car shortage threatens. — G.O. Rest.

* * * *

MORE

Artificial drying equipment at country elevators may be very effective in preventing spoilage of grain. Grain coming into elevators from combine harvesters often contains a high percentage of moisture and is difficult to handle without much damage. --Ralph C. Grim.

* * * *

Unless she is on good pasture, it might be a good idea to get the fall-freshening cow on full winter schedule soon and keep her up her level of production. Once down, she may never come back. Too often cows that freshen in the early fall are the underprivileged animals in the dairy herd. Those busy weeks between good pasture and winter feeding are often the most critical of the year. --Ralph Wayne.

* * * *

Farmers may find it profitable to raise more sheep. The number of sheep in the country is the lowest in 85 years. This is due to cutbacks during the war and post-war periods, when farmers found other crops or kinds of livestock more profitable. A strong demand for wool, mutton and lamb means little danger of overproduction for a long time to come. -- V.L. Morris.

* * * *

Late summer and early fall spraying with toxaphene and chlordane will largely eliminate the grasshopper threat for next year by preventing egg-laying, especially in legumes following second cutting. As for corn borers, extensive second brood moth flight and egg laying may not be expected before about the second week in September. Pupation has been progressing very slowly. -- A.W. Burdick.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 21 1950

To all counties

Release for publica-
tion in papers week
of August 28, 1950.

PLOW STUBBLE FIELDS
RIGHT AFTER HARVEST

Plowing grain stubble fields immediately after harvest gives a good start on controlling next year's weeds, County Agent _____ said this week.

Early plowing helps kill both annual and perennial weeds.

Here is how it works, according to R. G. Robinson, University Farm agronomist:

1. Plowing now turns over a lot of weeds before they can go to seed. Disking this land, where erosion is not a problem, will tend to stimulate germination of weed seeds turned under last year.
2. The new seedlings will be killed by frost. These seedlings, along with volunteer grain, form a cover that cuts down on soil erosion.
3. If moisture conditions are good, patches of quackgrass and thistles may show up. Quackgrass can be dug up with a spring-tooth harrow, exposing root stocks to the sun. Thistles can be sprayed with 2,4-D.
4. No extra plowing is involved; at seeding time the ground can be worked the same as when it is spring-plowed.

-bp-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 21 1950

To all counties

Release for publication
in papers week of
August 28 1950.
(Filler for your column)

* * * * *
* C O L U M N C O M M E N T S *
* From Your *
* County Agent *
* * * * *

U FARM DATES TO REMEMBER:

Farmstead Electric Wiring Short Course, August 28-September 1; American Country Life Association conference, September 5-7; Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors Training School, September 11-16; Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Short Course, September 11-16; Farm Bureau Women's Short Course, September 13-15; Swine Feeders day, September 22.

* * * * *

Prepare trees for winter by watering thoroughly late in the fall. Trees, particularly evergreens, must have available moisture to carry over the long, frozen winter months. Trim trees and move those not desired or interfering with those of good form and health. Prune trees with over-abundance of branches late this fall to protect against snow breakage. -- Parker Anderson.

* * * * *

Order fertilizer now for fall and accept immediate delivery. A serious freight car shortage threatens to delay delivery. You may need to test your soil to see what kind you need. -- Paul M. Burson.

* * * * *

Dip or spray sheep to get rid of ticks and lice before cold weather gets here. Use DDT or rotenone or a commercial preparation to do the job. -- W. E. Morris.

* * * * *

All livestock returned home from the state fair, or any other show, should be kept isolated for a few weeks before being allowed to mingle with the herd, in order to be sure they haven't picked up some infectious disease. -- H. R. Searles.

* * * * *

State Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 21 1950

To all counties

ATT.: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

Do not use in papers
before week of
August 28, 1950.

COUNTY 4-H'ER
TO ATTEND CAMP
AT ITASCA PARK

_____, a member of the _____ 4-H club, _____,
(name of club and address)
has been selected to represent _____ county at the 4-H State Conserva-
tion camp in Itasca Park September 14-17, 4-H Club Agent _____
has announced.

Winning a trip to the annual State Conservation camp is considered one of the
coveted awards in 4-H work.

The camp was started 17 years ago, through funds contributed by Charles L. Horn,
president of Federal Cartridge corporation.

More than 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of Minnesota will attend the
camp. All of them have been chosen on the basis of outstanding work in the con-
servation activity. _____ was selected for ----- (mention what the
winner has done in conservation).

Four-H members who take part in the conservation activity enrich their enjoyment
of rural living, _____ says. They learn to identify different types of
animal and plant life and develop an appreciation of trees, flowers, useful birds,
game and fish. Moreover, they are active in protecting and helping to restore wild
life. Hundreds of 4-H boys and girls, for example, build and establish stations for
winter feeding for both birds and wild game every year. Many of them plant food and
cover plants for birds and game along fence rows and in fence corners on their own
farms.

The conservation activity, according to _____, is open to 4-H
members who are enrolled in a regular 4-H project. Rural boys and girls who do not
already belong to a 4-H club can get information at the county extension office
about joining.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 21 1950

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

Do not use in papers
before week of August 28.

LOCAL WOMEN TO
ATTEND U FARM
SHORT COURSE

_____ county will be represented by a number of rural women at the eleventh annual short course for Farm Bureau Women at University Farm September 13-15. Several hundred women from all over the state are expected to attend the sessions.

(If you or any of the women in your county are presiding at sessions or have a part on the program, add a paragraph here about that.)

Among the women who will attend the three-day meeting are:

(Give names and addresses)

District winners and the state winner in the essay contest for Farm Bureau women will be presented at the opening session.

Outstanding speakers have been secured for the short course, which promises to be one of the best in years, according to Home Agent _____. Speakers will include Dr. Ralph Rossen, commissioner of mental health for the state of Minnesota; Dean Schweickhard, state commissioner of education; A. Whittier Day, director of the Youth Conservation Commission for Minnesota; Myron Clark, state commissioner of agriculture; J. S. Jones, executive secretary, and A. G. Mereness, public relations director, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

Among University of Minnesota staff members on the program are C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture; Katharine J. Densford, director of the School of Nursing; Ike Armstrong, director of physical education and athletics; Dr. Wesley W. Spink, professor of medicine; O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics; Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the extension home program; and Skuli Rutford, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

-jbn-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 21 1950

To all counties

Release for publication
in papers week of
August 28, 1950.

COURSE OFFERS
DHIA TRAINING

Opportunities for _____ county men to qualify as dairy herd improvement association supervisors by taking a short course offered on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota were cited this week by County Agent _____.

There are openings for test-supervisors in many counties of the state, the _____ county extension agent pointed out in announcing that a Dairy Herd Improvement Association Supervisors' Training School is scheduled for September 11-16 at University Farm.

"Men completing the week's training and demonstrating ability to do the work are eligible to be recommended for openings as they occur. In the past such men have been placed within a reasonable length of time," stated the county agent. "These positions have good promise of permanence to anyone interested in work closely associated with dairying."

The course covers such subjects as weighing, sampling and testing of milk, keeping records, figuring costs of feed and value of product as related to cost of operation, breeding and dairy herd improvement, lactation and breeding records and the relationship of dairy herd improvement associations to other agencies.

Wages for supervisors average \$175.00 per month and higher, depending on size and number of herds tested and rates members pay for service. To qualify, a man should be at least 20 years old, have a high school or agricultural school education plus some farm or dairy experience, and should be able to keep accurate records, like to live in rural communities and be able to work well with farm people.

Fee for the course is \$6.00 per person, due after the first two days of the course, which constitute a probationary period. After this any who demonstrate obvious lack of aptitude are eliminated. Additional information and registration blanks may be obtained by consulting the county agent's office or from the Short Course Office, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

Special to Twin Cities Mail
& Wire Services--Immediate
Release

Fifteen leading farm organization officials from Denmark, in this country on a productivity tour of agriculture, will be in the Twin Cities September 1-2, H.P. Hanson, University Farm extension specialist, announced today.

They will be conducted on a two-day tour arranged by agricultural extension men. On Friday (Sept. 1) they will visit Lord O' Lakes creamery, Minneapolis, and Farmers Union Grain Terminal ^{Association,} St. Paul. Saturday they will visit the State Fair, meeting state farm agency officials and extension workers.

Peter Hansen of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and A.F. Knudsen of the Danish embassy, both from Washington, D.C., will be interpreters for the group.

The Danish group includes:

^K Aksel Jensen, chairman of the Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies and spokesman for the group; P. Karisboj, vice chairman for the Association of Agricultural Societies on Sealand; J. Kjaer, secretary, AAS, Sealand; H. Jorgenson, editor of ~~Stork~~ Dansk Landbrug, AAS publication; P. Paulsen, secretary, A.A.S., Funen; N. Andersen, vice chairman, A.A.S., Funen; C. Storm, 2nd vice chairman, A.A.S., Funen; H. Bjernt Kofod, chairman, A.A.S., Bornholm; H. Hare, vice chairman, A.A.S., Lolland-Falster; J. Haugard, secretary, A.A.S., Jutland; P. & Chr. Hanson, vice chairman, A.A.S., Jutland; Mads Thuesen, 2nd vice chairman, A.A.S., Jutland; Peder Jorgenson, vice chairman, Association of Small Holders' Societies, Sealand; Marius Hansen, vice chairman, A.S.H.S., Funen; Karre Milthers, secretary, Federation of Danish Small Holders' Societies.

The Danish group is touring the U.S. under a technical assistance project of the Economic Co-operation administration.

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

For Release:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24

VERDI GIRL WINS 4-H SAFETY SLOGAN CONTEST

The slogan, "To dodge disaster, let safety be master," today won Phyllis Haegle, 16, Verdi, first prize in Minnesota's first ~~annual~~ 4-H safety slogan contest. The Pipestone county girl will receive a trip to the National Safety Congress, October 16-20, in Chicago.

Runner-up in the contest and winner of a trip to the Minnesota State Fair was Thelma Skoog, 16, Laporte, Hubbard county. Her slogan was "Take your time, not your life."

Marlin Affeldt, 14, Fountain, Fillmore county, placed third and won a \$25 Savings Bond with his slogan, "Stop saving seconds, start saving lives."

Awards in the contest were furnished by the Mutual Service Insurance Companies of St. Paul and Midland Cooperative Wholesale of Minneapolis.

The purpose of the contest is to help 4-H club members and their parents develop a safety program in rural homes and on farms, which will help prevent accidents and save lives, according to Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm.

Nearly 250 club members in 46 counties entered the slogan contest. Winners were selected in each county for final judging at University Farm.

Plans for the contest were made by a committee interested in safety. Besides Prickett those taking part in planning the contest were: A. J. Schwantes, chief of the University's agricultural engineering division and secretary of the Farm Section of the Minnesota Safety council; Claude Stubbe, Mutual Service Insurance Companies; Seth Fisher, Midland Cooperative; and Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader.

