

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 1, 1951

Special to Red Lake county
newspapers

Immediate Release

POLK COUNTY MAN NEW COUNTY AGENT

Northwestern Minnesota farming problems will be familiar to the man who will take over as Red Lake county's new agricultural agent on April 1.

He is Sherman H. Mandt, who was raised on a 320-acre farm near McIntosh in Polk county. He operated the family farm while attending school.

Mandt will receive his bachelor's degree March 15 from North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, where he has been concentrating in the fields of animal husbandry and education.

In college he has been secretary of the Saddle and Siroloia Club, and he was a member of the NDAC livestock judging team which competed at Kansas City and Chicago in 1950.

Mandt's experience also includes serving as a summer-time club agent in Big Stone county in 1947. He is a former 4-H club and Future Farmers of America member, and he has attained the rank of Life Scout.

He was in the armed services from April 1, 1943, to February 2, 1946, serving overseas in Army artillery for 18 months.

Mandt succeeds Eldon Rost, who has resigned to become agricultural agent in Douglas county.

GRASSLAND FARMING PUSHED

Livestock production, especially cattle and sheep, can be increased as much as 20 to 25 per cent in Minnesota without adding to our present farm facilities,

This increase is possible if we adopt better methods of producing and using hay and pasture, University Farm experts believe.

Long-established practices such as pasture and crop rotation, use of legumes and proper fertilizers, and improved breeding could be the basis for such an increase, says Paul Burson, chairman of the University's hay and pasture committee.

In addition, the University's Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, have carried on extensive work in hay and pasture improvement recently.

According to C. H. Bailey, Dean of the University's Department of Agriculture, some of the results of this work include:

1. Discovery that starting renovation of pastures by plowing or cultivating in August or even October gives better yields of both hay and pasture and grain than spring renovation.

2. Further substantiation of the fact that alfalfa is the best legume and brome the best grass for Minnesota. The combination of the two make the best pasture mixture.

3. Recommendation of birdsfoot trefoil for the first time in certain mixtures for permanent pasture renovation in southeastern Minnesota.

4. Acceptance of Ladino clover as part of regular-legume-grass mixtures at one-half to one pound per acre in Eastern and Northern Minnesota.

(MORE)

Ad 1 - Grassland Farming Pushed

5. Further substantiation that legume-grass seedings are most likely to emerge if seedings are made after a rain by drilling the seed shallow into a cultipacked surface and then following by cultipacking.

6. Discovery that treating alfalfa and red clover seed with Arasan or Spergon will give better stands.

7. Demonstration that hay silage is practical in Minnesota.

8. Establishment of the value of testing soil before applying fertilizers. The University Soils Laboratory has been set up to do this job.

9. Re-emphasizing the fact that beef can be raised to advantage on grass.

10. Demonstration that barn driers are practical on many farms and that they generally raise the quality of hay grade.

In addition, much experimental work is now in progress, Dr. Bailey reports.

Plant pathologists and agronomists are breeding for disease resistant legumes, especially bacterial-wilt resistant alfalfa and leaf-spot resistant brome.

Entomologists are seeding to control insects harmful to legumes without harming the honeybees so necessary to pollination.

At the same time the extension service has set up pasture improvement-management and crop-rotation demonstrations throughout the state.

This early start will help Minnesota be a leader in the grasslands program announced last fall by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges, Bailey believes. The program will mean continued effort on the many-sided attack on grassland problems.

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

Immediate Release

NATIONAL 4-H WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

Nearly 51,000 members of 4-H clubs in Minnesota will be among the 2 million rural young people in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico who will observe National 4-H Club Week March 3 to 11.

Taking part in the observance will also be the adult leaders who are volunteering their services to help make the 4-H club program a success, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. Over 6,000 adult club leaders, 200 more than last year, are now assisting with the program.

Special exhibits and meetings to acquaint parents and eligible rural boys and girls with the work of the largest youth organization in the world will mark the week in individual clubs. Many of the exhibits will be built around the 1951 4-H theme, "Working Together for World Understanding."

Climax of the week in Minnesota will be the state 4-H radio speaking contest at University Farm Saturday morning, March 10, when 17 district speakers will compete for the state title. Final selection of the state radio speaking champion will be made Saturday afternoon, when the two top contenders broadcast their speeches over WCCO from 3 to 3:30 o'clock. A banquet honoring district winners will be given in the Hotel Dyckman Saturday evening by the Minnesota Jewish Council, which is cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in sponsoring the radio speaking contest.

A-8261-JBN

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

Immediate Release

STATE HOME LEADER ON FARM FORUM PANEL

The women's point of view will be represented in a panel discussion at the Minneapolis Farm Forum at the Radisson hotel March 19-20 by Miss Dorothy Simmons, state leader of the agricultural extension home program.

Miss Simmons will participate in a discussion at 2:30 p.m. March 19 on "What Are Our Strongest and Weakest Points of Capacity?"

Other members of the panel will include D. Howard Doane, Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis; W. Averill Harriman, assistant to the President, Washington, D.C.; J. D. Zellerbach, president, Brown-Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco. Moderator will be Nat Finney of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

A-8262-RR

* * * * *

CHICAGO MAN TO ADDRESS AWARDS DINNER

Edward N. Wentworth of the Armour & Co. Livestock Bureau, Chicago, will be the featured speaker at the annual awards banquet of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture Dairy and Livestock Club.

The banquet will be held at 6:30 p.m. March 6 in Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus, announced Robert Yates, chairman of the program committee and a junior in the School of Agriculture.

Awards will be made at the banquet to winners of dairy and livestock judging contests.

There will also be entertainment by students in the School of Agriculture.

A-8263-RR

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

Immediate Release

COWLING TO ADDRESS AG SCHOOL REUNION

Donald J. Cowling of Minneapolis will address alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, St. Paul, on March 19.

John Larson, St. Paul, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, announced today that Dr. Cowling, president emeritus of Carleton college, will be the principal speaker at the traditional alumni reunion banquet scheduled for the St. Paul campus as part of the 62nd annual commencement and alumni activities of the School March 18-19.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, will also speak at the banquet.

Toastmaster will be Rudolph F. Froker, dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, a graduate of both the School and College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota and a former member of the School staff.

A-8264-RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2 1951

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

GARDEN FACT SHEET FOR MARCH
By L. C. Snyder and
O. C. Turnquist
Extension Horticulturists

Vegetables

1. To be sure of getting the recently introduced vegetable varieties, order your seed early. The newer varieties are the first to disappear from the seed houses.
2. The first half of March is the time to start seeds of some cool season crops indoors. Head lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers and egg plant can be sown now. Do not start seeds of tomatoes until early April.
3. Order new seed of onion, parsnip and parsley every year because these vegetable seeds are viable only one year.
4. Try the newer bean varieties this year. Order seed of Topcrop or Contender snap beans, Cherokee wax beans, and Triumph lima beans.
5. Plan on growing peas for freezing. Freezonian is an excellent variety for this purpose. Burpeeana Early Dwarf and Lincoln are also suggestions. The former variety is very early.
6. If you are planning on head lettuce this year, get seed of Pennlake. This is a heat-resistant variety that is less ribby and produces more uniform heads.
7. Grow yellows-resistant cabbage varieties. Resistant Detroit or Resistant Golden Acre are excellent early varieties of cabbage. De Cicco broccoli and Snowball cauliflower are desirable varieties.

Fruits

1. Three new fruits should be of interest to gardeners this spring. These are:
 - a. Northstar Cherry - A new sour cherry has been introduced by the Fruit Breeding Farm. It seems hardy in the southern half of Minnesota. How far north we can grow it remains to be seen. The original tree is dwarf in size--only about 8 feet tall after 10 years. The leaves are very resistant to the cherry leaf

spot which has been very serious on other sour cherries. The fruits are large and of good quality for pies.

b. Lakeland Apple - The Lakeland Apple is a fall apple of the Wealthy season. It is an annual bearer and produces well colored, uniform fruits. In cooking tests, it has produced the best quality apple pies of any apples in the test. The quality is good for eating. Not a long keeper but will store until Christmas under ideal storage conditions.

c. Red Rich Strawberry - This fine everbearing strawberry, developed by Marion Hagerstrom of Enfield, Minnesota, seems to be going places. Reports last summer from around the state were very favorable. The plants are vigorous and very productive. The berries are large and of fine flavor. It seems to have combined the good quality of its two parents, the Fairfax and Wayzata.

2. Prune grapes before sap starts to flow. This means as soon as the snow is off. Since grapes bear on new wood, they require heavy pruning to induce vigorous new growth. Leave about 40 buds on last year's growth for each grape vine.
3. Prune apple and plum trees as weather permits. On young trees, space the branches and eliminate narrow V-shaped crotches. On older trees, cut out all diseased or dead wood. Cut out branches that have stopped growing at the tip. Only branches that make vigorous new growth at the tips produce high-quality fruits. Make all cuts clean and close to the main stem or branches.
4. In pruning currants and gooseberries, cut out the oldest stems clear to the ground. This allows new stems to develop and keeps the bush young and productive.
5. Check young fruit trees for mouse damage. This will show as girdling of the bark near the ground line. Be prepared to bridge graft at the proper time. Scions should be cut now and stored in a cool, moist place so they will be dormant at grafting time.

Ornamentals

1. Prune all summer-flowering shrubs now. These include the hydrangeas, Froebel and Anthony Waterer spireas, "Blue Mist" spirea, tamarisk, and hybrid tea rose. Since

these shrubs bloom on new wood, they should be cut back severely. Spring-flowering shrubs should not be pruned until after flowering.

2. Old hedges that have become tall and leggy can be renewed by cutting them back nearly to the ground. Materials that can be cut back include buckthorn, Chinese elm, honeysuckle and Caragana.
3. Prune shade trees to retain their natural form. Make all cuts close to the trunk. Large wounds may be painted with orange shellac or an asphalt tree paint.
4. Seeds of snapdragons, lobelea, petunias, pansies, asters, etc., should be started indoors.
5. Do not remove winter mulch before all danger of freezing weather has passed. If no mulch was applied last fall, put some on before the snow all melts.
6. The following ornamentals are of recent origin and should be of general interest.
 - a. Almey Crabapple - A rosy bloom crabapple from Morden with large red flowers and attractive red fruits.
 - b. Prairie Almond - A cross between the flowering plum and *P. pedunculata*. Blooms for a longer period than the flowering plum and has better form. Origin Morden.
 - c. Schubert Chokecherry - A purple leaf chokecherry discovered by Oscar Will of Bismarck, North Dakota.
 - d. White Dawn Climbing Rose - A large-flowered, everblooming climber developed by Dr. Longley.

TIMELY TIPS (for March 17)

Even though they are not on the Minnesota recommended list, Grimm and other northern-adapted varieties of alfalfa are acceptable for use in short rotations in 1951. But use them only if the recommended, wilt-resistant varieties, Ranger and Ladak are not available or are unreasonably high priced.—L. J. Elling.

Plant your shelterbelt trees as soon as frost in the ground disappears. "Heal in" trees if circumstances don't permit planting within 24-48 hours after receipt of trees from nursery. Get Folder 85, "Tips on Tree Planting," from your county agent.—Marvin E. Smith.

Chicks will grow best if trained early to decide what temperature suits them. Start with temperature under edge of hover at about 95 degrees. Set up a guard of cardboard around hover to provide 75 degrees at outside of ring. Move guard outward as chicks tend to crowd to outer area. Remove it as soon as chicks are moving freely to and from the hover.—Cora Cooke.

Your grass and legume seedings in 1951 will have a lot to do with your hay supply a year later. Plan ahead for an adequate hay supply.—S. B. Cleland.

Grass fires along fence rows severely damage untreated wood posts and reduce their service life by many years. The partly decayed wood around the ground line ignites easily, and posts often burn off there.—J. R. Neetsel.