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

For Release
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24

ALL-PLANT POULTRY RATION PROVES EFFECTIVE

Results of work conducted in Minnesota show that an all-vegetable poultry ration, "The University of Minnesota Simplified Broiler Ration," is entirely satisfactory in promoting growth of both White Leghorn and heavy breeds, those attending the annual meeting of the Poultry Science association at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, were told today (August 24).

The statement was part of a paper on "The Practical Use of an All-Plant Ration for Starting Broiler Chickens" delivered by George H. Briggs, associate professor, poultry division, University of Minnesota, and authored by Briggs, E. C. Hill, graduate student, and M. J. Giles, former graduate student at the University. Scientific work on which the paper was based was conducted by the poultry division at University Farm, St. Paul.

The all-plant ration was tested both in the laboratory and in the field, the scientists were told.

It was also disclosed in the Briggs-Hill-Giles paper that work with laying hens has shown that a similar all-vegetable ration will produce eggs satisfactorily and economically. However, the ration is not recommended for hatching eggs.

A fundamental research paper presented at the meeting was titled "Studies on an Unidentified Growth Factor in Cereals and other Natural Products for Chicks," by Hill and Briggs, with Hill making the presentation.

Work on which this paper was based shows that there is an unknown chick growth factor in corn meal and soybean oil meal which is not present when all nutrients are fed in a purely synthetic form. This is a factor that has not yet been identified or isolated.

Four other University of Minnesota men are also taking an active part in the the Poultry Science association meeting. H. J. Sloan, professor and chief, poultry husbandry, is program chairman. B. S. Pomeroy, professor, veterinary medicine, is chairman of the pathology section. R. N. Shoffner and T. H. Canfield, associate professors, poultry husbandry, are serving as session chairmen. The affair began Tuesday (August 22) and will continue through Friday (August 25).

WATCH OUT FOR "SEED SHARPERS"

The small grain harvest season in Minnesota brought with it another crop of unscrupulous farm-to-farm seed salesmen, O. A. Ulvin, state supervisor of weed inspectors, said today.

Uncertified oats has been offered for sale in Stevens and Mower counties at prices as high as \$10 a bushel, according to the State Office of Weed and Seed Control.

"Farmers should take every precaution to find out the reliability of these farm-to-farm salesmen," Ulvin said. "With so many reliable seed dealers in the state it's foolish to take a chance on unknown salesmen. Local dealers will sell at a fair price, and if a new variety is wanted, local dealers usually can get it."

Certain mail order houses have sold seed containing "borderline" percentages of noxious weed seeds, according to Ulvin. Their catalogs did not mention weed-seed content. Although the labels on the seed did meet legal requirements, the noxious weed-seed content was still too high for planting.

Farmers who sell seed themselves should make sure it has been tested and correctly labeled, Ulvin cautioned. Under state law, seed cannot have over 2 per cent over-all weed content, with lower limits for specific noxious weed-seeds.

Last year a Minnesota farmer was fined \$50 and costs for selling alfalfa seed with weed-seed content higher than that allowed by state laws.

Ulvin urged farmers to cooperate in reporting salesmen they consider questionable. If there is any doubt about seed being offered for sale, contact your county agent, county weed and seed inspector, or the Office of Weed and Seed Control, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

Immediate Release

RECORD NUMBER 4-H MEMBERS AT FAIR

A record number of sun-tanned, healthy and happy 4-H boys and girls will be at their stations at the Minnesota State Fair when the annual event opens Saturday (August 26) for its 10-day run.

More than 2,500 club members from all sections of the state are expected to be quartered in the 4-H building on the grounds.

Preliminary 4-H activity started Thursday (August 24) with the beginning of judging of clothing, homemaking and home furnishing exhibits. Results will be announced throughout the week.

County 4-H club booths will be judged Saturday (August 26) and will be open for public inspection during the entire fair.

Competing for state honors in the 4-H demonstration program, carried on during the entire fair except Sundays, will be 850 county demonstrators. Demonstrations will take place simultaneously on seven different platforms. Selected blue ribbon winners will present demonstrations to the public Monday, September 4.

Ninety 4-H boys and girls will participate in the health contest Wednesday, August 30.

Dress revue queens from each county will participate in the State Dress Revue Thursday, August 31. The girl selected as the state dress revue queen will receive an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in November.

The annual 4-H club banquet in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota is scheduled for Thursday evening (August 31), when 1,200 club members will be guests of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The state health king and queen will be announced at the banquet.

New on the 4-H program at the State Fair this year are recreation and game nights, Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, (August 28, 29, and September 1.)

Again this year, 4-H livestock will be exhibited the last four days of the fair. Nearly 1,000 4-H members will show their animals. Judging of general livestock classes will take place Saturday, September 2, with dairy judging on Monday, September 4.

The top 4-H general livestock judging team selected from those competing for state honors Thursday (August 31) will represent Minnesota at the International Livestock show in Chicago, and the top dairy judging team will compete with winners from other states at the National Dairy Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

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St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1950

Immediate Release

PETERS HALL DESIGNED TO BENEFIT ALL CITIZENS

Improved and expanded facilities for research and teaching designed to benefit Minnesota citizens in all walks of life--students, producers and consumers--are incorporated into Peters hall, new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Peters hall will be dedicated at ceremonies slated for Wednesday (August 30) at 7 p.m. outdoors in front of the building.

The structure is named in honor of the late W.H. Peters, long-time chief of the division of animal husbandry.

The basement of Peters hall houses laboratories to be used by both the poultry and animal husbandry divisions. The ground floor will be devoted to animal husbandry classrooms, offices and library, the second floor and part of the basement to facilities for poultry work.

One wing of the T-shaped building measures 192 feet, the other 106 feet in length. Included is a 100 by 53 foot auditorium.

Laboratories in Peters hall will be used for experiments in animal and poultry physiology and nutrition. The building will house records of research in poultry and livestock both at University Farm and Rosemount Research center.

The animal husbandry division plans increased activity with inbred lines of cattle, as well as the work that resulted in the famous Minnesota No. 1 and 2 hogs. Work under way and planned by the poultry division includes study of storage and packaging to protect flavor and quality of poultry meat and the relationship between body conformation and meat yield.

Speakers at the dedication will be C.E. Snyder, editor of the Drovers Journal, Chicago, L.E. Card, head of the animal science department, University of Illinois, and J.L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota. C.H. Bailey, dean of the U. of M. Department of Agriculture, will preside.

Professor Peters came to Minnesota in 1918. During his years as chief, the work of his division increased nearly four-fold, and an extensive research program was developed.

Widely known as teacher and writer in his field, he devoted his life to improving the U.S. livestock industry. Honors which came to him included the presidency of the American Society of Animal Production, the hanging of his portrait in the world-famous gallery of the Saddle and Sirloin club, Chicago, and in the Master Livestock Breeders' gallery on the St. Paul campus.

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Immediate Release

4-H'ERS GET TRIPS TO CONSERVATION CAMP

More than 100 4-H boys and girls who have done outstanding work in conservation in their home counties will be rewarded with trips to the annual state 4-H conservation camp in Itasca Park next month, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, announced today. The camp is to be held September 14-17.

A trip to the annual state conservation camp is considered one of the coveted awards in 4-H work. One or two delegates will be selected from each county, depending on the size of the county's conservation program.

The camp, now in its sixteenth year, was launched by Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Cartridge corporation, working with the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Through his contributions and efforts, according to Harkness, the conservation camp has become a leading state event with 4-H'ers. He is contributing funds for the camp again this year.

Field trips, recreational sessions and classes in soil and forest conservation, bird and plant life will occupy the 4-H'ers at camp.

Camp staff members will include George McCullough, wild life technician, Federal Cartridge corporation, Minneapolis; Parker Anderson and Marvin Smith, extension foresters, Walter J. Breckenridge, director of the Museum of Natural History, Matt Thorfinnson, extension soil conservationist, A.H. Larson, agricultural botanist and 4-H staff members, all of the University of Minnesota.

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Immediate Release

MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST NAMED TO CHAIRMANSHIP

A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, has been named chairman of the Great Plains Section of the American Society for Horticultural Science for 1951, it was announced today.

Seven states and two ~~canadian~~ Canadian provinces are included in the section, which has as its objective the introduction and development of a greater variety of better fruits, vegetables and ornamentals for the Great Plains area.

J. H. Schultz, North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, will serve as vice chairman for the organization next year, and E.L. Donison, Iowa State college, as secretary.

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St. Paul, 1, Minnesota
August 24, 1950

Immediate Release

OVEN CANNING RISKY

If you're planning to do some oven canning, don't !

That advice was given to homemakers today by extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

Oven canning involves too many risks for homemakers to take a chance on using this method of food preservation, they declared. Many persons have been seriously burned and otherwise badly injured when steam built up inside jars and caused them to explode. Sometimes stoves have been damaged and fires started.

Though there may be no explosion of jars, vegetables processed in the oven may not be safe to eat, according to the nutritionists. Even when the oven is 250° F. or higher, the internal temperature of the jars not under pressure does not go above the boiling point. In the case of vegetables, this is not hot enough to kill bacteria.

Using proper canning methods will not only prevent accidents, but will insure a safe food supply for the family, the University nutritionists say. For safety's sake, all meat, poultry, fish and low-acid vegetables should be processed in the pressure cooker in order to kill bacteria. Water-bath canning is a safe and satisfactory method for processing fruits, tomatoes and rhubarb.

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A-7925-JBN

TIMELY TIPS (for September 16)

The fall cankerworm needs to be attacked now if we are to prevent the caterpillar from feeding on the leaves of our prized ornamental and shelter-belt elm trees next summer. The adult female is a wayless moth which emerges from the ground after the first hard frosts and deposits eggs on the ~~at~~ twigs and branches. Painting the trunk to a height of about 6 feet with a 5 per cent emulsion of DDT is effective in preventing the female from ascending the tree to lay eggs. — Marvin E. Smith.

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There is a lot of treasure to be gathered and deposited in the compost heap in the fall. Save leaves from trees, undiseased residue from the garden and fruit and vegetable refuse left over from freezing and canning. ~~It~~ —L.C. Snyder.

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To help prevent hog ~~flu~~ "flu" with the coming of cool, wet weather, keep hogs dry but out of the dust. Be sure they have dry straw for their bedding. — Raymond M. Anderson.

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There is still time to seed rye. The crop may be used ^oin some farms as early spring pasture to ease a roughage shortage. On other farms, rye can be successfully ~~grown~~ used to control weeds, particularly the perennials, and is better adapted to wet ground than other small grains. — M.L. Armour.

* * * * *

With many Pastures dried up, lambs not quite ready for market can be put on grain feed, so as to keep them ~~gaining~~ gaining instead of losing weight and baby fat. Give them all the grain they will eat, as they will make cheaper gains on grain now than later in the fall ⁿand winter. — W.E. Morris.