Prune fruit trees and grapes this month. Check apple trees and do necessary pruning. Make all cuts close to the break or main branch. Prune grapes severely, leaving only about 40 buds per vine.—L. C. Snyder.

Add 1 - Timely Tips

Watch for news of a national potato meeting in Grand Forks March 29-31. It will cover mechanical handling, preservation of quality and new uses of potatoes.

The newer vegetable varieties are usually the first to disappear from seed stores, so order yours early. U. of M. Extension Folder 154 gives a list of recommended vegetable varieties for Minnesota.—O. C. Turnquist.

It might be well to divert some of the nitrogen fertilizer obtained for use on corn to application on brome grass this year. The application of 100-200 lbs. of nitrogen fertilizer such as ammonium nitrate as a top dressing just when brome grass begins to grow in the spring has resulted in increases in seed yields from 150 to 300 lbs. per acre.—H. E. Jones.

Be sure to have all pigs double-treated against hog cholera this year. A week or so before or about ~~the same time as~~ ^{a week after} weaning should be about right for vaccination. Take care of castration as early as possible and well in advance of vaccination.—W. A. Billings.

The most attractive and easy-to-care-for lawn is the one which has trees around the border rather than scattered through it. Trees should be spaced according to the size they will be when fully grown.—Parker Anderson.

Soil tests taken throughout the state indicate that in many cases when a farmer is having trouble getting a good stand of alfalfa it is because the soil needs lime or a different rate or grade of fertilizer.—Paul Burson.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 2 1951

Special to all
Minnesota weekly papers

Immediate Release

AG SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, ALUMNI ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

March 16-21 have been set as dates for the 62nd annual commencement and alumni activities of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

According to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, the week-long observance will get under way at 8 p.m. March 16 on the St. Paul campus with presentation of the senior class play, "Arsenic and Old Lace".

Special reunions will be held March 18 by the classes of 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1941. All alumni and former students are urged by John Larson of St. Paul, president of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association, to attend the festivities. Alumni headquarters will be in Pendergast Hall.

Baccalaureate services for the class of 1951 will be conducted at 8 p.m. Sunday, March 18. Dr. Reuben Youngdahl, pastor of Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, will be the speaker.

Former students will spend the morning of March 19 visiting old haunts on the campus and inspecting such new facilities as the Veterinary Clinic building and Peters hall, new animal husbandry building. The annual meeting of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association will be held at 1 p.m. that afternoon. The annual alumni banquet is scheduled for 6:30 that evening. Featured speaker will be Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president emeritus of Carleton college. Superintendent Christianson will also speak.

Toastmaster at the banquet will be Rudolph K. Froker, dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Dr. Froker is a graduate of both the School and College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota and a former member of the School staff.

An assembly at which achievement awards will be presented to students will be held March 20.

A reception for the class of 1951 will be held March 21 from 3 to 5 p.m. in the home economics building by Dean and Mrs. C. H. Bailey and Superintendent and Mrs. J. O. Christianson.

Highlight of the week will be commencement exercises at 8 p.m. March 21. Dr. Laurence Gould, president of Carleton college, will give the commencement address. Diplomas will be presented by Dean Bailey and the first graduates of the course in home management and practical nursing will be capped by Miss Katharine Densford, director of the School of Nursing, and Miss Eugenia Taylor, instructor in the School of Nursing.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 5 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

ATTACHMENTS OF
VACUUM CLEANER
SAVE ENERGY

Using the vacuum cleaner attachments regularly is an easy, efficient way to keep the house spic and span. Moreover, says Home Agent _____ (Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota), they will save the homemaker both time and energy.

Often when an investment is made in vacuum cleaner attachments, they are put aside after two or three uses or not even unpacked.

Actually, the cleaning attachments can do a more thorough job of completely removing the dust from a room than the best hand cleaning, which usually scatters the dust from one room to another.

After cleaning the rugs and carpets with the vacuum cleaner, put the attachments to work, suggests _____. Use them to clean the floors, baseboards and walls. A special tool will clean radiators and cold air registers. Corners and crevices in upholstered furniture, where dirt and grit accumulate to cause excessive wear, are easily reached with the same tool.

Another attachment removes dust from lamp shades, draperies, curtains, mattresses and even the furniture. An occasional dusting with this tool will keep book shelves neat and books free from dust and smudges.

Cleaning Venetian blinds, one of the most irksome household tasks, is simplified by the use of the small soft brush recommended for that purpose. Both sides of the slats can be thoroughly dusted by merely opening and closing the blinds.

Look over the book of directions that came with your vacuum cleaner to see how many household tasks the attachments can do for you, advises _____.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 5 1951

To all counties

Release when farmer-sports-
men winners have been
picked in your county.

FARMER-SPORTSMEN
NOMINEES PICKED

_____ have (has) been selected as the outstanding
farmer-sportsmen (-sportsman) in _____ county for this year, County Agent
_____ announced today.

They (He) will be among those from whom will be selected Minnesota's four
outstanding farmer-sportsmen for 1951. One will come from each of the major soil
and game cover areas of the state.

They will be picked from county nominations by a committee of sportsmen, con-
servationists and agricultural specialists headed by Paul Burson, head of the Uni-
versity of Minnesota soil testing laboratory.

The local men (man) were (was) selected by County Agent _____, county
commissioners, sports clubs and game wardens. They were picked for their good job
of farming, wildlife conservation practices, soil management and leadership in im-
proving farmer-sportsmen relationships.

(ADD PARAGRAPH HERE ABOUT EACH MAN IF YOU WISH.)

The four district winners will be honored at the fourth annual award and
recognition day, Sunday, April 1, to be held in connection with the Northwest
Sports, Travel and Boat Show in Minneapolis March 23 - April 1. The men and their
wives will receive expense-paid trips to Minneapolis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 5 1951

To all counties

Release week of March 12

KEEP SOIL FERTILE
FOR GOOD CROP YIELDS

"The government is asking farmers to increase production. If you expect to keep crop yields high at a minimum cost, you'll need to maintain soil fertility," said County Agent _____ this week.

Grasses and legumes improve the soil structure, soil drainage, and supply the nitrogen needs of succeeding crops -- three "musts" for good crop production -- according to S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at University Farm.

Cleland said some kind of rotation program, either regular or irregular, is needed on every farm. This may mean an increase in hay and pasture acreages, and adjustments may have to be made to make use of the increases.

Legumes suitable under Minnesota conditions include alfalfa, sweet clover, medium red, alsike, and white clover. The grasses most suitable include brome grass, meadow fescue, timothy, Kentucky blue grass, and reed canary grass (for wet land).

For 1951, Cleland said, there is a fairly good supply of red clover and sweet clover seed, but alfalfa and alsike seed will be more scarce. There are good supplies of brome seed and Kentucky blue grass.

Farmers in a position to produce legume and grass seeds should consider doing so, as there is a growing need for these seeds.

Concerning fertilizer needs, there should be enough potash, said W. E. McDaniel, agricultural economist at University Farm. But nitrates and phosphates, used in the production of ammunition, may be short. It will pay to order fertilizer now.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 5 1951

To all counties
IMMEDIATE Release

HERE'S WHAT TO DO IF
RANGER, LADAK SCARCE

What to do if seed of Ranger and Ladak, the Minnesota-recommended varieties of alfalfa, are not available or are unreasonably high priced?

County Agent _____ has a couple of answers to that question which are based on information received from L. J. Elling, agronomy research associate at the University of Minnesota.

It is doubtful that there will be enough Ranger and Ladak seed to fill demand in Minnesota for 1951 plantings, Elling points out. Increased demand for Ranger and Ladak this year has been stimulated by removal of Grimm from the list of recommended varieties because of its susceptibility to bacterial wilt.

Under scarcity conditions, farmers who include alfalfa in rotations that use this crop for only one or two years may be justified in seeding Grimm or other northern-adapted varieties, even if they are susceptible to wilt, says Elling. It has been shown by experimental tests that these varieties will yield well for one or two years.

Should the supply of alfalfa become extremely critical, growers might investigate the possibilities of using red clover in their rotations instead of alfalfa, suggests Elling.

While agreeing with these suggestions for emergency alfalfa plantings in short rotations, Carl Borgeson, assistant agronomy professor at the University, strongly recommends that growers who plan to seed alfalfa in 1951 for seed production make every effort to use Ranger or Ladak.

"It is apparent that there will be greater demand in the future for seed of Ranger and Ladak than for the common varieties," said Borgeson.

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

Immediate Release

LIVESTOCK-LAND INSTITUTE FOR TWO STATES ANNOUNCED

Plans for a one-day Iowa-Minnesota Livestock and the Land Institute have been announced following a meeting of representatives of 10 agricultural agencies from both states.

The two-state event is being scheduled for Sept. 26, in Albert Lea, Minn.,-- site of the 1950 Beef Cattle and the Land Institute, attended by more than 5,000 Midwest farmers and their families.

Committee members said program features would be built around land use and the beef cow-and-calf herd. Officials have already completed a 3-day tour of Iowa and Minnesota to select a demonstration farm in each state.

The two farms picked to provide accurate and practical information on the 1951 feeding and growing season for the institute are the 320-acre farm of D. E. Blake, near Woolstock, Iowa, and the 280-acre farm of Herb Johnson near Hadley, Minn.

Cooperating in planning and sponsoring the Iowa-Minnesota Livestock and the Land Institute will be the Agricultural Extension Services of Iowa State College and the University of Minnesota, the Associations of Soil Conservation District Commissioners of both states, the Iowa and the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federations, the Iowa Beef Producers' Association, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, Wilson and Company, and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

A-8265-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
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March 6, 1951

Immediate Release

EGGS, APPLES PLENTIFUL

Eggs and apples head the list of plentiful foods designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as plentiful for March.

Vegetables in abundant supply include lettuce, Irish potatoes and sauerkraut, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reports.

In March egg production approaches its seasonal peak, quality generally is high and retail prices usually are about the most advantageous of the year for consumers. With so many protein foods higher in price, eggs are especially worth the consideration of the housewife on a budget, Mrs. Loomis said.

Stocks of apples in storage are record-high for this season and prices are expected to be reasonable throughout the month.

Heavy supplies of head lettuce from the Imperial Valley of California and the Yuma district of Arizona, which have crops even larger than last year, are responsible for the lower prices of this vegetable.

Irish potatoes continue to be one of the better buys. Penny for penny, they have more energy-giving food value than any other vegetable, according to Mrs. Loomis.

In spite of February freezes which cut short the citrus harvest in Texas, there is plenty of processed orange and grapefruit, especially canned and frozen juices and canned segments. Six million gallons of frozen orange concentrate were on hand in cold storage the first of February.

Along with eggs, protein foods on the March abundant list include frozen fish fillets, cottage cheese, broilers and fryers, peanut butter, dry beans, and turkeys, especially heavy birds. Stocks of frozen fish fillets have been running to about 30 per cent larger than a year ago, and many varieties are particularly plentiful, including haddock, cod, sole, rosefish and halibut steaks. Supplies of canned tuna, sardines and canned mackerel are heavier than usual.

Honey is still abundant and is selling at reasonable prices.

A-8266-JBN

STATE 4-H SPEAKING CHAMPION TO BE PICKED

Seventeen district winners in the statewide 4-H radio speaking contest will compete for the state title Saturday, March 10, at University Farm.

Announcement of the champion will be made during a broadcast over WCCO at 3 to 3:30 p.m., climaxing state observance of National 4-H Club Week, Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

District champions who will take part in the state contest at 9 a.m. Saturday in the Coffey hall auditorium at University Farm are: Darlene Peterson, Correll; Barbara Groenke Kirsch, Waconia; Joy Collins, Backus; Rhoda Senechal, Glyndon; Mitzi Evans, Windom; Elaine Jenson, Ellendale; Dorothy Huesmann, Caledonia; Tom Winter, Hallock; Kareen Krenik, Madison Lake; Rosemary Hassler, Perham; Jane Gullickson, Fertile; Hilarion Riley, Wanda; James Wolff, Duluth; Carolyn Bode, Gibbon; Beverly Henrichs, Morris; Karla Bahe, Hastings; and James Bollman, Cokato.

Final selection of the state winner will be made after the two top contenders have broadcast their speeches over WCCO Saturday afternoon.

Contestants are vying for a \$200 first prize and \$100 reserve award provided by the Minnesota Jewish Council, co-sponsor of the radio speaking event with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Judges for the state contest are Madeline S. Long, consultant in radio education, Minneapolis Public Schools; Dorothy Simmons, state leader, extension home program and Milo Peterson, associate professor of agricultural education, both of the University of Minnesota.

State and district winners will be honored Saturday evening at a banquet given by the Minnesota Jewish Council in the Hotel Dyckman.

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Immediate Release

HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE MARCH 29,30

The University of Minnesota's horticulture short course, which each spring attracts hundreds of city and rural gardeners to the St. Paul campus, will be held March 29-30, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The two-day program has been divided into vegetable, fruit growing and ornamental sections.

Vegetable and fruit growing will be featured in separate sections on the opening day. The closing day's program will be devoted to fruit growing and ornamental horticulture.

New insecticides for vegetable gardens, recommended vegetable varieties, orchard sprays, simplified sprays for the home fruit planting and pruning tree fruits will be among subjects discussed at the vegetable and fruit sessions.

A talk on flower arrangements and use of flowers in the home will be one of the highlights of the ornamental horticulture program. A flower garden forum will provide opportunity to ask questions which will be answered by horticulturists.

Exhibits of fruit and vegetables will be on display in the horticulture building during the meeting.

T. M. Currence, professor of horticulture, is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the short course.

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 6, 1951

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CONFIDENTIAL:
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March 8
For Radio at 9 P.M., Wed., March 7
* * * * *

FORESTRY SENIOR WINS LEADERSHIP MEDAL

Robert Rowe, Duluth, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal at the annual leadership assembly on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota Wednesday evening.

Twenty-two-year-old Rowe, a student in wildlife management, School of Forestry, was selected as the senior student in the University College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine who contributed the most in service and leadership to life on the St. Paul campus. Dean Henry Schmitz presented the award.

This year Rowe has served as president of Xi Sigma Pi, national forestry honor fraternity, and president of the Forestry Club. He has also been an officer in Alpha Zeta, honorary and professional fraternity in agriculture and forestry, and a member of Grey Friars, senior men's honorary fraternity.

As a member of the Student Council, he has served on several important committees. Last year he was co-editor of the Gopher Peavey, forestry annual. He has also been active in Farm House fraternity and Lutheran Students' Association.

Seven special certificates of merit for special service and leadership on the campus were also awarded during the assembly program. They went to Milton Sands, 24, agriculture senior from Alvarado; Dale Magnuson, 27, ag senior from Wheaton; Phyllis Lerud, 20, home economics senior from Twin Valley; Allen Lundgren, 23, forestry senior from Glenwood; Gerald Zenk, 23, agriculture senior from Winona; Janice Engebretson, 21, home economics senior from St. Paul (2127 Dudley Ave.); and Cal Smith, 24, forestry junior from Rainy River, Ontario, Canada.

Two organizational honors announced at the assembly went to the Farm House fraternity and the Forestry Club, for advancement in their own affairs and contributions to campus life. Their names will be inscribed on a Student Council plaque.

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

Immediate Release

DAIRY SUPERVISORS' SCHOOL TO OPEN MONDAY

A dairy herd improvement association supervisors' training school will get under way on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota at 8 a.m. Monday morning (March 12).

Registration for the school will take place until noon, with classes scheduled to start at 1 p.m. The school will continue through Saturday, March 17.

There are openings for dairy herd improvement supervisors in many counties of the state, it was pointed out today by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at the University.

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

Additional information may be obtained from the Short Course office, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-8279-RR

* * * * *

FAIR MANAGERS TO ATTEND SHORT COURSE

State and county fair managers and secretaries will hold their fifth annual Fair Management Short Course March 19-21 at the Dyckman hotel, Minneapolis.

The course is sponsored by the University of Minnesota in co-operation with the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs and the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

A program of speeches and panel discussions will cover publicity, advertising, display, exhibitions and other phases of fair management activity, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

A-8271-BP

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

Immediate Release

PLENTY OF FOOD

The average American is expected to continue to eat heartily during the remainder of 1951, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, said today.

He may even eat a little more of some foods than he did in 1950. A little higher consumption is in prospect for meat, fish and fish products, fluid milk and cream, ice cream, fresh fruit, canned fruit juices, frozen fruits and fruit juices and fresh and processed vegetables. But consumers may use somewhat less butter, shortening, canned and dried fruits.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the total amount of food for civilians is likely to be somewhat larger even than in 1950, when supplies averaged 12 per cent higher per capita than in the prewar years 1935-39. Increases are expected in livestock production this year, chiefly pork, and larger crops are also expected, unless unfavorable weather conditions develop. Though more food will be going to the armed forces, the larger production and smaller exports will tend to offset military demand on most foods.

Accelerated consumer demand has forced prices of some foods to new highs, in spite of the relatively large supplies of most foods being marketed this winter, Mrs. Loomis said. The pressure of consumer purchasing power on food supplies will continue to increase as civilians find less opportunity to spend money for other consumer goods.

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

Immediate Release

LIST OF NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES PUBLISHED

Gardeners who want to plant a few new vegetables in their gardens this year will get some pointers on recommended varieties as a result of tests conducted at the University of Minnesota's experiment stations.

A list of the new varieties which have been tested, with comments on their performance, is given in "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota," Extension Folder 154, just published by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. The folder is available from county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

According to Orrin C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist and author of the new publication, new vegetable varieties are tested annually not only at the University's experiment stations, but also in other plots maintained by Minnesota home gardeners and commercial vegetable growers in cooperation with the University.

As a result of the tests, Turnquist suggests a number of the new varieties as worthy of trial in home gardens.

Topcrop and Contender green snap beans give very high yields, are resistant to common bean mosaic and are excellent in quality.

Cherokee wax bean is a high quality yellow bean, productive and well adapted to freezing.

New Hampshire Midget watermelon produces very early fruits 6 to 7 inches in diameter which will grow even in the northern part of the state. Plants do not take up much room in the garden.

Minnesota Midget muskmelon is about 4 inches in diameter with a small seed cavity. It will produce fruit even as far north as the Canadian border.

Hybrid tomatoes which do well in Minnesota are Faribo hybrids E and M and Burpee hybrid. Although hybrid tomatoes are more expensive, they are superior to the old standard varieties, according to Turnquist.

Golden Rocket sweet corn has been outstanding among the early maturing varieties tested. Golden Freezer and Hybrid B2 are good mid-season varieties, well adapted to freezing.

Burpeeana Early Dwarf and Little Marvel peas are early producers of high quality. Freezonian, Lincoln, Wando, Victory Freezer and Oneida are other desirable varieties.

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

Immediate Release

SEED DORMANCY INVESTIGATED

The possibility that damaged northwestern Minnesota seed grain may be "dormant" or temporarily unable to germinate is being explored by the state seed testing laboratory at University Farm.

Jack Larson, director of the laboratory, said that the seed dormancy possibility was being considered because of the difference in germination rates of tests made when the seed arrives and rates of soil germination tests made a few weeks later.

For instance, a sample of barley which germinated at 31 per cent in the blotter test at the laboratory later showed an 86 per cent germination rate in a soil test. Treatment with fungicide further boosted the germination rate to 96 per cent.

This is by no means general, Larson said, but it is one of the things that are puzzling seed testers and plant pathologists.

Possible causes of the dormancy are last year's late planting and harvesting with accompanying wet, cold weather and frost. Some of the seed samples show evidence of sprout and frost damage, Larson noted.

Larson said a condition similar to that in northwestern Minnesota existed in Canada in 1935, when weather-damaged seed oats were found to germinate better after being kept at room temperature for several weeks.

Other tests made at the University show no indication of unusual damage from seed or storage fungi, reported Dr. Clyde Christensen, plant pathologist.

Plant Pathologist M. B. Moore, running fungicide treatment tests on the seed, said that most of the seed lots germinated better after treatment.

The seed damage, although serious to farmers in the northwestern area, is local in character and will have no serious effects on state-wide grain production, said C. L. McNelly, county agent supervisor at University Farm.

A-8274-BF

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

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For Release:
FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 11 A.M.
* * * * *

NEW DIRECTOR OF U SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

Appointment of Louise A. Stedman, Orono, Maine, as director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota was approved today (March 9) by the Board of Regents. She is now professor and head of the department of home economics at the University of Maine.

Her appointment to the directorship of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics is effective July 1, President J. L. Morrill announced. She succeeds Wylle B. McNeal, who retired July 1, 1950. Since that time Ella J. Rose, professor of home economics, has been acting director.

Miss Stedman holds bachelor's and master's degrees in home economics from the University of Iowa. She received her doctor of philosophy degree from Purdue University.

Before joining the University of Maine home economics staff in 1944, she held a fellowship at Purdue University and had taught home economics at West Junior High School and Roosevelt High School in Des Moines, Iowa, and at Dawson Consolidated High School, Dawson, Iowa. For several years she served as assistant state supervisor of home economics in Maine.

Active in many national professional groups, Miss Stedman has also held offices in state home economics associations in Iowa and Maine. She is chairman of the Eastern regional group of home economics administrators of research in the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and is a member of the executive committee of the Council on Instruction for the same association. She is also vice chairman of the department of colleges and universities in the American Home Economics Association.

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

SPECIAL

Immediate Release

*Tr. O'Connell Press,
Min. Daily*

U. PROFESSOR SPEAKS TO CHEMICAL SOCIETY GROUPS

Dr. George Briggs, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota, will speak before local sections of the American Chemical Society in three states beginning Monday.

His tour, continuing through Saturday, will include Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; Ames and Iowa City, Iowa; and Brookings, S. Dak.

Dr. Briggs' topic will be "New Vitamins in Poultry Nutrition."

Members of the Chemical Society include both college and industrial chemists.

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

Special

Karla Bahe, 19, Hastings, Minnesota's 4-H style queen three years ago, Saturday (March 10) was named state 4-H radio speaking champion over 16 other district winners who competed for the title. She wins a \$200 award.

The contest was held at University Farm Saturday morning. Saturday afternoon the two finalists broadcast their speeches over WCCO. All contestants prepared speeches on the subject, "What the American Creed Means to Me."

While Karla competed in the state 4-H contest Saturday morning, her sister Virginia was in South St. Paul taking part in a district declamatory contest. This is the third time Karla has participated in the 4-H speaking contest and the second time she has gone to the state event.

In club work for 11 years, Karla has taken an active part in demonstrations and has been secretary, reporter and junior leader of the Sunnyside 4-H club. Two years ago she and her sister were state champion food preparation team. Karla's favorite 4-H projects are bread baking, clothing and sheep.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Bahe, Karla has spent most of her life on their 240-acre farm in Washington county. She is now teaching rural school in District 54 near Farmington. She was graduated last spring from Bemidji State Teachers' college.

Reserve champion was Hilarion "Hickey" Riley, 17, Wanda, Redwood county. he will receive \$100.

"Hickey" hopes to study English and speech in college with his \$100 award. He now faces the problem of practically supporting his family. Two of his older brothers are in the army. One has been in Korea since July and the other left

brothers are in the army. One has been in Korea since July and the other left last week. "Hickey" lives in town with his mother, Mrs. Helen Riley. Four younger brothers and sisters are still at home.