* * * * *

Partial cutting of timber is like making withdrawals from a savings bank. A portion can be cut, or withdrawn, when needed, while the remainder continues to bear interest in the form of accumulating growth. ⁹ Prevent fires, cut wisely, grow more income-producing trees and sell cautiously. Keep the timber tract growing. — Parker Anderson.

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Where Canada thistles, perennial sow thistles, field bindweed and other troublesome weeds have been previously sprayed in the small grain or pastures, it is very desirable to follow up after harvest when the plants are making ^{recovery} good ~~response~~ as indicated by waxy, green leaves. A well-planned program with a follow-up at the proper time will keep the weeds under control and may eventually bring about complete eradication. Even such weeds cannot survive with repeated doses of 2,4-D properly applied. — Ralph F. Grim.

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As contrasted with level land plowing, a maximum of trash is expected to be left on the surface in contour plowing. In contour plowing the surface is also expected to be left rough and cloddy in order to hold snow and prevent blowing. — A.J. Schwantes.

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Don't dig potatoes while the vines are still green. If the crop has to be dug before the vines, including the stems, have completely died and turned brown, kill them by mowing, burning, chopping or chemical dusts or sprays. — Raymond Rose.

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Soybeans may be harvested when the moisture content exceeds 14 per cent, but ~~like~~ they are not safe to store until it is 13.5 per cent or below. Beans with excess moisture can be spread one foot deep on the floor and turned regularly until dry. Samples in a tightly sealed jar can be tested at a local elevator. Last year the market price discount for moisture between 14 per cent and 20 per cent ranged from 1¢ a bushel to 24¢.

Hinds

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Gunars Zvanars, 12-year-old Latvian boy, has been in the United States only since March 4 this year, but he is already "up to his neck" in 4-H work. Some of his work is shown in the Scott county 4-H soil conservation exhibit in the 4-H building at the state fair.

Gunars, a member of the Glendale Livewires club, came to Minnesota after having spent five years in a ~~farm~~ refugee camp in Germany. He is living with relatives on the Glen Fisher farm at Prior Lake.

Corn stalks used in the Scott county exhibit were made by Gunars, who cut realistic-looking miniature corn leaves from green paper and glued them to stalks made from toothpicks.

It took him three days to make some 300 ^{three-inch} ~~miniature~~ stalks, he reported. Gunars is extremely clever and artistic in working with paper, his fellow 4-Hers report. A poster used in the exhibit is also his work.

Gunars showed a sheep at the Scott county fair which he received from Mr. Fisher, owner of the farm on which he lives. His brother John, who is also at the Fisher farm, was a 4-H leader in Latvia. They are living on the Fisher farm with their uncle, Alexander Kupers, and cousins, Guntis and Rasma Kupers, and his grandmother, Mrs. Arvids Zvanars.

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Twenty five hundred top representatives of Minnesota's 50,000 4-H club members today began 10 days of whirlwind activity at the Minnesota State Fair.

The group was so large, in fact, that it has to be split into two groups of 1250 each. The first group arrived on the ~~scene~~ scene yesterday (Friday). The second group will take its place next Wednesday evening and Thursday.

Even so the giant white 4-H building, named Erickson in honor of T.A. Erickson who founded 4-H club work in Minnesota, will be bulging at the seams. The first floor of the building is devoted entirely to 4-H exhibits and demonstrations. Meetings are held and meals are served for members on the second floor, and sleeping quarters are provided on the third.

All through Friday night club members, parents, ~~leaders~~ leaders, and agents worked hard and long to complete their entries in the 4-H booth competition. Sixty nine booths, 8'x8'x4', ranging from soil conservation to baking and sewing, from 4-H health to feeding calves, and from safety to leadership, are entered in the competition which is being judged today.

While club members and their advisors were putting the last minute touches on their booths, state 4-H club staff members were arranging entries in exhibits from all parts of the state. Over 160 dresses and suits made by 4-H girls are on display in the clothing section. Minnesota's best garden produce, potatoes, grain, homemade furniture, and home furnishings are ^{also} being shown to Fair go-ers.

Rural art^s is not neglected by the club members. Paintings, model ships, handicraft, etc. have been entered by 4-H'ers competing for top honors in this relatively new field of 4-H work.

Four-H demonstrations started at 1:00 Saturday and will continue throughout the Fair. Ninety 4-H club boys and girls will compete for the title of "4-H Health King and Queen" on Wednesday and Thursday, and on Thursday the best dressed girls in the state will vie for the title of "style Queen."

Again this year, 4-H livestock will be exhibited the last four days of the Fair. Nearly 1,000 members will show their prize animals.

*achiever
winner*

Thirteen-year-old Bernadine Perowitz, Flensburg, today had the distinction of being the first of over 800 4-H demonstrators to show ~~her~~^{their} wares in the 4-H demonstration competition at the Minnesota State Fair.

Bernadine, who showed how to make cream puffs, officially opened what might be called a continuous seven-ring show at the 4-H building on the Fair Grounds. By Saturday evening 25 other 4-H'ers had stepped to one of the seven platforms to give their demonstrations.

First boy to demonstrate was Sandy Logan, 15, Anoka who showed how to graft fruit trees.

So many demonstrations have been scheduled that club members will be demonstrating simultaneously on the seven platforms from 8:30 in the morning to 5:00 in the afternoon, every day of the Fair, except Sundays. They will demonstrate either as individuals or as teams. Demonstrations last an average of 20 minutes each.

There will be competition in nearly 40 classes, according to Kathleen Flom, state 4-H club leader in charge of demonstrations, Major subjects will include bread baking, clothing, food preservation, home furnishing, food preparation, 4-H activities such as health, safety and conservation, and general agriculture.

The most popular demonstration this week will be food preparation, averaging 20 a day. Here demonstrations will range from making ginger bread to preparing summer luncheons. Other popular demonstrations include flower care, making corsages, fitting clothing, packing suitcases, carding wool, bird identification, and livestock loss prevention.

One of the highlights of the Fair will be the annual pie-baking contest. Scores of girls and one lone ^{boy} ~~by~~ will bake pies from 9:00 to 1:00 on Wednesday and from 9:00 to 2:00 on Saturday.

On the final day of the Fair, many of the best demonstrators will return to the Fair to give their prize winning efforts, Miss Flom declares. All demonstrators on that day will be either champions or blue ribbons winners.

Like mother, like daughter might well be the slogan for the Gaslin family of St. Francis township near Anoka. Mrs. Merle Gaslin, who learned to bake through 4-H club work, won the sweepstakes award in bread baking today at the Minnesota State Fair... A little later her 4-H daughter, Bonnita Gaslin, demonstrated how to make muffins in food preparation demonstration competition in the 4-H building. Bonnita, though, will have to wait until next Saturday before she will ^{know if she did} as well as her mother. By that ^{time} 4-H officials expect to complete judging of the 120 demonstrations on food preparation.

No boys this year

Girls will have to defend their laurels in pie baking this week against one lone 4-H boy, Clare Kapphahn, Bertha. Clare who will bake his pie next Saturday is the only boy among the 52 entrants in the pie baking contest. The contest itself is divided into two sections. One section will take its place on the demonstration platforms and 4-H kitchens on Wednesday and the second section on Saturday.

A brother-sister team from Zimmerman will be the first team to demonstrate in 4-H club competition at the Minnesota State Fair. Ruth and Lu Verne Anderson will step to the 4-H platform, Monday morning at 8:40, to give their demonstration on poultry housing. Individual demonstrations started on Saturday in the 4-H building.

For the thirteenth consecutive year the Rochester Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce has sent a group of ^{4-H} near-winners to the Twin Cities to take in the Minnesota State Fair. Ordinarily only the champions at the county fairs and local achievement days have the opportunity to attend the Fair. Not so in Olmsted county where the JC gives a consolation prize to those boys and girls who came in second in county competition.

The Goodhue, Kandiyohi and Martin county 4-H booths were today judged the top in 4-H competition at the Minnesota State Fair. The three county booths were awarded the only purple ribbons of the 69 entered.

Three other county booths were given honorable mention in their specific fields. They were Sibley in gardening, Watonwan in junior leadership, and Faribault in swine raising.

The Goodhue county booth stressed the contributions county club members were making toward better international understanding. The booth pointed out that 318 club members had taken part in sending 34 packages of clothing to Europe; that 64 club members were corresponding with young people in 10 foreign nations; and that 152 club members had joined together in sending 10 CARE and CROP packages abroad. In addition the county is playing host to a Danish student and one of the county's young people is now in Sweden on an exchange project.

The Kandiyohi booth showed how its club members bake successfully by using approved methods, quality ingredients, good equipment, tested recipes, and accurate measurements.

The third winning booth from Martin county showed how to sew a dress from start to finish. Entitled "How a 4-H Club Girl Measures Up in Sewing" the booth also shows how 163 4-H girls taking the clothing project saved themselves \$1608.66 by sewing their own clothes. They sewed 852 new garments and remodelled 166 others.

Other blue ribbon winners in the 4-H booth competition include Benton, Blue Earth, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Hennepin, Hubbard, Le Sueur, Mahanomen, Pipestone, Rice, Todd, and Wadena counties.

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August 27, 1950

State Fair Special

Twenty farm and home experts are kept busy during the entire Fair judging 4-H exhibits, demonstrations, livestock, etc. Busiest of all judges will be Mrs. Margaret Fobes Tabbot of Fargo, North Dakota, who will watch 120 individuals and 4-H ~~demonstrations~~ teams demonstrate food preparation. Her job started Saturday noon and will continue until the last demonstration is given next Saturday afternoon. Then she will have to choose the winners and rank all contestants in blue, red and white ribbon groups. Mrs. Tabbot luckily has had plenty of experience in the field. She was a member of the 4-H staff at University Farm for several years before marrying and moving to North Dakota.

Although she has won a trip to 4-H's biggest national event, the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Betty Johanson, 19, Sherburn, earned her first trip to the Minnesota State Fair this year. She will represent Martin county in the Style review on Thursday. Until this summer Betty had never won a county event that would entitle her to a trip to the State Fair or to State 4-H Club Week, another big 4-H event. In 1948 her record on home furnishing won her a trip to the National Club Congress.

Probably the most pleased person with Goodhue county's winning 4-H club booth this year is ~~Mabel~~ Mabel Lohman, Zumbrota 4-H club leader. So badly crippled since early school days that she ~~walks~~ can only move around in a wheel chair, Miss Lohman spent an entire day before the State Fair helping put up the purple ribbon booth. It wasn't her first trip to the State Fair by any means though. As a club member she demonstrated from her wheel chair in the tough state-wide ^{food-preservation} demonstration competition. After completing 4-H club work as member, she became an adult leader, serving in that capacity for the past 13 years.