During the summer he drives a truck and during the rest of the year attends Lamberton High School where he is a junior. He plays on the basketball and baseball teams and is a member of the band and the chorus.

Hilarion has been a member of the Willow Lakers 4-H club for four years. He has taken the home furnishing and electrification projects. As part of his 4-H club work he has made several lamps, bookshelves and bookcases.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service sponsored the radio speaking event in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.

Hilarion and Miss Bahe broadcast their speeches over WCCO at 3 Saturday afternoon. Saturday evening they were honored at a dinner given by the Minnesota Jewish Council at the Dyckman Hotel.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 12 1951

To all counties
4th in series on
recommended varieties

2 FIELD CORN VARIETIES
ADDED TO RECOMMENDED
LIST FOR MINNESOTA FARMS

Two new yellow double crosses of field corn have been added to the list of crop varieties recommended for the state by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, reports County Agent _____.

New on the list are Minhybrids 506 and 507. Two new hybrids of popcorn have also been added--a double cross, Minhybrid 251, and a single cross, Minhybrid 252. Two single crosses of sweet corn hybrids which have been added are Minhybrids 206 and 207. Also recommended is Hayes' White, an especially fine quality sweet corn for home garden use.

In addition to the corn hybrids released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, many hybrids have been developed by commercial companies. More than 600 are registered for sale in Minnesota. As yield trials of commercial hybrids are not extensive, only station hybrids that have been adequately tested are included in the recommended list.

A Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Report gives a maturity rating in days for all hybrids sold in the state. University agronomists point out that by studying these maturity ratings it is possible to select hybrids that may be expected to mature satisfactorily.

With the additions made this year, the up-to-date list of experiment station hybrids of field corn recommended for Minnesota is as follows:

Southern zone (110-116 days) -- for husking and silage, Minhybrids 404, 405, 406, 407 and 408; for hogging off, Minhybrids in the 600, 700 and 800 series.

South Central zone (103-109 days) -- Minhybrids 403, 500, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507.

Central zone (96-102 days) -- Minhybrids 602, 604, 607, 608.

North Central zone (89-95 days) -- Minhybrid 706 and Wisconsin 275.

Northern zone (82-88 days) -- Minhybrids 800, 802, Nodak 301, and Wisconsin 240, 255, 279.

Northern Minnesota -- Wisconsin 240 and 255. (Open-pollinated varieties recommended for this section are Haney's strain Minn. No. 13, Dakota White Flint, Pearl Flint, Gehu Flint, and Rainbow Flint.)

Sweet corn varieties now recommended for Minnesota: Minhybrids 202, 206 and 207 and Hayes' White.

Popcorn varieties recommended for the state: Minhybrids 250, 251 and 252.

A complete and up-to-date list with description of recommended varieties of farm crops for Minnesota will be found in Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops." The folder will soon be available in revised form at county agents' offices and the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 12 1951

To all counties
ATT.: HOME AGENTS

NEW LIST OF HOME
GARDEN VARIETIES
FOR FREEZING

The time to start thinking of the vegetables and fruits you will put up this summer is now -- when you make the plans for the home garden, says Home Agent _____.

Many _____ county homemakers intend to freeze and can more home garden produce this year to help cut the cost of living and provide a better diet for the family, she adds.

Since tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that certain varieties of vegetables and fruits come out of the locker or home freezer with much better flavor, color and texture than others, it is advisable to plant the varieties that freeze most successfully.

Each year the frozen foods laboratory revises its list of suggested varieties as a result of tests; for that reason, it is a good idea to use the most recent list. Given below are some of the vegetable and fruit varieties that have been tested at the University of Minnesota and are recommended for freezing by J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory.

Cauliflower - Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowdrift; broccoli - Italian green sprouting; peas - Laxtons Progress, Burpeana Early Dwarf, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton (early); Lincoln, Oneida, Victory Freezer (midseason); Alderman, Telephone (late)

Green-podded snap beans - Kentucky Wonder (pole), Tendergreen, Topcrop, Rival, Stringless Green Pod; spinach - Bloomsdale, Long Standing and King of Denmark; sweet corn - Golden Freezer (superior for freezing), Golden Rocket, Golden Midget, Golden Cross Bantam; Swiss chard - Lucullus.

Cantaloupe, strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb are among the best garden fruits for freezing. Varieties which freeze most successfully are: Iroquois and other firm-fleshed varieties of cantaloupe; Valentine, Canada Red and MacDonald Crimson rhubarb, though most homegrown varieties are satisfactory; Latham and Taylor red raspberries; Red Rich, Dunlap, Burgundy, Wayzata, Robinson and Gem strawberries. Beaver and Premier strawberries are acceptable but not as good for freezing as the other strawberries recommended.

A complete list of the tested varieties of vegetables recommended for Minnesota planting is given in the new Extension Folder 154, "Vegetable Varieties for Minnesota." Copies are available from the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 12 1951

To all counties

ATTENTION: 4-H club agent
Release week of March 19

TRAIN BEEF CALF
NOW FOR SHOW TIME

If you're going to get your 4-H beef calf well trained by show time, you should begin the training now, County Club Agent _____ told _____ county 4-H members this week.

The calf should be made easy to handle as the feeding period progresses. It is almost impossible to train a calf well if you wait until nearly show time, _____ said.

A 4-H club member needs to remember that grain is necessary to fatten a calf, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Grain must make up more than one-half of the calf's feed ration, Morris pointed out. Heavy roughage feeding will slow gains and prevent the degree of fat necessary to make a good show calf.

Baby beef calves should now be on full feed or eating 2 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of weight, Morris said. The total daily ration should contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of a protein supplement such as soybean or linseed oil meal.

Corn should make up the bulk of the ration, although some oats or barley can be worked in for variety. Oats can be used along with shelled corn or ground corn to add bulk; this will make the ration safer.

Oats with shelled or ground corn is similar to a ration of corn and cob meal in that it reduces the chance of a calf overeating and going off its feed. Oats fed with corn can make up 15 to 20 per cent of the grain ration.

Water and salt should be available at all times if the calf is to use its feed properly, Morris added.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 12, 1951

Special to Isanti county papers

Immediate Release

*Broz & other
file*

EARL BERGERUD NEW COUNTY AGENT

Earl Bergerud, who has served in Hubbard County since February 1, 1949, will be Isanti county's new agricultural agent beginning May 1.

He succeeds George Rosdfeldt, who has resigned to become agricultural agent in Hennepin county.

Bergerud was reared on a farm near Fergus Falls. He attended high school in that city and the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris.

Following military service, he attended the University of Minnesota. He received his bachelor of science degree in the fall of 1948, having concentrated on agricultural economics and plant industry.

In addition to his farming experience, he was active in 4-E club work for a number of years.

He spent 56 months in the Army, including 28 months overseas on active duty in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippine Islands.

Bergerud comes well recommended as the result of his work in Hubbard county. There he was active in developing a broad agricultural program, including 4-H club work, organizations of a sheep breeders' association and artificial breeding and dairy herd improvement association work.

He is married and the father of three young sons.

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

* * * * *
For Release:
THURSDAY, MARCH 15
* * * * *

(with mat)

MINNESOTA FARM GIRL TO EUROPE

Ardis Schrader, Rural Youth member from Dundas, has been selected as Minnesota's International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Europe this summer.

The 20-year-old Rice county girl will be one of 50 American farm youth delegates to visit designated European countries under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service exchange program, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. Purpose of the exchange program is to contribute toward better international understanding.

Miss Schrader will sail from New York in June to spend the summer on farms in one of the European countries, getting acquainted with rural conditions.

Born and brought up on the 312-acre farm of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Schrader, she has been a 4-H club member for 11 years. During vacations from school she has been active in Rural Youth work. Her record of 4-H achievements has included winning demonstrations at local club meetings and county achievement days and selection as county dress revue queen three different years. She was attendant to the state dress revue queen in 1949.

Miss Schrader has held offices in her local club, has been president of the Rice county 4-H federation and was a junior leader for five years.

Now a junior at St. Olaf college, she is secretary of her class and editor of a section of the college yearbook. She also serves as counsellor in the freshman dormitory.

Upon graduation she plans to continue her work with rural young people by teaching English and German in a rural consolidated school.

Miss Schrader's trip is being sponsored by the State Rural Youth Federation, the State 4-H Club Federation and Land O'Lakes Creameries.

Under the 1951 exchange program, Minnesota is entitled to receive two delegates from a foreign country this summer.

Donald J. Sederstrom, Litchfield, visited Sweden last year as Minnesota's delegate in the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

A-8276-JBN

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

Immediate Release

NATIONAL POTATO GROWERS CONFERENCE

The third annual Conference on Potatoes will be held March 29-31 at Grand Forks, No. Dak., it was announced today by O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The three-day program of tours, panel discussions and short talks will bring growers up to date on the latest potato research, growing and marketing methods, said Turnquist.

Participating in the program will be Dr. Harold Macy, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota; Dr. P. A. Wells, director, Eastern Potato Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. L. P. Griffiths, director, Western Potato Research Laboratory, Albany, Calif.; J. R. Magness, head horticulturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, University of Baltimore; Khris Bemis, of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Ora Smith, director of research, National Potato Chip Institute, Cornell University.

The meeting is jointly sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, North Dakota Agricultural College, the Red River Valley Potato Growers Association and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association.

A-8277-BF

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

Immediate Release

GOULD TO ADDRESS AG SCHOOL GRADUATES

Dr. Laurence Gould, president of Carleton college, will be the principal speaker at commencement exercises for the graduating class of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, at 8 p.m. March 21.

Diplomas will be presented in Coffey hall auditorium on the St. Paul campus by Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture. The first class to complete the course in home management and practical nursing will be capped by Miss Katharine Densford, director, and Miss Eugenia Taylor, instructor, University School of Nursing.

According to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, alumni and commencement activities at the School will get under way at 8 p.m. Friday (March 16) with the senior class play, "Arsenic and Old Lace."

On Sunday (March 18), special reunions will be held by the classes of 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1941.

Dr. Reuben K. Youngdahl, pastor of Mt. Olivet Lutheran church, Minneapolis, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at 8 p.m. Sunday.

Annual meeting of the School of Agriculture Alumni Association will be conducted at 1 p.m. Monday. At 6:30 p.m. the same day, the annual alumni banquet will be held in the School dining hall. Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president emeritus of Carleton college, University President J. L. Morrill and Superintendent Christianson will speak.

An assembly at which achievement awards will be presented to students is scheduled for Tuesday (March 20).

A reception for members of the class of 1951 will be given from 3 to 5 p.m. Wednesday (March 21) by Dean and Mrs. Bailey and Superintendent and Mrs. Christianson.

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

Immediate Release

LAST FAMILY LIFE CONFERENCE IN GRAND RAPIDS

The last in a series of eight family life conferences scheduled throughout the state will be held in Grand Rapids Wednesday (March 14) for 11 northeastern Minnesota counties, Dorothy Simmons, state leader in the extension home program at the University of Minnesota, announced today.

Sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Institute of Child Welfare at the University, the meetings have been attended by county extension agents, township and county chairmen in the extension home program and leaders of various community study groups. To date, a total of more than 700 delegates have participated from 56 counties. Meetings at Mankato and Crookston attracted the largest groups.

Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare, will talk at the Grand Rapids meeting on problems of child behavior and proper adjustment of children as an essential to good mental health. Mrs. Cummings has been principal speaker at all the family life conferences held throughout the state. Group discussions will be held on the topic, "Discipline and Children's Behavior."

Minerva Jenson, district home agent supervisor for the extension home program, will be in charge of the conference in Grand Rapids. Evelyn Morrow and Mrs. Doris Wyman, district home agent supervisors, have been in charge of meetings in other areas of the state.

A-8279-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1951

Special to Extension Review

Immediate Release

EGG INSTITUTES CLICK IN MINNESOTA

By Robert P. Raustadt, Extension Information Specialist
University of Minnesota

When commercial interests, producers and extension workers understand and co-operate with each other, you can bet that you've got the makings of a program that will have some real influence.

The success of a series of all-day "egg institutes" held in Minnesota counties the past year to teach quality production and promote informed marketing leaves no doubt about the truth of that statement in the minds of ^{Minnesota} extension people ~~of that state.~~

The institutes, which have been conducted by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, in collaboration with an extension economist at the rate of about four a year for the past several years, really clicked this past year. Eleven were staged during the 1950-51 season and prospects are looking up for the coming season.

Two principles are basic in the conception of these meetings. One is that what people need most is information. The other is that the job should be done a step at a time, with producers not expected to go all-out for quality improvement until they have had a chance to see the results of some of the simpler recommended practices.

The institutes are planned on the theory that most people really don't know what constitutes egg quality and how easily it can be lost, and that they need to be taught some of the simpler practices that will protect quality.

Recommendations are limited to things which can be done without increasing labor or money outlay--things which may, in fact, save labor or make more money.

Miss Cooke handled production and allied problems on the program.

Max Hinds, extension economist in marketing, who is now with the extension service in Washington, covered the outlook and marketing problems during the past season.

The 1950-51 schedule of egg institutes included stops at Wadena, Bagley, Thief River Falls, Melrose, St. Cloud, Red Wing, New Prague, Sleepy Eye, Rochester, Buffalo and Walnut Grove.

A typical egg institute included talks by the production specialist on "What Happens to An Egg?"--illustrated by colored slides and "Producing Quality Eggs," plus discussions by the economist on "What's Ahead for the Egg Producer?" and "Egg Marketing Problems."

At noon recess, entries of dozen lots of eggs in an egg show were judged in competition for prizes furnished by local merchants. Eggs entered in the show were bought by local produce houses at a premium over the current market price. Awards and prizes were presented, usually at the end of the program.

Set up at each institute were four portable panel displays. They included charts on yearly production and prices, designed to encourage production in periods of highest prices, in addition to suggestions on housing, producing infertile eggs, frequency of gathering, cooling and packing, etc.

Among the advantages of these displays was that folks attending the institutes could study them before and after the program and during the noon recess. "These" to quote Max Hinds, "are more effective in conveying ideas than the lecture method."

RMA funds were used to finance the cost of making these displays. In fact, the success of the 1950-51 institutes may be partly attributed to an RMA financed study conducted by Mr. Hinds. This study revealed that only two-thirds of the eggs delivered to buying stations by farmers in Minnesota were of Grade A quality.

It was felt by Minnesota extension people that the logical way to improve efficiency in marketing was to develop a good product, and it was with this in mind that Miss Cooke and Mr. Hinds worked with trade groups in expanding the egg institutes.

Individual institutes can and do differ from the typical meeting in several respects. At one of them a panel discussion was held, with the panel including representatives of all three participating groups--trade, producer and extension. As usually happens when the audience can participate, results were highly satisfactory.

At another meeting a hen, selected for her "pulchritude," reigned over the show as queen.

At most institutes there has been a display of equipment supplied by local merchants. At Rochester, where a capacity crowd braved a near-blizzard to attend, space and equipment for 100 hens was laid out. Quality exhibits, showing examples of various grades of eggs, were featured at several of the institutes.

An egg-cooling exhibit, which was often set up, showed how long it takes to cool eggs by various methods, driving home the fact that the cooling process can be accomplished most efficiently by using a cooler which any farm family can build or have built locally.

Community nests, as well as the egg coolers, have played a big part in the effectiveness of the egg institutes. At most of the affairs, local groups have built a community nest and a cooler for display at the meeting. FFA plans were used for the cooler, and these plans were made available to those attending.

Both the community nest and the cooler were sold at cost or given away as a prize at the conclusion of the program. The purpose of disposing of the nest and cooler in this manner was to encourage prompt adoption of a new method by

getting it into actual operation on the farm, where it could serve as a demonstration unit long after the meeting had faded into the past.

While planned primarily for the producers' benefit, these egg institutes were affairs into which hatcherymen, egg handlers, feed merchants, lumber and hardware dealers, civic organizations, vocational agriculture units and even consumers could be drawn, making them an all-industry event.

State and county extension personnel were always available to lend guidance and fit into the program, but it was the representatives of the community who actually "carried the ball," with the local committee having a maximum of latitude in planning and carrying out the program.

Miss Cooke has noticed that the most effective institutes were those in which local trade groups and marketing people were noticeably present and taking an active part. Identifying the local trade people with the recommended egg production and marketing practices encourages adoption of these practices, she has observed.

Active producer participation is also essential. And it was the egg show which formed the peg on which producer participation hung. A topic of informal discussion among the producers, the egg show has been an occasion for neighborliness. It generated the spark that spelled the difference between "making or breaking" the meeting.

The exact degree of the effectiveness of educational procedures is always hard to measure, but in the case of the Minnesota egg institutes, there are several encouraging signs. Among these are post-institute reports of sharply increased volume handled by egg buyers, quick up-surges in requests for egg pick-ups from farms in outlying areas, requests to feed dealers for more information on feeding, the sale of more and better poultry equipment by local merchants, improvement in egg show entries after the first year, and others.

In almost all of the communities where these meetings have been held the past year, there have been indications that they will be repeated by popular request. News of the institutes is spreading about the state. They are serving as demonstrations of what can be done when trade, production and educational forces get together, and counties previously hesitant about going ahead on their own are considering combining with other counties in staging the institutes.

In Minnesota, the future looks good for extension teaching of quality improvement by the egg institute method.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 14, 1951

Mpls.
St. Paul Campus
To Chamber of Commerce

The friendly campus—that's what people call the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. And that distinction has been earned over the years by friendly service to the state and by close personal relationships with students.

Actually the St. Paul campus is known by many other names. Most common of these is its mailing address, University Farm. Others know it as the Farm campus and "Ag" campus, recognizing its close associations with agriculture in Minnesota.

Actually the St. Paul campus is headquarters for the University of Minnesota's Department of Agriculture. And the Department's boundaries extend to every corner and every county of the state. There are branch experiment stations and schools of agriculture at Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids and experiment stations at Waseca, Duluth, Rosemount, Excelsior, and Cloquet. In addition, in each county locally-hired county agents represent the University and serve as members of the faculty of the University.

Heading this state-wide organization is one of the nation's most distinguished scientists and administrators, Dr. C. H. Bailey. Under Dr. Bailey's guidance the Department does many jobs including:

1. Teaching on the college level in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine with Dr. Henry Schmits in charge.
2. Conducting research in the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station under the direction of Dr. Harold Masy.

Most faculty members spend part of their time teaching in the college

and part conducting research in the laboratory or in the field.

3. Bringing the results of research to the farmer through the Agricultural Extension Service and its county agents. P. E. Miller is in charge of this phase of work.

4. Conducting short courses or refresher courses. Dr. J. O. Christianson is director of these courses.

5. Providing vocational training at the high school and post-high school level at Schools of Agriculture.

UNLIMITED HORIZONS

To the scientists in their laboratories research offers horizons unlimited--new frontiers of discovery and service. Often, however, their work may seem slow and painstaking. But over the years their discoveries are spectacular, their effects profound on the lives of the people.

Perhaps you never heard of the "Red Terror of the Northwest." Yet our grandparents were the victims of its treacherous habits which brought ruin to many farmers, millers, and elevator men. The "red terror", of course, has nothing to do with political philosophies. It refers to the dread stem rust that has plagued farmers ever since wheat was first grown in Minnesota. Rust periodically hit our wheat farmers until one day in 1916 the most terrible of all epidemics hit the state. The outbreak was so bad that entire crops were ruined and thousands of farmers quit raising wheat.

In their laboratories and in the fields University scientists, like E. C. Stakman, H. K. Hayes, E. R. Ausems and others, worked hard on the problem. Finally they introduced a new variety of wheat, Thatcher, resistant to the "Red Terror".

This battle against disease wasn't over, though. New races of rust come on "the wings of the wind" from as far away as Mexico to threaten grain crops with ruin. Until late last summer rust was kept fairly well under control. Then the new

race, 15B, hit the upper midwest, and today threatens our entire wheat crop. No variety is immune and so again the scientists are working feverishly to find a new variety that will again insure farmers against the ravages of disease.

This story of rust of wheat could be repeated for all our common crops. All have their problems—problems of yield, disease, stand, winter killing, maturity. Efficient farmers demand better yielding varieties that will cut down their per acre costs.

cost of land -
Today the most damaging insect pest facing Minnesota farmers is the European Corn Borer. First found only eight years ago in southeastern Minnesota, it has now spread to all corn producing areas in the state. Scientists have mobilized their efforts toward controlling the pest. Right now insecticides and clean plowing offer the only control. University crops and insect experts, however, have developed a hybrid corn that insects refuse to feed upon. Some farmers will be able to plant this borer resistant corn in 1953.

New varieties aren't confined to corn, grain, and grasses. And Mr. Heintz with his "57 Varieties" has nothing on the St. Paul campus horticulturists who during the past 50 years have introduced over 100 new varieties of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. City and country flower growers alike appreciate and grow the new "Mum" varieties developed by L. E. Longley to withstand the rigors of a northern climate. Orchardists are anxiously awaiting stock of ~~the~~ new fruits just introduced this year—the Lakeland apple and Northstar cherry. And many of them have the Haralson apple, the Latham raspberry, and countless other fruit varieties developed by University researchers.

Research isn't confined to plant life either. Other scientists are seeking better livestock through better feeding, breeding, and management.

Everyone has heard of the famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 hogs developed by Dr. L. M. Winters and his associates. The strange thing about these hogs is that they were actually tailor-made to meet the needs of both the consumer and the

farmer. The new breeds produce more lean and less fat which pleases the housewife and they make faster gains with less feed which pleases the business-minded farmer. The best use of these new hogs, farmers and scientists agree is for crossing with other regular breeds to give them the "well-known" hybrid vigor so essential to profitable gains.

Animals are like humans, other scientists tell us. Cows especially have their ups and downs—their moods. Recent investigations show that if you treat the cow kindly she will give more milk.

Then, too, there is the famous artificial cow developed by Dr. W. E. Peterson. This artificial cow is a mass of tubes and jars and other scientific paraphernalia. An udder from a cow recently butchered is attached to these tubes and blood from the udder is placed in the jars. Then a special hormone is injected into the tubes and milk flows from the artificial cow.

That's the use of all this you may well ask. From this artificial cow and other experiments, Dr. Peterson discovered that a cow must be milked rapidly if she is to produce more milk. This discovery alone has meant millions of dollars to farmers and others dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

Other experiments have indicated that feed is best for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; that management practices will give highest returns; improved methods for the farm family; new ways of controlling weeds and insects; and a host of other valuable facts.

Now, these are but few of the research projects of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Yet they indicate that the second half of the twentieth century will be an era of unlimited possibilities in the realm of agricultural science.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

All these results of research—as wonderful as they are—wouldn't be worth a cent unless they were brought to the farmer and the housewife. Here's where the Agricultural Extension Service with its county extension workers step in. It is

their job to bring results of research to the farmer.

Actually agricultural extension work is teaching—teaching outside the research laboratories and beyond the school walls. It is based on the principle that only an informed people can be a free people and that education is a vital link in our democratic process.

Just how does the Extension Service work and what does it do? Actually Extension is a four-way partnership between the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, the county, and local farmers and homemakers.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a small staff of extension workers who keep tab on research on the national level, gather ideas from various states, and help train other extension workers.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service state staff is made up of specialists who are experts in their fields (dairying, nutrition, livestock, soils, etc.). These specialists speak at farm meetings, help keep county agents up-to-date on new developments, and reach farm people in many other ways.