(more)

Raymond Wallace's, 14, Mildred, Cass county, trip to the Minnesota State Fair all started a year ago when he won a local essay contest. The Walker Rotarians sponsored an essay contest to stimulate interest among 4-H club members in better dairy animals. Raymond's essay on "How a Foundation Dairy Heifer Will Help Me" won him a calf. He raised the calf and this year the calf won top honors at the Cass County Fair. Next Thursday Raymond and his calf will arrive at the State Fair to take part in the big 4-H livestock show.

Vance Peterson, who was 1949 State 4-H Health King, gives ample evidence that 4-H club members are healthy growing boys. At State Fair last year, when he was crowned king, he was five^{feet}~~feet~~ feet seven and half inches tall. ~~He is six feet tall~~ Today he measures a fraction over six feet. Vance weighed 134 pounds a year ago. Now he is 155. Vance is not eligible to back at the Fair this year to defend his health laurels, but another just as healthy boy will be crowned Health King on Thursday evening at the annual Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce 4-H banquet at Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota.

Twenty-four 4-H boys and girls were named blue ribbon winners at the Minnesota State Fair today for their outstanding garden exhibits.

The ~~new~~ garden exhibits at the state fair are divided into two groups, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader. Half the counties compete early in the week, with the ~~for~~ other half bringing in exhibits Wednesday for the second half of the fair.

Blue ribbon winners ~~are~~ in the first group:

Patricia Guelker, Anoka; Shirley Brummel and Dwin Kasel, both of Vermillion;
Donna Bergum^m, Kenyon; Rosemary Harris, Minneapolis; Theodore Nelson, Henriette;
Dan Wheeler, Mora; Roger Traxler, LeCenter; Lee ^f Henke, Hutchinson; Mary J. Zajicek,
Glencoe; LaRue Carlson, Granada; Myron Demmann, Elkton; David Donke, Rochester;
John Skuzacek, and Eleanor Stevens, both of Pine City; Kenneth Thark, Willard;
Donald Carpentier and Donald Zibell, both of St. Paul; Roger Trena, New Prague;
John Back, Henderson; Milton Bartsch, Johnson; Duane ^t Askinson, Zumbro Falls;
Elizabeth Drutschman, Stillwater; Ronald Smallidge, St. Paul Park.

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University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
August 28, 1950

State Fair Special

When 16-year-old Mary Siegfried, Atkin county 4-H'er, demonstrates her braided Swedish coffee rings Wednesday, she'll also be exhibiting her means to a college education.

Mary's coffee rings are so good, said Atkin county Home Agent Elizabeth Eriksson, that Atkin merchants are clamoring for them. Mary, a junior at Atkin high school, plans to use the money from selling the coffee rings to pay her way through the University of Minnesota.

"The Siegfried farm was flooded this spring," Miss Eriksson said, "so Mary decided to earn some money of her own."

The rings have to be nice and fresh, so Mary rises at 2 a.m. on Saturday mornings, bakes the rings and takes them into Atkin to sell when the stores open.

Mary will be assisted in her demonstration by Gertrude Hoge, 16. The girls are part of a group of 23 4-H boys and girls from Atkin county.

DISTRICT POTATO CHAMPS NAMED

Three boys whose good farming practices overcome the handicaps of a late, cold spring were named as district 4-H potato growing champions at the Minnesota State Fair Monday.

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They are Joe H. Bertang of Henderson, Sibley county, southern district champ; Jack Stubstad, 14, of Sabin, Clay county, Red River Valley district; and Ernest Vadnais, 14, of Swan River Itasca, ~~northern~~ county, northeastern zone.

Ernest grew Green Mountain potatoes on his $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot, from which he cut the trees last winter and pulled the stumps this spring with his father's help. He planted the seed May 27.

Joe grew Bliss Triumphs and Warbas on his newly-broke 1/8-acre, which he planted on Memorial day.

Jack didn't get his Irish Cobblers into the ground until June 5. He planted one acre.

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Other 4-H entrants placing in the blue ribbon group with potato exhibits:
Northeast district--Lloyd Boyer, Aitkin; John Jackson, Cedar; Harvey Peterson, Fort Ripley; James Wilhelm, LaPorte; Theodore Forster, Milaca; Edward Firnig, Pierz. Red River Valley district--Kenneth Sanders, Barnesville. Southern district--Lusk, Louis/Lusk; Jackson; Ardell Engwall, Spicer; Sylvia Singiel, Rochester; Andrew ~~the~~ Cummins, Glenwood; Ronald Schafer, Olivia; Elaine Rysavy, Owatonna; Gerald Lindeman, Lake Elmo.

-2-

4-H ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS SLATED—GOVERNOR TO TALK

Governor Luther W. Youngdahl and J.S. Jones of St. Paul, a University of Minnesota regent, are among the speakers scheduled to address assemblies of 4-H club members in the 4-H building on the State Fair grounds this week.

Morning assemblies are being held at 7:30 a.m. and evening assemblies at 7:30 p.m.

The governor will talk at the Friday (Sept. 1) evening gathering. Jones will speak Tuesday evening, with the University of Minnesota centennial as his subject.

Other speakers slated include Glenn Frickett, U. of M. extension safety specialist, Tuesday evening; Skull Rutford, acting director of the Minnesota extension service, Wednesday morning; Miss Riita-Liisa Honkanen, Finnish girl who is visiting Minnesota, Friday morning.

Recreation programs for the 4-H boys and girls are also planned in connection with the assemblies. A circus theme will be featured at the Tuesday evening fun session. On Friday evening there will be a 4-H talent show, with Larry Haag, farm service director of Station WCCO, as master of ceremonies.

Club members will parade into the grandstand at the Fair on two days of the week. Those attending the first half of the fair will pass in review at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, and those attending the last half of the fair will parade at the same time Saturday. ~~(Sept. 1)~~

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August 28, 1950

State Fair Special
4-H FAIR SIDELIGHTS

The misfortune of one 4-H girl at the State Fair Monday proved to be a lucky break for two others.

While mixing batter in a demonstration on making brownies, 11-year-old Joyce Strand of Elk River, Sherburne county, in her first year of club work and making her first appearance at the State Fair, accidentally broke the mixing bowl and cut her finger, staining her apron with blood.

Witnessing the mishap, 13-year-old Louise and 14-year-old Doris Gamel of Isanti, Isanti county, lost no time in borrowing Joyce's apron for use in a stain removal demonstration. The sisters had all the stains they needed except a bloodstain.

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Monday's rain failed to dampen the State Fair enthusiasm of 30 crippled children from Gillette hospital, St. Paul, said Verna Blomquist, superintendent of nurses at the hospital.

"The kids especially enjoyed the 4-H projects and the Armed Forces exhibits," she said. "In the 4-H building they had a lot of fun finding booths from their own counties."

The children, ranging in age from 10 to 19, came to the Fair by special bus. Some were walking, others got around in wheel chairs. They all ~~walked~~ scooted around in a hurry, trying to see as many things as possible during the day.

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Two brothers, Donald, 12, and Max Larson, 16, of the Jackson county Delafield Diggers 4-H club, will be showing the best of the Larson family's 29 projects when they exhibit their dairy calves at the State Fair. Max and Donald have five brothers and sisters in 4-H work. Their father, Alfred Larson, is adult leader of the club. A sister, Shirley, is secretary. When all the Larsons are present at club meetings, they represent a third of the club's membership.

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(more)

4-H Fair Sidelights

Granada 4-H club, Martin county, has set a record this year. Out of 11 demonstrators at the State Fair from the county, the Granada club has six. Mrs. Melvin Roforth and Mrs. John Intlekofer are adult leaders of the club.

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When Martin county's dairy demonstration team, Melva Lou Roforth and Lois Intlekofer of the Granada 4-H club, demonstrated ~~Monday afternoon~~ this week, they will be giving their eleventh team demonstration together. The two 16-year-old girls, who were last year's state reserve championship food preparation team, have demonstrated together for ~~mg~~ eight years and have given 26 team and individual demonstrations. Their mothers are adult leaders of their 4-H club.

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Gardening has become physical therapy for a 14-year-old Ramsey county girl who is recovering from polio. Betty Ann Sworski, County Road G-2, has an entry in the 4-H garden exhibit at the State Fair and will demonstrate on one of the 4-H platforms Wednesday on "Know Your Garden Soil/".

* * * * *

100 per cent representation in state 4-H exhibits is the record of the three Arthur family of Princeton. Lavon is exhibiting a dress, Darlene canning and ~~Roxy~~ Dewayne has entered grain.

* * * * *

BP-JBN

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
August 28 1950

To all counties

Release for publication
in papers week of Sept. 4.
(Filler for your column)

* * * * *
* C O L U M N C O M M E N T S *
* From Your *
* County Agent *
* * * * *

Frost is a constant threat to gardeners from now on, and L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, suggests sprinkling with the garden hose, smudging and covering to prevent plant damage or killing. In sprinkling, a fine mist covering the desired area during the predicted frost period will probably do the trick. Blankets, old rugs, or even newspaper anchored at the ends are handy to have available for covering. If you can save flowers from frost now, chances are that you'll have a long period of blooming ahead, especially with 'Mums.

* * * * *

Even if the hay fever season is well under way, it is not too late to prevent a lot of misery between now and killing frost by pulling, cutting close to the ground, hoeing or spraying ragweed with 2,4-D, points out T. L. Aamodt, director, Bureau of Plant Industry and state entomologist, at University Farm.

* * * * *

You can bet that eggs won't be high-priced enough this fall for a poor pullet to lay enough of them to pay for high-priced feed. Cull closely, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist.

* * * * *

If your spruce look sickly it may be red spider, a mite too small to see, says Parker Anderson, extension forester. Tap branches smartly, holding a piece of paper underneath. If dust-like specks fall on the paper, crush them with your finger. If a brownish smear results, it's red spider. For control, use 1 part concentrated lime sulphur in 49 parts of water anytime during the growing season. Be sure to get at the underside of the foliage. A hard stream of water will also knock down the mites. A new, sure-death for red spiders is azobenzene dust, sold under several trade names. Follow directions on the container.

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University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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To all counties.

ATT.: 4-H Club Agents
Do not use in papers
before week of
September 4.

NOTE TO AGENTS - Next week we will send you another story
pointing specifically to the work of junior leaders.

LOCAL 4-H CLUB
LEADERS LAUDED
BY U. PRESIDENT

_____ county's _____ adult local 4-H club leaders were praised
(NO.)
today by Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, for the
outstanding job they have done in guiding and helping rural young people.

"The wholesome attitude rural young people have toward their home, church
and country life is a tribute to these people who have done so much for 4-H club
members and other rural young men and women," Dr. Morrill declared.

"The success of our 4-H club movement would not be possible without the out-
standing work of parents and senior and junior 4-H club leaders who give so gener-
ously of their time and effort to the movement," he declared. "As a result of their
work, 4-H club members become better citizens and better farmers and homemakers."

Agricultural Agent _____, Home Agent _____, 4-H Club
Agent _____, and state 4-H Club Leader Leonard Harkness have added
their note of appreciation to Dr. Morrill's statement.

"Without the efforts of local leaders, 4-H work could not go on in _____
county," the county extension agents declared. "More than anyone else, our adult
club leaders have made 4-H work successful in the county."

"Local leaders help club members with their project work, they help with meet-
ings and programs, and they take part actively in many community activities,"
they said.

The 4-H leaders who have contributed so much to 4-H success in _____
county include:

(Note to Agents: List all adult leaders and their clubs)

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St. Paul 1 Minnesota
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TO: ALL COUNTIES

Do Not Use in Papers Before
Week of Sept. 4.

TEMPORARY SILOS
SUGGESTED FOR CORN

Putting frosted corn into temporary silos this year will help _____ county farmers save storage space for more mature corn, County Agent _____ said this week.

Because of the late spring and generally bad corn weather, local corn crops are _____ weeks behind schedule. In cases of large acreages (Fill in local situation) of immature corn, it is suggested that it be made into ear corn silage. This is one of the best ways of preserving the very immature corn, according to M. L. Armour University Farm extension agronomist.

By putting frosted corn planned for silage in temporary pit or slat fence silos, farmers can save space in permanent silos for more mature corn. Spoilage from frosted corn will represent a smaller loss than the more mature corn, Armour pointed out.

Corn makes the best silage if cut before leaves dry up. For best quality silage, ears should be glazed and kernels near the tip of the ear should be dented.

Corn and soybeans nipped by early frost may be ensiled together, Armour remarked.

If an ensilage cutter is used, corn should be cut and allowed to remain in bundles a couple of days before ensiling. If a field chopper is used, let corn remain standing as long as possible without losing leaves.

Soybeans killed by early frost can also be saved as hay. Bind the beans loosely with a grain binder and dry in the field in long shocks of six or eight bundles.

Construction details for temporary pit and slat fence silos are given in Extension Pamphlet 142, September 1945, "Saving a Soft Corn Crop." Free copies of the pamphlet are available from the County Agent's office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

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To all counties

(Do not use in papers
before week of Sept. 4)

USE OF NEW TYPE
EGG CASE URGED

Ask for new standard egg cases and fillers when replacing present supplies,
County Agent _____ advised local poultrymen today.

Manufacturers have adopted larger standard-size packing materials to fit today's longer, wider egg. Starting October 1, new standard flats with longer posts to protect longer eggs will be on the market. New fillers have slightly larger cells. New cases are from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper than old-style standard cases. Some new fillers and cases are available now, according to Cora Cooke, University Farm extension poultry specialist.

Changing over to the new, larger-size packing materials as soon as possible can help to cut down on egg losses. Estimates show that savings from shipping eggs in the new standard-size cases may amount to more than \$48 per carload of eggs.

Here are Miss Cooke's recommendations for making the change from old to new standard size cases:

1. Buy only new-style egg cases and fillers. These are known by manufacturers and distributors as "regular" egg cases and fillers.
2. After October 1, specify "regular" flats.
3. Keep old-style fillers and flats on hand during the coming packing season for use with old style cases still in circulation.

Studies by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, and representatives of the poultry industry showed the need for the new larger case and packing materials. Members of the USDA's "Shell Egg Packaging Subtask Group" measured 16,000 eggs. They found that 20 years of breeding improved chickens had led to better layers and larger average eggs. Squeezing these larger eggs in old-style cases caused some of the damage formerly laid to careless handling in shipment.

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To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS
Release for publication in
papers week of Sept. 4.

HANDLE WARM
CANNING JARS
WITH CARE

Home canners frequently ask what is the best way of cooling jars and how to tell whether jars are properly sealed, says Home Agent _____.

As soon as processing is completed, jars should be removed from the water bath or the pressure cooker and placed on a perfectly dry, non-metallic surface, advises Home Agent _____. A folded tea towel, a dry newspaper or dry wood surface is satisfactory.

Even a drop of water on the surface may cause a jar to break. Setting hot jars on metal is inadvisable because metal removes heat so rapidly from the jar it has been known to cause a rim crack at the bottom.

Always cool jars right side up. To invert the jar while it is warm may break the seal, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. An inverted jar does not reduce floating, as some home canners think.

When jars are hot, they should be handled with great care to give the seal all the time it needs to form.

Screw bands should not be removed until jars are perfectly cold, Miss Rowe warns. Glass jars are sealed by heat (a hermetic seal). Purpose of the screw band, the nutritionist explains, is simply to hold the lid in place while the seal is being established. When the temperature within the jar drops, a vacuum is formed. When the jar is perfectly cold, the seal is as complete as it ever will be. The seal is tight if the cool jar can be lifted by the lid without the screw band.

After the jars have cooled, wash them thoroughly in cool suds, especially around the screw threads at the top. If the jar is perfectly clean it cannot support the growth of mold. Wash and dry screw bands and put them back on the jars loosely or put them away for later use.

Label jars with a china marking pencil and store in a cool, dry, dark place.

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State Fair Special

One of the busiest spots in the Twin Cities Wednesday will be the Christmas Seal headquarters, 614 Portland avenue, St. Paul, where ninety 4-H boys and girls representing their counties in health activity will be given laboratory tests, chest x-rays and physical examinations by members of the Minnesota State Medical association.

The examinations, sponsored jointly by the Minnesota State Medical association, the Minnesota Public Health association and the state 4-H office, will determine selection of the state 4-H health king and queen, whose names will be announced at the State Fair Thursday.

Health activity records kept by these boys and girls will also be judged Wednesday by a special committee of agricultural extension agents, and the youngsters' record score will be an important factor in selecting the state health king and queen.

--TT--

4-H GRAIN WINNER

A Stevens county boy was named grand champion 4-H grain exhibitor at the State Fair, it was announced today. His certified Clinton oats got him top honors in a field of 43 boys and won for him a two-day, expense-paid trip to the Fair.

Orville Brunkow^{VS} Chokio, will be the guest of the F. H. Peavy company, Minneapolis, Friday and Saturday. His trip includes a tour of the terminal grain market.

By practicing latest crop improvement practices Orville got a yield of 75 bushels an acre. He sprayed his field with the new 2-4D weed spray just before the oats began to joint.

This was Orville's fifth year of 4-H club work, his first grain project.

Other small grain blue ribbon winners were:

OATS - - Edward Zieroth, Waconia; Kenneth Pariseau, Farmington; Donald Anderson, Raymond; Arlen Anderson, Dawson; Vernon Buckmaster, Fairmont; Dwayne Arthur, Princeton; Stanley Stuckey, Slayton; Willard Eastian, Fairfax; Arnold Gerdes, Reading; Robert Booker, Dover; Arvid Krogstad, Sacred Heart; Donald Berg, Gaylord; Gerald Wright, Hastings; Merle Moses, Saint James; Charles Hagedorn, Winona; John Olson, Clarkfield.

BARLEY * Daniel Axmark, Kilkenny, barley champion; Roland Brule, Crookston; Arne Stoen, Starbuck; John Sprenger, Zumbro Falls; Robert Johnson, Kent.

WHEAT - David Sowers, Vernon Center, wheat champion; John Kann, Goodhue; Roger Bromenschenkel, Saint Cloud.

RYE - - Olen Good, Stacy.

FLAX - Marlyn Hempel, Cokato.

-bp-

4-H MECHANICS CHAMP NAMED

His ingenuity in making use of odds and ends today won the 4-H mechanics championship exhibit ~~at the Minnesota State Fair~~ at the Minnesota State Fair for a 20-year-old farm boy from Breckenridge, Wilkin county.

The champion, Ralph Zluticky, exhibited a band saw and a grinder at the State Fair which he made in his home workshop. In addition to the band saw and grinder, he has also made a work bench, saw stand, turning lathe bench, tool chest and tray, and a test light.

Ralph constructed the band saw framework from channel and angle iron which he welded together. He cut 14-inch diameter pulleys from ~~the~~ 3/4-inch plywood, and he used steel tubing for wheel hubs. He cushioned the top wheel on his spring, with the wheel adjustable in order to give correct tension, depending on the type of blade being used.

The band saw table was made of oak, fastened ^{to} an old auto piston, and it can be tilted to a 45-degree angle. In the interests of safety, he built a cover for the pulleys with grooves for the blade to run through.

This is the second year the 4-H mechanics exhibit contest has been conducted at the State Fair. It is designed for ~~the~~ 4-H members interested in making useful articles for the home, yard or farm, said Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

Other blue ribbon winners in the 4-H mechanics exhibit:

Wesley Mollenhauer, Madison Lake; Robert Schwichtenberg, Waconia; Harrison Benjamin, Hastings; Donald Oas, Hopkins; Bruce Ballavans, Biwabik; Bruce Glen, Plainview; and 2 Wayne Hobbs, Winona.

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H-H STATE FAIR SPECIAL

15-YEAR-OLD BOY WINS HOME FURNISHINGS EXHIBIT

A modern bleached oak office desk made by a 15-year-old Le Sueur boy won sweepstakes in the H-H home furnishings exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair.

Ray Schwarz, Jr., who has been in club work for three years, won championship honors with the handsome desk it took him a year to make. He competed with more than 50 county winners in the home furnishings class, most of them girls.

Included in his exhibit were a hand-turned round picture frame he designed himself and a twin-ball letter holder, both pieces of matching bleached oak.

Special features of the handmade desk are the inlaid linoleum top, the pull-out typewriter drawer and the black linoleum base. Ray installed solid brass handles on the desk and gave it the bleached finish. He made the desk at a cost of \$70, though he estimates store value at \$200.

Among other home furnishings exhibited by H-H members are bedspreads and draperies, refinished furniture, re-upholstered chairs and handmade bookcases.

Blue ribbons in the home furnishings exhibit went to Ardie Eitz Friton, Sleepy Eye; Irene Ott, Albert Lea; Ruth Fougen, Kenyon; Cleo Moeller, Fairmont; Leo Goltz, Milaca; Barbara Ness, Byron; Shirley Anderson, Chief River Falls; Marlys Milbrand, Glancea; and Rufus Brown, Route 2, St. Paul.

jbn

4-H CORN WINNERS

Four State Fair zone champions were announced today in the 4-H corn exhibits.

Omer Good, 18, Stacy, is zone champion of the Central district. Marlyn Grotte, 12, Grove City, champion, South Central district; Mervin Wright, 15, Spirit Lake, Iowa (Jackson county, Minn.), champion, Southern district; Kenneth Bergerson, 14, Princeton, champion, North Central district.

Omer Good has had six years in 4-H work. Marlyn Grotte, youngest of the zone champions, is a veteran 4-H'er with three years of club work. Mervin Wright tried a corn project for the first time this year. Kenneth Bergerson has been in 4-H for two years, with this year his first on a corn project.