The county, with the advice of the University, hires the county extension workers (agricultural, home and 4-H agents). These workers are paid from county, state and federal funds and are given faculty rank on the University staff. Key man in the entire extension set-up, of course, is the county agent. "See your county agent" has become a by-word among farmers and homemakers. What is more, he is often recognized as the county's busiest man. If a soil conservation district is to be formed, it is his job to organize it. If a strange disease hits the county's crops or livestock, the county agent is expected to find an answer or control measures.

Local farmers and homemakers guide the extension program. Each year they meet and decide what they want their county agent to stress. They may feel that soil conservation, artificial breeding, and a host of other problems need special

emphasis. The county extension agent then calls meetings, plans demonstration, seeks information, writes news articles, makes radio broadcasts, and in many ways tries to solve these problems.

To tell all the jobs that the county agricultural agent, the home agent, and h-H agent must do would be an endless task. A recent summary by Skuli Rutford, acting director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will show in small way the magnitude of the job these local workers do. In 1950 they helped:

- * change practices on 116,903 farms
- * 245,216 office visitors
- * 96,749 farmers control insect pests
- * 22,741 farmers establish crop rotations
- * 40,215 farmers control livestock disease
- * 53,205 farmers obtain improved crop varieties
- * 23,749 families with better buymanship
- * 38,000 homemakers with improved food preparation
- * 29,767 homemakers improve family diets.

Most spectacular of all Agricultural Extension projects is h-H club work.

Here the great success of h-H club work comes from the tireless efforts of thousands of volunteer local adult h-H club leaders. These men and women give unselfishly of their time and efforts to help rural young people ~~live up to their pledge--~~

I PLEDGE:

My head to clearer thinking

My heart to greater loyalty

My hands to larger service

My health to better living

For my home, my club, my community and my country.

1950 was indeed a banner year for 4-H club work in Minnesota. Enrollment reached 50,959, a new high. Minnesota's 4-H club members won more national scholarships at the National 4-H Club Congress than any state in the nation had ever won in the history of 4-H club work.

In club work, however, honors are incidental although they do provide incentive to better work.

Every club member selects at least one project each year, ranging from raising dairy cows to potatoes, from corn raising to homemaking assistance and food preparation. In addition many members take part in club activities such as conservation, health and safety.

More important than the things club members learn about farming and homemaking in their projects is the training they receive in citizenship and community service and in the character that is built through working hand and hand with other rural young people.

As part of their work last year Minnesota 4-H club members raised 28,055 head of livestock; 51,873 acres of crops; and 366,976 chickens. They canned 186,111 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 110,567 pounds of other foods. They gave demonstrations of many subjects at county fairs and state fairs, they exhibited their livestock at livestock shows, they took part in achievement days, they participated in radio speaking contests on "What the American Creed Means to Me," etc.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine combines two rare qualities seldom found together in a large University.

First, there is a spirit of comradeship and personal interest within the college. Informality, traditions like the "Little Red Oil Can" given each year

to the person who does the most for the campus, close friendships, and personal contacts are by-words on the Campus.

Added to this are the advantages often found only in large institutions. They include the opportunity to hear outstanding visiting lecturers, to attend the nation's best symphonies and other cultural functions, and to receive training under world-renowned authorities.

The College has the responsibility to train young people for many fields of endeavor. These fields are not limited to agriculture alone. To meet the need for more highly skilled farmers, chemists, plant scientists, livestock experts, bacteriologists, business men in land and banking, teachers and a host of other specialists it offers extensive and widely varied curricula.

Four major types of training are offered. These are agriculture, forestry, home economics, and veterinary medicine. Such a description however fails to show the wide variety of training offered in each field of study.

Take agriculture, for example. Here alone there are seven four-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree. These include technical agriculture and rural education as well as agricultural education, agricultural extension, business administration, journalism and agricultural engineering.

Even this breakdown tells only part of the story. In technical agriculture the student can specialize in one of many fields including agricultural bio-chemistry, economics, education, engineering, agronomy, animal or poultry husbandry, dairy husbandry, entomology, horticulture, plant pathology and soils.

Over 5,000 students have been graduated from the College, and today over 1500 are enrolled in this college alone.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

To provide farm boys and girls with an opportunity to obtain vocational training in farming and homemaking, the University has four schools of Agriculture at St. Paul, Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids. These schools operate six months

a year so that farm youth can return to the farm to help with the work during rush seasons.

The schools at Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids are ^{essentially} entirely on the high school basis, while the St. Paul School is open to both high school graduates and non-graduates and attracts older farm youth.

SHORT COURSE

Main street, Minnesota, is going back to school at University Farm. The Veterinarian who wants to catch up with recent trends in disease of newborn calves, the horticulturist interested in the future of the berry industry, the farmer concerned with the problems of swine feeding, and farm women interested in better homes, health and recreation—all can depend on a short course at the St. Paul campus to answer their questions.

Last year more ^{about 10,000} ~~than~~ farmers and people interested in related fields came to University Farm to attend one of the short courses offered on the campus.

Not all these people were freshmen by any means. One class of students who return year after year is that attending the income tax short course. These students report practical results of their training. The 400 bankers, lawyers and special workers in attendance make out income tax returns for more than one-third of Minnesota farmers.

Biggest event of the year is Farm and Home Week, when more than 3,000 farmers and their wives have gathered annually for 50 years for refresher courses in farming and homemaking.

Instructors in all these short courses come from the College and the Agricultural Extension Service. Outside experts from industry and agriculture often teach special subjects.

The long-range effect of education by agricultural short courses is to awaken an interest and respect for better methods and dependable information—interest and respect stimulated perhaps by the fact that these short courses grow directly

out of and are designed specifically to meet the needs of farmers and businessmen and their families.

"The interesting thing about agricultural short course," according to director J. O. Christianson, "is that they are so adjustable. A new course can be added quickly if there is a demand or need for it, and an old, unwanted course can be dropped."

That's the story of the Department of Agriculture at the St. Paul campus of the University. Although its services are most closely concerned with farmers and their wives, it serves the entire state by helping make for a more prosperous and efficient agriculture.

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

Special to GOBBLES

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 13th in a series of introductions of members of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture whose work has contributed to the advancement of the Minnesota turkey industry.

The turkey industry, along with all other phases of farming activity, has been benefited by J. O. Christianson's firm belief that agriculture will best maintain itself through a better educated citizenry.

It is a belief which Dr. Christianson has worked to put into effect over the years in his capacities as a teacher, as superintendent of the School of Agriculture located on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota and as director of agricultural short courses at the University.

Many are the young men and women who have studied in the School under his administration who have gone out to make agriculture, including turkey raising, their life work. Many older people have come to the campus to take part in classes included in the short course system of which he is director.

As director of agricultural short courses, he supervises events attended by thousands of Minnesota people each year. The educational opportunities afforded by these courses have become a powerful factor in improving the efficiency of those engaged in farming and allied activities.

Recognition by Minnesota turkey growers of Dr. Christianson's contributions to their industry is not new. Several years ago the Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association, meeting at their annual convention in St. Paul, presented him with the Ranalinus trophy for "outstanding achievement, leadership and service in agriculture in Minnesota."

Dr. Christianson is head of the oldest school of its kind in the United States.

M O R E

Created in 1888, the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota offers vocational training in agriculture and homemaking on a post high-school level to young men and women.

During its existence, more than 20,000 students from farms in Minnesota and other states, as well as students from foreign countries, have attended the School, and many of them have taken new knowledge of poultry back with them to use in their chosen vocation of agriculture. More than 86 per cent of the School's graduates are engaged in agricultural work.

Dr. Christianson has been with the School of Agriculture since 1920, when he was placed in charge of 400 disabled soldiers being rehabilitated in agriculture following World War I. In summers he supervised home project work of the School students.

In 1924, he joined the School's department of social science. In July, 1931, he was made principal, and in 1934, he was promoted to superintendent. He was appointed director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota, in ¹⁹⁴⁰1950. He holds this position along with the School of Agriculture superintendency.

Born and reared on a South Dakota farm, Dr. Christianson has received college degrees from the University of Minnes^{to}, the University of North Dakota and Gustavus Adolphus College.

In his life-long association with agriculture, Dr. Christianson has always worked to establish better understanding and co-operation between individuals and groups. He has spoken at hundreds of gatherings over the nation as well as throughout every county in Minnesota. And he reaches thousands of people in his radio broadcast each Monday noon over the University station, KUOM.

Dr. Christianson, while dedicated to the betterment of agriculture, has the faculty of appealing to all types of people. In 1949 he was selected as one of Minnesota's 100 Living Great.

(MORE)

During the summer of 1948, he spent a month in Sweden as a guest of the government there. In 1949, he was responsible for starting an exchange program of Swedish and American students through the American-Swedish Institute, of which he is president.

His work in the field of human relations has been recognized by his appointment as chairman of the Governor's Advisory Council on Youth.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 15, 1951

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

HOME DECORATION

The Family Deserves an Attractive Table (21 seconds)

So much time and work go into preparing meals that they should be served attractively. A well cooked meal can be ruined by serving it on a cluttered table. Remember when you set your table, you are creating a design. That design includes the way you place the silver, the dishes and everything else on the table. The food and linen are a part of the design. Everything on the table should add to its beauty.

* * * * *

Too Much Pattern? (26 seconds)

Some of the flowered table cloths that are so popular have a great deal of charm if they're used in the proper settings with the right dinnerware. A flowered cloth is attractive for an informal meal if the dinnerware, glassware and silver are plain. It will look best in a room where there's not much pattern in the other furnishings. But, if you use a figured cloth with decorated china in a room that has flowered wallpaper, you're creating a feeling of confusion by placing so many different patterns together.

* * * * *

One Basic Color (30 seconds)

Planning to get a new set of pottery - or to start a set for a bride-to-be? Neva Petersen, instructor in related art at the University of Minnesota, recommends selecting all your place settings in one color - and adding another color in your linens or glassware. Getting half the place settings in one color and half in another limits the variety of color schemes you can use at your table. You might use a second color in the serving pieces - the platter, vegetable bowls, sugar and creamer. Another idea is to get a set of salad plates or dessert plates in a second color.

-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.

CLOTHING

Right from Wrong (27 seconds)

Many home sewers say they have a hard time telling the right side of fabrics from the wrong when about to cut a pattern. Here are some tips on how to distinguish right from wrong in rayons: The right side in rayon prints, plaids and checks is the clearest side. The right side in solid-colored rayon generally has a more distinctive weave. Another way to tell is to examine the selvage. The right side is inconspicuous, while the wrong side has an "unfinished" appearance. The color and the weave are not so true as on the right side.

* * * * *

Color Revue (31 seconds)

If you're still in the winter doldrums, the wonderful colors in spring fashions can help pull you out. There are lovely pinks - sunset pinks they're called - varying in intensity from pale to deep pink reds. Warm rich beige, glowing yellow and coppers in various tones are being featured in many different fabrics. Navy and black are two colors that never lose out in the spring showing. Probably the most popular color of all this spring is the fresh violet or lilac, a lovely lavender with a bluish cast which is good with navy, black or pink.

* * * * *

Black is Smart (22 seconds)

Some of the smartest costumes this spring will be black and white or black accented by one sharp staccato accessory color. For example, a black dress might be worn with a white jacket, black purse, black shoes and white gloves - with the one touch of color in a red hat. Purse and shoes might be of patent leather, which has come back into popularity.