In addition to the zone champions, these boys were blue ribbon winners:

- CENTRAL DISTRICT - - Carroll Broadbent, Wyoming; Dale Specht, Elk River.
- SOUTH CENTRAL - - Anthony Scherber, Jr., Rogers; Delmer Boelmam, Ellsworth;
Victorin Ruhland, New Prague; Kenneth Brown, Hastings.
- SOUTHERN - - Steve Horvat, Mankato; Harold Norwak, Fairmont; Roland Berry,
Waseca; Dale Kelsey, Lewisville.
- NORTH CENTRAL - - Arnold Johnson, Pine City.

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State Fair Special
4-H FAIR SIDELIGHTS

One of the biggest crowds to watch a 4-H demonstration at the State Fair this week was that witnessing the stripes and plaids clothing demonstration put on by 17-year-old Claire Christensen, Cxboro Branch, Minneapolis. Crowd-appeal was added to this demonstration by Claire's little brother, who served as a live model. She made a shirt for herself and her brother during the demonstration, and the small fry stood up with a big grin, obviously pleased with his role, when it came time to try on the pinned-up garment.

* * *

Howard Anderson of Mt. Francis, Anoka county, found himself in the enviable dilemma of having qualified at his county fair to exhibit two projects in 4-H competition at State Fair but being restricted by rules to showing only one. His solution of the problem was to exhibit one of them - a light Brahma chicken - in the open class poultry competition, in which he walked off with a first place. He will show the other project, a Jersey calf, in 4-H competition during the latter half of the State Fair.

* * *

A new walk-in refrigerator in the 4-H club building is helping solve the problem of storing food to feed the 2500 4-H members who come to the State Fair. A typical "load" for the refrigerator these days is 25 cases of milk - with 60 bottles in each case - several bushels of tomatoes, three dozen bunches of celery, 140 heads of lettuce, 300-400 pounds of meat, several drums of cheese and three crates of oranges.

* * *

-MFC-

When Clarice Madison, Fulda, competes for state honors in the 4-H health contest Wednesday, her brother Daryl will have more than a casual interest in the results. For Daryl and Clarice were named health king and queen of Nobles county. Clarice, who is 14 and a sophomore in high school, ranked at the top of the finalists and consequently won a trip to the State Fair. Her 16-year-old brother was the highest boy in the county, but ranked third in over-all competition.

* * * *

Twenty-two 4-H members and leaders from Richland county, North Dakota, are spending three days seeing the Minnesota State Fair.

All of the members are project winners and are receiving the trip to the Fair for their achievements.

* * * *

For the second time in her club sewing career, Phyllis Baalson of Nerstand will have a chance to compete with county style revue queens from all over the state at the Minnesota State Fair. When she won ~~the~~ the Rice county style revue crown three years ago, the State Fair was cancelled because of ~~an~~ the polio epidemic. After she has participated in the state style revue this year, Phyllis will enter nurse's training at Swedish hospital, Minneapolis.

* * * *

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Immediate Release

RURAL HOMEMAKERS TO ATTEND SHORT COURSE

Several hundred rural homemakers from all parts of Minnesota are expected to attend the eleventh annual short course for Farm Bureau women at University Farm September 13-15.

Many of the women return year after year to the short course, which is held annually in September, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to discussions of international problems, the economic situation, health and education by authorities in these fields.

The annual banquet Thursday (September 14) will highlight entertainment planned for the women. An old-fashioned singing school, to be followed by a lecture, "A Streamlined History of Music," by Wilbur F. Swanson, former professor of music at Gustavus Adolphus college, is scheduled for Wednesday evening (September 13). Gideon Seymour, vice president and executive editor, Minneapolis Star and Tribune, will be banquet speaker.

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RELEASE THURSDAY,
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PETERS HALL SPEAKERS CITE RESEARCH BENEFITS

Benefits to consumers as well as farmers from investments in agricultural research and education were cited by two Illinois men who spoke Wednesday evening at dedication ceremonies for Peters hall, new animal and poultry husbandry buildings on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The men were L. E. Card, head of the animal science department at the University of Illinois college of agriculture, Urbana, and Charles E. Snyder, editor of the Drovers Journal, Chicago, and editorial director of the Corn Belt Dailies.

Snyder stated that "If every tax dollar levied upon the American people had yielded the dividends of tax dollars going into agricultural research and education, there could be no just complaint of the tax rates. Whatever the American farmer does, he does better because of this service, whether he realizes it or not..."

Card declared that the increased efficiency which the research accomplishments of poultry science have made possible "helped poultrymen to contribute to the welfare of all people. In the long run, the ultimate consumer gains the greatest benefit from the results of agricultural research."

Tribute was paid to the work of the late W. H. Peters, long-time chief of the division of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, in whose honor the new building has been named.

Also on the dedication program was J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, who spoke in behalf of that institution. C. H. Bailey, dean of the U. of M. department of agriculture, presided at the affair.

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Immediate Release

LABOR LEADER TO ADDRESS RURAL LIFE MEET

A prominent representative of organized labor will join rural leaders and authorities on the program for the 1950 rural life conference of the American Country Life association on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota September 5, 6 and 7.

He is Tilford E. Dudley, public relations representative of the CIO, Washington, D. C., who will speak Thursday (September 7) on "Labor's Stake in a Farm Program".

Speakers scheduled for the three-day program also include T. A. Erickson, agricultural consultant for General Mills, Minneapolis, who served as Minnesota's first state 4-H club leader. He will talk Wednesday (September 6).

Registration for the conference will begin at 4 p.m. Monday (September 4) in Coffey hall at University Farm.

The conference proper will open Tuesday (September 5) at 9:30 a.m. The first session will include an address of welcome by Governor Luther W. Youngdahl, an address by Milo K. Swanton, Madison, Wis., president of the American Country Life Association, and J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

Subjects slated for discussion at subsequent sessions are: rural education objectives, inspiration in rural life, rural religious responsibilities, rural health, and safety, community improvement, rural community foresight and rural life in today's economy.

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State Fair Special

WAYZATA BOY WINS RURAL ARTS EXHIBIT

A farm scene, "Before the Storm," painted by Lawrence Rosing, Route 2, Wayzata, won championship in the third annual 4-H rural arts exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair.

This is not the first time the 15-year-old boy has won prizes with his water colors. For two years he has been a blue ribbon winner in the 4-H rural arts exhibit. Two years ago he entered the adult open-class water color competition without listing his age and ended second among the state's best amateur artists. He has also won placings in national art contests. Besides being a student in Wayzata high school, he is taking courses in commercial art.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H-entry competition are: Dawn Rioux, Forest Lake; Mary Wendlandt, Vernon Center; Jean Bergan, Hawley; Hilding A. Bjorklund, Grand Marais; Curtis Bremer, Lake City; Mary Jane Huesmann, Caledonia; Marilyn Sunderman LeSueur; Allan B. Duus, Tyler; Phyllis Johnson, St. Peter; Donald Zibell, St. Paul; Ardelle Buchta, Nerstrand; Josephine Hudoverinck, Rice; Dale Lencue, Kent; Wayne Luhmann, Goodview.

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4-H State Fair Special

LAST YEAR'S DRESS REVUE QUEEN MAKES CROWN FOR SUCCESSOR

When the 1950 state 4-H dress revue queen is crowned ~~Thursday~~ ^{Thursday} afternoon in the 4-H building on the State Fair Grounds, she will wear a royal headdress made especially for her by last year's queen, Roberta Jean Pohl, Mankato.

The crown is white satin edged with purple satin and trimmed with pearls. In the center is an embroidered 4-H club emblem.

Roberta, who made the crown at the suggestion of Gwendolyn Malum, state 4-H club agent in charge of the dress revue, will present it to Robert Lund, Thief River Falls, president of the State Fair Board. Lund will crown the 1950 queen. Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader, will announce revue winners.

Another innovation in this year's coronation ceremony will be novel corsages for the queen and her four attendants. Instead of flowers, the royal party will receive corsages fashioned of tape measures, thimbles, buttons, needles, scissors and safety pins, with a 4-H emblem as background. They were made by Beverly Fretham, 4-H club agent in Traverse county.

Nearly 90 county dress revue queens will compete for the state title when judging begins at 8:30 ~~Thursday~~ ^{Thursday} morning. All of them will model dresses, coats or suits they have made themselves. The dress revue will be held for the public at 2:30 ~~Thursday~~ ^{Thursday} afternoon in Erickson hall in the 4-H club building.

-jbn-

Arla Kloek, ~~Benton~~ Benton county 4-H'er, says that it takes two to make a demonstration team but one can do the job if she has to. Arla and her sister Janet were to demonstrate the making of woolen mittens. At the last minute Arla got word that Janet could not show up. Arla went ahead with the demonstration by herself, taking only ten minutes longer to do it alone.

Tuesday night was circus night in the auditorium of the 4-H building. About 300 young 4-H'ers staged their own circus, which included animal acts, juggling, musical numbers and a songfest. Bob Pinches, state rural youth agent said, "The kids did swell and it was a good opportunity for them to get acquainted."

Almost any 4-H'er at the State Fair could do well in a health contest, according to Mrs. I. C. Settergren, registered nurse at the 4-H building. "Those kids are a healthy bunch," Mrs. Settergren said. "I've had nothing more serious come in than a few minor scrapes and bruises."

For the third consecutive year, the Blue Earth County 4-H chorus will sing at the Minnesota State Fair. The 87-voice chorus, under the direction of Clifford Wilson, father of one of the singers, will sing at 7 p.m. Sunday before the grandstand. The group appeared at the Blue Earth county fair at Garden City August 21. H.E. Glasser, director of the chorus the past two years, is an honorary director this year.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will entertain 1200 4-H club members at a dinner in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota Thursday evening.

by & rr

F20

NOBLES COUNTY GIRL IS CHAMPION CLOTHING EXHIBITOR

"If at once you don't succeed, try again," is the motto of Alice Thompson, Rushmore, who today was named 4-H champion clothing exhibitor at the State Fair.

The 15-year-old Nobles county girl won sweepstakes honors with a pale yellow rayon suit she made this summer.

From red ribbon to blue to purple is her record in State Fair exhibits. Last year she won a blue ribbon ^{on} a gray plaid rayon suit; three years ago she ~~received~~ received a red ribbon on the blue gingham plaid dress she exhibited.

Sewing is Alice's hobby. In her six years in clothing, she has made 65 garments. This past year she made all her own clothes.

A junior in Worthington high school, she plans to go on to college and make home economics her career.