* * * * *

The You Look (42 seconds)

Some fashion magazines this spring say the new look is the soft look. Others say it's the you look. To plan your own look means that when you buy a suit, you consider not the suit but you in the suit. It means that before you buy a single thing this spring you plan your complete wardrobe. You consider how the dress you buy will look with hat, shoes and gloves . . . whether you have these already or are shopping for them, too. To buy a dress or a hat out of whimsy or haste is likely to create a bad effect. So . . . plan your whole outfit before you buy, shop slowly and carefully . . . and you'll have clothes in which you can live for years. Remember that fashion is secondary. Buy what makes you happy and looks well on you.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Frequent Cleaning Part of Good Care (21 seconds)

One of the best ways to get better service from your range is to give it good care. And good care includes frequent cleaning. Instead of letting dirt accumulate, clean the stove often. Learning to cook without spilling and spattering will reduce the amount of cleaning necessary. Choose a pan to fit the burner, use the proper amount of water and avoid boil-overs. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in good stovekeeping.

* * * * *

Mild Scouring Powder for Sink (35 seconds)

If the porcelain in your sink is becoming scratched, your scouring powder may be too coarse. A good way to test it is to rub a sample between your thumb and forefinger. If you feel sharp particles, the powder is too harsh and will mar the surface.

Gritty scouring powders remove grease and dirt very effectively, but they also scratch the porcelain so that it will stain and soil easily and make future cleaning difficult.

A detergent and whitening make a good cleanser. The very easiest way to remove the bathtub ring, though, is to use a cloth dipped in kerosene; then follow with another cloth to remove the odor.

* * * * *

Better Service from Automatic Washers (57 seconds)

Recently the University of Ohio Experiment Station did some research on automatic washers. The researchers have come up with three important rules for getting the best service out of your automatic.

First, use hot water - from 135 to 145 degrees F. for white clothes. The hot water cleans much better than cool water. If the water tank is small, you may have to stagger the washing throughout the week, doing only one load at a time.

Second, don't overload the machine. Loads need to be balanced between large and small pieces for best results . . . and clothes must be loose enough in the water to move freely.

Third, use a suitable detergent. The new synthetic detergents have been found more effective than soaps in automatic washers, especially in hard water. These detergents eliminate soap curd and lint, which accumulate to cause graying and yellowing.

Extension Bulletin 261, "Soaps and Other Detergents," will help you with your laundry problems. Get a copy from the County Extension Office.

FOOD

Eat A Good Breakfast (40 seconds)

Going without breakfast is a bad start for the day. Most of us don't consider the fact that the body has been without food from 10 to 14 hours and needs refueling for the day's activities.

Nutrition studies show that workers who skip breakfast get less done in the first working hour than those who tuck away a good meal before work. Pupils who go without breakfast are less alert and fatigue quickly. As the morning goes on, the hungry ones grow less efficient. After lunch they do better; then they slow up again. Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say a good breakfast should supply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the day's nutritional requirements. A basic breakfast pattern of fruit, cereal or egg, milk, bread and butter will meet those requirements.

* * * * *

Popcorn Birthday Cake (18 seconds)

Next time one of the children in your family has a birthday, make a popcorn birthday cake. The youngsters will love it. Use your favorite recipe for popcorn balls, adding some peanuts to the corn. Pack the mixture into a greased, round cake pan. When it's cool, unmold it and place it on a birthday board or a plate. And don't forget to put the candles on the cake.

* * * * *

Vitamin-Rich Vegetables for Garden (34 seconds)

When the garden plans are being made, the homemaker should have her say about what vegetables will do the most for family nutrition. Since surveys show that American diets are short on vitamins A and C, every family ought to plant some leafy, green and yellow vegetables (for vitamin A) and tomatoes (for vitamin C). Green beans give such excellent returns in yields and in food value for the amount of work that must go into producing them, they are a must in the home garden. Swiss chard, spinach, carrots, squash, lettuce are other green and yellow vegetables worth considering . . . to improve the family diet.

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA SCIENTISTS BATTLE GRAIN RUST

When the south wind blows this spring, it may mean something less pleasant to University of Minnesota plant scientists than the promise of balmy days ahead.

Billions of spores of race 15B of wheat stem rust, the most virulent grain rust race ever found in North America, blew south from Minnesota and North Dakota last fall to infect winter wheat in southern U. S. and Mexico. It will be no surprise to scientists if this rust proves to have survived the relatively mild southern winter and returns north this spring on the wings of the wind.

Race 15B, along with race 7 of oat stem rust, became more widespread in 1950 than ever before. Today it stands as one of the toughest problems with which agricultural researchers have to cope in their efforts to protect the nation's food supply.

Minnesota scientists are playing a vital role in a nation-wide effort to develop rust-resistant varieties of grain. It is a job of almost staggering size.

E. C. Stakman, plant pathology chief at the University of Minnesota, and a national leader in the anti-rust war, points out that it is only recently that the public has begun to understand the complexity of the job and the time, effort and facilities needed to do it. This understanding he calls the best hope for victory in the fight to control rust.

Under the present nation-wide program, intensity of effort is being substituted for time as much as possible. Grain being observed for its resistance to rust is field-grown during the winter in California and during the summer on experiment station plots in Minnesota and other northern states. Intensive winter greenhouse testing is also being carried on in the north.

Even at best, however, it is expected to take several years before new varieties resistant to race 15B of stem rust that are also high yielding and have good milling and baking qualities are available to farmers. In the meantime, scientists are hoping against an extremely hot, moist growing season, which would be highly favor-

(MORE)

Add 1 - Grain rust

able to rust growth. There is a chance such extreme conditions might prevail in 1951.

It takes 10 to 15 generations to develop and adequately test a new variety in a breeding program, according to E. R. Ausemus, University of Minnesota and USDA agronomist. Breeders have been working the past year on strains ranging from second to sixth generations. Thousands of hybrid lines must be grown before the best possible combination of qualities can be selected.

The object of research workers is to find varieties resistant to rust under the widest possible range of temperature, light and humidity conditions..

For example, some varieties are resistant at moderate temperatures but susceptible at high temperatures. Others are resistant at both high and low temperatures but are not good bread wheats or are susceptible to other diseases. They must be crossed with good bread wheats to combine in a single variety the rust resistance of the poorer wheats and the quality of the susceptible ones.

It all adds up to a tremendous amount of detailed and painstaking work, calling for trained personnel and adequate physical facilities.

A-8280-RR

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Immediate Release

CLARISSA MAN WINS \$200 SCHOLARSHIP

Edgar A. Persons, Clarissa, has been awarded the Sears-Roebuck sophomore scholarship in the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine for the year 1950-51.

The award is given the outstanding student in the Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarship group of the previous year, according to Dean Henry Schmitz. Persons, who is majoring in agricultural education, received a Sears-Roebuck agricultural freshman scholarship of \$100 for the year 1949-50.

Awarded Sears-Roebuck agricultural freshmen scholarships of \$100 each as of the beginning of the winter quarter this year were Truman Dahl, Rushford, and Eugene B. Hook, Tracy. These awards go to farm boys of promising ability who are partly or wholly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

A-8281-RR

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

Immediate Release

ALFALFA SUBSTITUTIONS SUGGESTED

Alternatives for farmers who cannot obtain seed of Ranger or Ladak, the Minnesota-recommended varieties of alfalfa, or who find them unreasonably high priced, were suggested today by a University of Minnesota agronomist.

L. J. Elling, research associate, pointed out that it is doubtful that there will be enough Ranger and Ladak seed to fill demand in Minnesota for 1951 plantings. Demand for these two varieties has been stimulated by removal of Grimm alfalfa from the list of recommended varieties because of its susceptibility to bacterial wilt.

Under scarcity conditions, farmers who include alfalfa in rotations that use this crop for only one or two years may be justified in seeding Grimm or other northern-adapted varieties, even if they are susceptible to wilt, said Elling. It has been shown by experimental tests that these varieties will yield well for one or two years.

Should the supply of alfalfa become extremely critical, growers might investigate the possibilities of using red clover in their rotations instead of alfalfa, suggested Elling.

While agreeing with these suggestions for emergency alfalfa plantings in short rotations, Carl Borgeson, assistant agronomy professor at the University, strongly recommended that growers who plan to seed alfalfa in 1951 for seed production make every effort to use Ranger or Ladak.

"It is apparent that there will be greater demand in the future for seed of Ranger and Ladak than for the common varieties," said Borgeson.

A-8282-RR

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

Immediate Release

FIRST CLASS IN PRACTICAL NURSING-HOME MANAGEMENT

When 12 girls receive their nurses' caps at the School of Agriculture commencement exercises on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 21, they will be the first class to complete the course in practical nursing and home management.

The capping ceremony will be conducted by Katharine Densford, director of the University School of Nursing, who was instrumental in planning the course, and Eugenia Taylor, nursing instructor, who acts as supervisor of the course.

Most of the 12 girls come from rural communities and are already looking forward to getting work in rural hospitals where help is badly needed.

The graduates include Marjorie Boley, Excelsior; Jeonne Helm, 4009-5th Ave. So., Minneapolis; Mrs. Lavinia Howell, 804-11th Ave. No., Minneapolis; Mary Ho, International Falls; Virginia Lee, Naytahwaush; Dorothy Mortier, Marshall; Eileen Paulson, Hanska; Laura Reineccius, Cambridge; Isabelle Roy, Lengby; Mary Seitzer, St. Peter; Dolores Steinberg, Ottawa; and Ann Sternitzke, Aitkin.

The combined course in practical nursing and home management is believed to be the first of its kind in the country. It is offered jointly by the School of Agriculture and the University School of Nursing.

It was the need for better nursing care in rural communities that furnished the incentive for setting up the course, according to J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture. He feels that it is a valuable addition to the curriculum because at the same time that it prepares girls for the vocation of practical nursing, it also gives them a well-balanced program which will be useful when they establish their own homes.

During their 18-month course the young women have had basic work in bacteriology, physiology, psychology, health and first aid. They have also had the fundamentals of home management, including meal planning, nutrition, household buying, clothing

(MORE)

Add 1 - Practical nursing-home management

and child care. Elvira Thomsen, instructor in home economics, is adviser to the group for the home management phase of the work.

Practical training in nursing has been an essential part of the course. During the spring term last year the girls worked in University hospitals, giving bedside care to patients and performing numerous other tasks, under the direction of Miss Taylor and Margery Low of the School of Nursing.

More practical training came last summer. Dressed in smart yellow uniforms with matching yellow cap and crisp white aprons, the girls worked in hospitals in Glencoe, Stillwater and Wadena. This fall they spent a day a week doing practical nursing in one of the homes for the aged in the Twin Cities.

Though the girls receive certificates from the University upon graduation, each one will also take an examination for a state license as practical nurse. Upon passing that examination, she will be entitled to wear a white cap with the red letters P. N. (practical nurse).

A-8283-JBN

* * * * *

HOME ECONOMICS STUDENTS HONORED

Six home economics students have been elected to Omicron Nu, honorary home economics society at the University of Minnesota.

They are Marcia Miners, 5509 Park avenue, Minneapolis; Joanne Klobe, Glencoe; Alice Krantz, 132 Langford Park, St. Paul; Sylvia Ogren, Mound; Delores De Witt Doerr, Shevlin; and Elaine Krueger, Dunnell.

Members are selected on the basis of scholarship, leadership and outstanding ability.

Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics, is adviser to the group.

A-8284-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 16, 1951

Special to:

Farm Bureau News

OUR UNIVERSITY SERVES THE FARMER

By
Harold B. Swanson, Head
Office of Publication

The friendly campus—that's what people call the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus. And that distinction has been earned over the years by friendly service to the state and by close personal relationships with students.

The St. Paul campus is known by many other names. Most common of these is its mailing address, University Farm. Others know it as the Farm campus and "Ag" campus, recognizing its close associations with agriculture in Minnesota.