Blue ribbon winners in the 4-H clothing exhibit were Joanne Dorman, Tamarack; Evelyn Jackman, Aitkin; Connie Bergquist, Detroit Lakes; Dorothy Poganski, Sauk Rapids; Roberta Jean Pohl, Mankato; Berniel Weigt, Mankato; Dorothy Lee, Hanska; June Reitveld, Montevideo; Margaret Ann Wik, Milan; Jean Cook, Windom; Pat Thompson, Brainerd; Lois Schwartz, Northfield; Eileen Slette, Lakeville; Carol Sander, Dodge Center; Virginia Van Allen, Kasson; Diane Winter, Blue Earth; Alice Tukua, Alden; LeAnn "ichs, Albert Lea; Ruth Anne Pikop, Elbow Lake; Rita Leroux, Hamel; Betty Lou Plude, Dayton; Lois Lommen, Spring Grove; Delores Nelson, ~~Spring~~ Stanchfield; Shirley Leen/ and Audrey Overaas, Jackson; Becky Gotfredson, Mora; Helen Pearson, Ogilvie; Alice Walters, Hallock; Marlyce Younggren, Northcote; Geraldyna Dahl, Dawson; Rhoda Schmidt, Marietta; Connie West, Lincoln county; Nancy Nelson, Tracy; LaVonne Walters, Garvin; Joan Nowicki, Winnebago; Ardis Wichmann, Granada; Donna Dittmer, Plato; Marilyn Dammann, Elkton; Janet Smith, Currie; Elaine Carlson, Worthington; Lola Ann Lee, Perley; Karen Nilson, Twin Valley; Rachel Geselle, Rochester; Janice Parker, Elgin; Marilyn Moe, Chief River Falls; Rose Marie Kryzer, Pine City; Marlys Ronning, Jasper; Janice Olson, Wanamingo; ~~Margaret Stankard, Dundas~~ Ardis Schrader, Dundas; Margaret ~~at~~ Flaskerud, Fosston.

Francis Heurkins, St. Paul; McLynn Hoyme, Hills; Alice Kepple, Magnolia; Dolores Christianson, Badger; Shirley Huber, Shakopee; Ione O'Donovan, Hibbing; Barbara Ann Stier, Belle Plaine; Beverly See, Wintrop; Dorothy Ferreton, Carlos; Vernetta Smith, Pine Island; Esther Mattilla, Sebeka; Eileen Pritzel, Lake Elmo; Janice Williams, Scandia; Gladys Askeland, St. James; Mary Lea Sandbo, Ormsby; Mary Kimm, Wolverton; Beth Eastlick, Monticello; and Phyllis Rix, Bergus Falls.

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4-H STATE FAIR SPECIAL

4-H CHAMPIONS IN CANNING EXHIBIT

Three 4-H girls who are experienced canners won championship honors for their food preservation exhibits in the 4-H building at the State Fair. The girls are among 2,814 4-H members enrolled in food preservation projects.

Lorraine Sackreiter, 15, Lawiston, won a purple ribbon in the vegetable canning class with her four cans of spinach, peas, tomatoes and beets. Nyla Firney, 17, Georgetown, took top place in fruit canning with her four cans of peaches, cherries, apricots and raspberries; and Fern Buzick, 20, Henderson, won championship in meat canning.

Lorraine has an impressive record of canning and freezing. The 15-year-old Winona county girl has canned 511 quarts, 301 pints of food and frozen 413 pounds. Nyla made her first attempt at canning alone this year, but has canned 32 quarts and ~~200~~ 110 pints of fruits and vegetables. Fern has won awards in both freezing and canning. Last year she was county canning champion.

Blue ribbon winners in meat canning exhibits are Bernadette Arends, Perley; Mary Ann Schmidt, Fergus Falls; and Barbara Larson, Donnelly.

In vegetables, blue ribbons went to Donna Lostegard, Austin; Dorothy Fastow, Elbow Lake; Ruby Tweten, Houston; Jean Swenson, Lake Bronson; Arlene Pierson, Truman; Patricia Delaney, Perley; Marilyn McGrim, Thief River Falls; Evelyn Vanek, Brook Park; Vivian Schwake, Kenyon; Lois Raati, Gilbert; Alice Anderson, Zimmerman; and Vera Ward, Burtrum.

In fruits, blue ribbon winners were Jeanne Wenzel, Aitkin; Mary Foster, Foley; Andrey Tostanson, Montevideo; Mary Mathew, Barnesville; Ardelle Tjentland, Storden; Marlys Schultz, Brainerd; Joan Christian, South St. Paul; Catherine Nelson, Blue Earth; Beverly Knudson, Albert Lea; Shirley Johnson, Kenyon; Marlys Stieg, Rogers; Gladys Lusk, Jackson; Mavis Rambow, Raymond; Dalrene Lindholm, Kennedy; Beatrice Anderson, Fort Ripley; Salley Ober, Chatfield; Miane Lindboya, Thief River Falls; Clara Mae Dunning and Lois Ann Patton, Delhi; Grace Schmidt, Shakopee; Noreen Draws, Gibbon; Charlotte Swanson, Hastings; Darlene Hoppe, Lewisville; Donna Benson and Doreen Benson, Canby.

CANNING EXHIBITORS WIN BONDS

A good job of canning paid off to the tune of \$25 U.S. bonds for each of three 4-H girls at the State Fair Wednesday.

Winners of the bonds were three district champions in a special canning exhibit contest—Carol Thompson, 14, Brainerd, northeast district; Bonnie Hegreberg, 15, Spicer, northwest district; and Lorraine Johnson, 13, Monterey, southern district.

The girls were named district champions for their canned goods, consisting of four jars, including fruit, vegetables and meats.

This is Lorraine's third year in the canning project. She advises other canners not to pack food too tight in the jars. Bonnie, who has been in 4-H club work four years, says that "it isn't really hard to preserve food if you have your utensils ready and the food ready to use." Carol, a club member two years, said she plans to carry the canning project "all the while I'm in 4-H."

Carol has canned 33 quarts and 94 pints; Lorraine, 27 quarts and 79 pints; and Bonnie, 150 quarts and 66 pints.

Blue ribbons in the special canning exhibits went to:

Carole Magnuson, Austin; Colleen Weiser, Madison; Adelia Marie Nelson, Williams; Fayette Schrupp, Lefusur; Evelyn Miller, Perley; Mary Ann Kryzer, Pine City; Carol Eckstein, Verndale; and Geraldine Sackriter, Lewiston.

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L-N STATE FAIR SPECIAL

HOMEMAKING ASSISTANCE EXHIBIT WINNER

A 15-year-old girl who has become her mother's "right hand man" won championship placing in the 4-H homemaking assistance exhibit at the 1950 Minnesota State Fair.

Alverna Hanson, Bemidji, received a purple ribbon on the ^{blue}plaid apron and holder which she made herself.

Her exhibit was one of over 100 articles in the homemaking assistance division. Other articles included dolls and other toys, lined clothes ~~bags~~ and clothespin bags and toy chests, all made by 4-H'ers. Over 8,000 club ^{assistance} members are enrolled in the homemaking/project.

To help her mother, Alverna irons her own clothes, helps with other laundry tasks, washes dairy equipment, sets the table and washes dishes.

Blue ribbons in the home assistance exhibit went to Madelyn Gisler, Wright; Aveline Hanson, Welch; Marie Kalina, Lakeville; Jeanette Ziegler, Elmore; Loretta Essen, Cambridge; Carol Sandve, Jackson; Cleone Jacobson, Halma; Carol Pinney, Le Sueur; Arlyce Leet, Fairmont; Delores Brummer, Watkins; Lucille Schroeder, Elgin; Margaret Nelson, Roseau; Richard Dilla, Hibbing; Loretta Ronholdt, Murdock; Joan Messer, Staples; Janet Rae Morgan, Route 2, St. Paul; and Judy Reber, Breckenridge.

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SOUTHERN MINNESOTA FIELD DAY SET

Final plans have now been made for the first Southern Minnesota Soil Conservation day to be held Thursday, September 7, at the Art Byron farm in Waseca County.

The Byron farm is located one mile north of Janesville. Road signs will be placed to guide the 5,000 or more visitors expected for this soil conservation day, the first of its kind to be held in Southern Minnesota. Six counties including Blue Earth, Freeborn, Le Sueur, Rice, Steele, and Waseca are participating.

The day's activities will start at 9:00 with a plowing contest sponsored by Station KBNL (Faribault). Two contestants will represent each of the six cooperating counties in the competition. The winner of the contest will compete for state honors at the state plowing contest at Zumbrota on September 9.

Following the plowing contest, several special demonstrations will be given. These include fence post treating, tree planting, fence setting by a crew of experts, pasture improvement, contour strip cropping, terracing, gully filling and control, establishment of grassed waterways, and tilling operations. Soil Conservation Service technicians and University of Minnesota Extension specialists will explain each of the practices.

Governor Luther Youngdahl will be the featured speaker on the noon hour program. Music and entertainment will be furnished by the Janesville High School band and by the Waseca Barber Shop Quartette. Larry Haag, WOOD farm service director, will be master of ceremonies for the noon-day program.

The Soil Conservation day has been arranged through the cooperation of county Extension agents, U. S. Soil Conservation Service technicians, and soil conservation district supervisors in the six counties involved.

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.

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Walt
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CAPTION

Walter B. Garver, manager of the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will speak at 10 a.m. Thursday, September 7, at the 1950 rural life conference of the American Country Life association, September 5, 6 and 7 at University Farm, St. Paul.

His topic will be "What Should Be the Attitude of Commercial Organizations in Farm Regions toward Agriculture?" Garver is a former member of the staff of the agricultural economics division at the University of Minnesota.

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

Stem Rust Hit Midwest

Aug. 30, 1950

Two races of stem rust—15B of wheat and 7 of oats—today threaten the entire Midwest's acreage of oats and wheat with serious loss.

These races of rust had been expected to hit the area for some time, but this summer they were found in abundance for the first time.

Discovery of the presence of the races was made by Dr. E. C. Stakman, chief of the division of plant pathology at the University of Minnesota.

Up to this summer, plant scientists had stem rust well under control with resistant varieties developed by state colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Now all varieties of wheat and oats are vulnerable either to these new races or to existing races. Under favorable conditions the rust can now literally spread on the wings of the wind.

Farmers can do one thing to help control the menace; plant scientists must do the other.

Farmers can join in campaigns to wipe out the barberry bush in their own

communities. All virulent races of stem rust originate on this dangerous bush. Scientists, of course, will have to continue their breeding work in hope of developing new rust-resistant varieties.

Stem rust of wheat had been under control in the Midwest ever since the epidemic of 1937. The development of Thatcher wheat at the time had controlled the then-known stem rusts.

According to Dr. Stakman race 15B is the most virulent ever found in the United States. During the past summer hitherto rust-resistant varieties of durums and bread wheats were heavily rusted by it.

The race, first found 12 years ago, had been isolated on or near barberry bushes in the East. By 1948 it was found in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. During the past summer it was identified on rusted wheat in ten states, extending from Texas to Minnesota and North Dakota and from South Dakota to Illinois. There is evidence that it is even more widespread.

The rust has hit hitherto rust-resistant durum varieties such as Stewart and Carlton hard. The damage to bread wheat varieties such as Mida, Rival, Newthatch, Lee and others was less because they ripened earlier than the durums in areas of northern Minnesota and North Dakota where the rust is most destructive and abundant. Stakman believes that race 15B can cause serious damage to the best bread wheats now grown if it appears early enough in the season and if the weather is favorable to its development.

The weather in the midwest was not too favorable to rust development during the past year. However, the extreme lateness of the crops gave the rust an unusually long time to develop and spread.

There are now billions of spores on late wheats and on wild barley. These are certain to be blown southward, eventually making their way to Mexico and southern United States. There they can live through the mild winter and establish themselves independently on barberry bushes where rust originally got its start. Then it will be

a standing menace to wheats in the Mississippi basin.

Race 7 of oat stem rust was found for seven consecutive years in New York. In 1949 it spread to Michigan and late in the season to Kansas. It reached winter oats fields in the gulf states, multiplied during the winter, and then spread northward as far as Minnesota, North Dakota and southern Canada. Like wheat stem rust it can go south for the winter and return next spring.

All varieties of oats are now susceptible to one of the prevalent races of oats stem rust.

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4-H STATE FAIR SPECIAL

PIE WINNER IN FIRST DIVISION CHOSEN

Marilynne Refsland, 18, Sacred Heart, knows how to bake an apple pie that meets the approval of even the most critical judges.

The Renville county 4-H girl was named winner among 30 county pie queens who competed in the first division of the 4-H state pie contest Wednesday.

- or king -

Choice of the state pie queen/will be made following the second division of the contest Saturday when 23 girls and one boy will ~~compete~~ vie for the honor. The 4-H pie champion will represent Minnesota in the national cherry pie baking contest in February.

Pie contestants are judged not only on the tastiness of the pie they turn out, but also on their techniques in preparing the pie. All of them use their own recipes.

Judges for the two divisions of the pie contest are Ina Rowe and Grace Brill, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota. Kathleen Flom, ^{assistant} state 4-H club leader, is in charge of the event.

Blue ribbon winners in ~~the~~ the first division were Marine Simpson, Sauk Rapids; Joanne Grandstrand, Taylor's Falls; Miriam Pearson, Red Wing; Miriam Schumacher, Anoka; Carol Klefsaas, Madison; Beverly Johnson, Guckeen; Yvonne Johnson, Paynesville; Marlene Kasleu, Clements; Ardelle Kosola, Britt; and Mildred Howe, Chokio.

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"State Fair excitement certainly doesn't bother the appetites of 4-H'ers," said Mary Anderson, manager of the cafeteria in the 4-H building today. "Breakfast this morning was at 6:30. At 6 a.m. there were over 300 boys in line waiting to eat."

Miss Anderson, former state champion 4-H cook, has her mass-feeding program down pat. During the one and a half hour meal period, 1200 hungry ~~boys~~ 4-H'ers are fed.

"We shoot them through at the rate of one every five seconds," Mary said.

Planning for the 22,000 meals which will be fed during the fair starts about six weeks before the fair, when orders are placed through the University of Minnesota.

"Feeding on such a big scale requires an early start," Mary said.

"For instance, at breakfast tomorrow we'll use 115 dozen eggs. During the Fair we'll use 2,855 pounds of potatoes, 22050 half-pints of milk, and 2000 pounds of meat."

The cafeteria employs 36 persons to prepare and feed the meals, with an additional 20 persons volunteering their services each day.

"To get an idea of how the kids enjoy the food," Mary said, "we watch the amount ~~of~~ thrown away. There's been very little."

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4-H STATE FAIR SPECIAL

STATE FAIR SIDELIGHTS

Having a birthday party during the State Fair has become an annual event with 4-H club members from Dakota county. This is the third year of Wakeville Carol Miller/has brought her birthday cake to the fair. This year she celebrated her/seventeenth birthday with fourteen other Dakota county 4-H'ers on the lawn on the south side of the 4-H building.

* * * *

When Robert Benson, 15, Onamia, demonstrated packing a school lunch, it was just a routine job for him. The Mille Lacs county 4-H boy packs lunches every day for himself and three other members of the family. Robert has ~~been~~ taken the 4-H food preparation project for five years, but he is also enrolled in the pig project, in conservation and is an active junior leader.

* * * *

Gerald and Geraldeane Drews, 18-year-old twins from Otter Tail county, come from a family who have 100 years of club work chalked up to their credit. The 10 children in the family have averaged 10 years of club work apiece and their mother has been in 4-H work as an adult leader. Gerald is at the Farm Boys' camp and Geraldeane is giving a bread demonstration.

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Boys and girls participating in the 4-H safety demonstrations at the State Fair spare no effort to make their exhibitions realistic. One of the ways they have chosen to make first-aid demonstrations effective is to use lipstick to indicate "wounds".

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COTTONWOOD COUNTY GIRL IS DRESS REVUE QUEEN

Tiny, blonde Jo Ann Krutson, 16, Leighton, was crowned 4-H state dress revue queen this afternoon (Thursday) at the close of the annual 4-H dress revue at the State Fair. The Cottonwood county club girl won the crown in competition with 88 other county queens who modeled dresses or suits they made themselves.

The 1950 queen wore a two-piece aqua dress of crease-resistant rayon suiting ~~and~~ a matching hat, and wine red shoes. The hat, which she made of the same material as her dress to make her appear taller, had touches of red to harmonize with her shoes. She made the dress and hat at a cost of \$11.05.

Jo Ann has been a 4-H club member for eight years and has carried the clothing project for five years.

Named attendants to the queen were Gloria Erickson, 17, Goodhue; Laurislee Herman, 16, Hastings; Jane Gullickson, ¹⁵ Fertile; and Marjory Malo, 15, South St. Paul.

Gloria modeled a tailored navy blue rayon crepe dress with full skirt and v-neckline. A blue hat with white trim, white gloves and navy blue ~~gude~~ shoes completed her costume.

This isn't the first time state dress revue honors have come to the Gilbert Erickson family. Gloria's sister Anita was queen four years ago.

Ever since Gloria enrolled for the clothing project seven years ago, she has exhibited a dress and has been in the county dress revue each year. She makes all her own clothes.

Laurislee's costume was an aqua waffle pique ~~afternoon~~ dress with Peter Pan collar, cap sleeves and large pockets. She wore flowers at the neckline.

The Washington county girl has been a 4-H member for seven years and has taken the clothing project for five.

Jane wore a rose moire formay with flared skirt, fitted bodice and shirred yolk detail. A black velvet choker necklace, white gloves and white shoes completed her costume. She said she made the formal to wear "When I sing at concerts and play at weddings."

This is Jane's second year in club work.

Marjory was outfitted in a brown and white checked wool suit, brown velvet hat, brown gloves and brown suede shoes. She carried a brown purse. An orange scarf at the neck and a touch of orange on her hat brought out the orange thread running through the check in her suit. She made the wool suit to wear at debate and speech tournaments in which she will participate in high school.

A 4-H'er for four years, Marjory received a blue ribbon in good grooming during State 4-H Club Week.

Blue ribbon winners in the state dress revue were Shirley Mellin, Marcell; Dianna Felt, Willmar; Fern Hultgren, Kennedy; Ardith Sellon, Elk River; Dorothy Oberley, Walker; Adeline Sames, St. Bonifacius; Virginia Gayes, Elgin; Jane Lippman, Gibbon; Charlotte Thelenann, Le Sueur; Jean Randin, Kensington.

Marian Ritzau, Glencoe; Jarcith Staley, Britt; Margaret Ackerman, Mapleton; Dorothy Hawkins, Rose Creek; Lawona Berickman, Lewisville; Mary Kittelsland, Sacred Heart; Joan Deal, Doran; Marion Palmquist, Hazel; Marie Loosen, Milaca; Erline Manke, Pipestone; Ruth Tjaden, Winnebago; Shirley Rix, Fergus Falls; Dorothy Larson, Slayton; and Shirley Bendixen, Morgan.

Judges for the event were Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, University of Minnesota; Irma Winkleblack, home economist, U. S. Rubber company; and Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Gwendolyn Malum, state 4-H club agent, was in charge of the dress revue.

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STATE FAIR SPECIAL

For release 7 p.m.

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KENSINGTON, ROCHESTER YOUTHS NAMED HEALTH CHAMPS

A brown-eyed 19-year-old boy and a blue-eyed 17-year-old girl were named Minnesota's 4-H health king and queen today.

Vernal Nelson of Kensington, a brunette, and Ruth Reinke of Rochester, a brunette, were crowned at the Annual 4-H banquet in Goffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota Thursday evening.

They were selected on their basis of their physical condition, improvement in health and communities health activities from a field of 90 competitors representing their home counties from over the state.

Scoring a near-perfect 98.3 per cent in his physical exam, Vernal attributes his good health to "plenty of hard work on the farm and plenty of good food."

Vernal, ^{who weighs} ~~weighs~~ 132, stands ⁵ 5 feet 8 inches tall, is majoring in poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, where he is a freshman. He plans to stay on the farm when he finishes school.

Vernal has been in 4-H club work nine years, is now a junior leader of the Runestone 4-H club in Douglas county. This is his first trip to the state fair as a health winner. Sports are an important part of his health program. He is captain of his club's softball team, and he likes tobogganing, ice skating and roller skating.

In addition to his own health program, Vernal has carried out a pest-control program on his father's farm, helping to eliminate flies and rodents. He has helped organize March of Dimes, Red Cross and Sister Kenny drives at club meetings.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole C. Nelson, Vernal is of Swedish-Norwegian ancestry.

Miss Reinke, who scored 98.25 on her physical exam, is the daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Reinka. A member of the Dresser Valley 4-H club, she has been in 4-H work 8 years and has carried the health project 6 years. She weighs 142 lbs., stands ^{five} 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall.

Miss Ruth is not only a good good physical ^{specimen} ~~specimen~~ but is an effective public health worker as well. Her work has included arranging for fellow club members to have dental and physical examinations, and she has made a survey of her community and helped neighbors start milk pasteurization in their homes. She has also given talks before school and club groups on health problems.

When her mother was ill with a "strep" throat, she learned to administer penicillin shots, and when her brother suffered from rheumatic fever, she saw that he was provided with occupational therapy. In addition, she has learned to help prepare healthful meals for her family.

Ruth has had to learn to like milk. Now she drinks at least one glass with every meal and calls for milk instead of pop when out with the gang. She gets plenty of exercise, with bowling her ^{favorite} ~~xxxx~~ sport. She also likes swimming and roller skating.

A 1950 grad of Rochester high school, Ruth will attend Austin Normal starting next Tuesday. She plans to become a teacher.

Both Ruth and Vernal will attend the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in November.

^{The} ~~Subcommittee~~ 1950 health champs are not necessarily the healthiest boy and girl in Minnesota. Leonard Harkness, state 4-H leader, points out that they were scored on the improvement they made in their health and in community health activities as well as on their own physical condition.

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