Actually the St. Paul campus is headquarters for the University of Minnesota's Department of Agriculture. And the Department's boundaries extend to every corner and every county of the state. There are branch experiment stations and schools of agriculture at Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids and experiment stations at Waseca, Duluth, Rosemount, Excelsior, and Cloquet. In addition, in each county locally-hired county agents represent the University and serve as members of the faculty of the University.

Heading this state-wide organization is one of the nation's most distinguished scientists and administrators, Dr. C. H. Bailey. Under Dr. Bailey's guidance the Department does many jobs including:

1. Teaching on the college level in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine with Dr. Henry Schmitz in charge.

2. Conducting research in the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station under the direction of Dr. Harold Macy.

Most faculty members spend part of their time teaching in the college and part conducting research in the laboratory or in the field.

3. Bringing the results of research to the farmer through the Agricultural Extension Service and its county agents. P. E. Miller is in charge of this phase of work.

4. Conducting short courses or refresher courses. Dr. J. O. Christianson is director of these courses.

5. Providing vocational training at the high school and post-high school level at Schools of Agriculture. Associate Director T. H. Fenske coordinates the activities of the Schools.

UNLIMITED HORIZONS

To the scientists in their laboratories research offers horizons unlimited—new frontiers of discovery and service. Often, however, their work may seem slow and painstaking. But over the years their discoveries are spectacular and profound on the lives of the people.

Perhaps you never heard of the "Red Terror of the Northwest." Yet our grandparents were the victims of its treacherous habits which brought ruin to many farmers, millers, and elevator men. The "red terror", of course, has nothing to do with political philosophies. It refers to the dread stem rust that has plagued farmers ever since wheat was first grown in Minnesota. Rust periodically hit our wheat farmers until one day in 1916 the most terrible of all epidemics hit the state. The outbreak was so bad that entire crops were ruined and thousands of farmers quit raising wheat.

In their laboratories and in the fields University scientists, like E. C. Stakman, H. K. Hayes, E. R. Ausermus and others, worked hard on the problem.

Finally they introduced Thatcher wheat, resistant to the "Red Terror".

This battle against disease wasn't over, though. New races of rust come on "the wings of the wind" from as far away as Mexico to threaten grain crops with ruin. Until late last summer rust was kept fairly well under control. Then the new race, 15B, hit the upper midwest. Today it threatens our entire wheat crop. No variety is immune and so again the scientists are working feverishly to find a new variety that will again insure farmers against the ravages of disease.

This story of rust of wheat could be repeated for our common crops. All have their problems—problems of yield, disease, stand, winter killing, maturity. Efficient farmers demand better yielding varieties that will cut down their per acre costs.

Today the most damaging insect pest facing U.S. is the European Corn Borer. First found only eight years ago in southeastern Minnesota, it has now spread to all corn producing areas in the state. Scientists have mobilized their efforts toward controlling the pest. Right now insecticides and clean plowing offer the only control. University crops and insect experts, however, have developed a hybrid corn that insects refuse to feed upon. Some of this corn may be on farms in 1953.

New varieties aren't confined to corn, grain, and grasses. And Mr. Heints with his "57 Varieties" has nothing on the St. Paul campus horticulturists who during the past 50 years have introduced over 100 new varieties of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. City and country flower growers alike appreciate and grow the new "Mum" varieties developed by L. E. Longley to withstand the rigors of a northern climate. Orchardists are anxiously awaiting stock of two new fruits just introduced this year—the Lakeland apple and Northstar cherry. And many of them have the Haralson apple, the Latham raspberry, and countless other fruit varieties developed by University researchers.

Research isn't confined to plant life either. Other scientists are seeking better livestock through better feeding, breeding, and management.

Everyone has heard of the famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 hogs developed by Dr. L. M. Winters and his associates. New sheep breeds are in the making, dairy scientists are experimenting with inbred lines of cattle and with crossing, and the poultry scientists are working on hybrid chickens and improved turkeys. The objective of all this breeding work, of course, is to produce animals that use feed efficiently, grow rapidly, produce well, and fit the needs of Mrs. Housewife.

Animals are like humans, other scientists tell us. Cows especially have their ups and downs—their moods. Farmers know that if you treat your cows kindly they will give more milk.

When we talk about dairying we can't forget the famous artificial cow developed by Dr. W. E. Petersen. This artificial cow is a mass of tubes and jars and other scientific paraphernalia. An udder from a cow recently slaughtered is attached to these tubes and blood from the animal is placed in the jars. Then a special hormone is injected into the tubes and milk flows from the artificial cow.

What's the use of all this you may well ask. From this artificial cow and other experiments, Dr. Petersen discovered that a cow must be milked rapidly if she is to produce more milk. This discovery alone has increased milk production tremendously.

Other experiments have indicated what feed is best for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; what management practices will give highest returns; improved nutrition for the farm family; new ways of controlling weeds and insects; and a host of other valuable facts.

These are but few of the research projects of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Yet they indicate that the second half of the twentieth century will be an era of unlimited possibilities in the realm of agricultural science.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

All these results of research—as wonderful as they are—wouldn't be worth a cent unless they were brought to the farmer and the homemaker. Here's where the Agricultural Extension Service with its county extension workers step in. It is their job to bring results of research to the farmer.

Actually agricultural extension work is teaching—teaching outside the research laboratories and beyond the school walls. It is based on the principle that only an informed people can be a free people and that education is a vital link in our democratic process.

Just how does the Extension Service work and what does it do? Actually Extension is a four-way partnership between the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, the county, and local farmers and homemakers.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a small staff of extension workers who keep tab on research on the national level, gather ideas from various states, and help train other extension workers.

The University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service state staff is made up of administrators and specialists who are experts in their fields (dairying, nutrition, livestock, soils, etc.). These specialists speak at farm meetings, help keep county agents up-to-date on new developments, and reach farm people in many other ways.

The county, with the advice of the University, hires the county extension workers (agricultural, home and 4-H agents). These workers are paid from local, state and federal funds and are given faculty rank on the University staff. Key man in the entire extension set-up, of course, is the county agent. "See your county agent" has become a by-word among farmers and homemakers. What is more, he is often recognized as the county's busiest man. If a soil conservation district is to be formed, it is his job to organize it. If a strange disease hits the county's crops or livestock, the county agent is expected to find an answer or control measures.

Local farmers and homemakers guide the extension program. Each year they meet and decide what they want their county agent to stress. They may feel that soil conservation, artificial breeding, and a host of other problems need special emphasis. The county extension agent then calls meetings, plans demonstrations, seeks information, writes news articles, makes radio broadcasts, and in many ways tries to solve these problems.

To tell all the jobs that the county agricultural agent, the home agent, and 4-H agent must do would be an endless task. A recent summary by Skuli Rutford, acting director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will show in small way the magnitude of the job these local workers do. In 1950 they helped:

- * change practices on 116,903 farms
- * 245,216 office visitors
- * 96,749 farmers control insect pests
- * 40,215 farmers control livestock disease
- * 53,205 farmers obtain improved crop varieties
- * 38,000 homemakers with improved food preparation

Most spectacular of all Agricultural Extension projects is 4-H club work. Here the great success of 4-H club work comes from the tireless efforts of thousands of volunteer local adult 4-H club leaders. These men and women give unselfishly of their time and efforts to help rural young people live up to their pledge—

I PLEDGE:

My head to clearer thinking

My heart to greater loyalty

My hands to larger service

My health to better living

For my home, my club, my community and my country.

1950 was indeed a banner year for 4-H club work in Minnesota. Enrollment reached 50,959, a new high. Minnesota's 4-H club members won more national scholarships at the National 4-H Club Congress than any state in the nation had ever won in the history of 4-H club work. In club work, however, honors are incidental although they do provide incentive to better work.

Every club member selects at least one project each year, ranging from raising dairy cows to growing a garden and from keeping farm accounts to homemaking assistance and food preparation. In addition many members take part in club activities such as conservation, health and safety.

More important than the things club members learn about farming and home-making in their projects is the training they receive in citizenship and community service and in working hand and hand with other rural young people.

As part of their work last year Minnesota 4-H club members raised 28,055 head of livestock; 51,873 acres of crops; and 366,976 chickens. They canned 186,111 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 110,567 pounds of other foods. They gave demonstrations of many subjects at county fairs and state fairs, they exhibited their livestock at livestock shows, they took part in achievement days, they participated in radio speaking contests on "What the American Creed Means to Me," etc.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine combines two rare qualities seldom found together in a large University.

First, there is a spirit of comradeship and personal interest within the college. Informality, traditions like the "Little Red Oil Can" given each year to the person who does the most for the campus, close friendships, and personal contacts are by-words on the Campus.

Added to this are the advantages often found only in large institutions.

They include the opportunity to hear outstanding visiting lecturers, to attend the nation's best symphonies and other cultural functions, and to receive training under world-renowned authorities.

The College has the responsibility to train young people for many fields of endeavor. These fields are not limited to agriculture alone. To meet the need for more highly skilled farmers, chemists, plant scientists, livestock experts, bacteriologists, business men in land and banking, teachers and a host of other specialists it offers extensive and widely varied curricula.

Four major types of training are offered. These are agriculture, forestry, home economics, and veterinary medicine. Such a description however fails to show the wide variety of training offered in each field of study.

Take agriculture, for example. Here alone there are seven four-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree. These include technical agriculture and rural education as well as agricultural education, agricultural extension, business administration, journalism and agricultural engineering.

Even this breakdown tells only part of the story. In technical agriculture the student can specialize in one of many fields, including agricultural bio-chemistry, economics, education, engineering, agronomy, animal or poultry husbandry, dairy husbandry, entomology, horticulture, plant pathology and soils.

Over 5,000 students have been graduated from the College, and today over 1500 are enrolled in this college alone.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

To provide farm boys and girls with an opportunity to obtain vocational training in farming and homemaking, the University has four schools of Agriculture at St. Paul, Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids. These schools operate six months a year so that farm youth can return to the farm to help with the work during rush seasons.

The schools at Morris, Crookston, and Grand Rapids are essentially on the high school basis, while the St. Paul School is open to both high school graduates and non-graduates and attracts older farm youth. Superintendents of the schools and experiment stations are T. McCall, Crookston; Allen Edson, Morris; Clarence Cole, Grand Rapids. J. O. Christianson is superintendent of the St. Paul School.

SHORT COURSES

Main street, Minnesota, is going back to school at University Farm. The veterinarian who wants to catch up with recent trends in disease of newborn calves, the horticulturist interested in the future of the berry industry, the farmer concerned with the problems of swine feeding, and farm women interested in better homes, health and recreation—all can depend on a short course at the St. Paul campus to answer their questions.

Last year about 13,000 farmers and people interested in related fields came to University Farm to attend one of the 43 short courses offered on the campus.

Not all these people were freshmen by any means. One class of students who return year after year is that attending the income tax short course. These students report practical results of their training. The 400 bankers, lawyers and special workers in attendance make out income tax returns for more than one-third of Minnesota farmers.

Biggest event of the year is Farm and Home Week, when more than 3,000 farmers and their wives have gathered annually for 50 years for refresher courses in farming and homemaking.

Instructors in all these short courses come from the College and the Agricultural Extension Service. Outside experts from industry and agriculture often teach special subjects.

The long-range effect of education by agricultural short courses is to awaken an interest and respect for better methods and dependable information—interest and respect stimulated perhaps by the fact that these short courses grow directly

out of and are designed specifically to meet the needs of farmers and businessmen and their families.

"The interesting thing about agricultural short course," according to director J. O. Christianson, "is that they are so adjustable. A new course can be added quickly if there is a demand or need for it, and an old, unwanted course can be dropped."

That's the story of the Department of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus of the University. Although its services are most closely concerned with farmers and their wives, it serves the entire state by helping make for a more prosperous and efficient agriculture.

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

To all counties

MARCH OR EARLY
APRIL TIME TO
PRUNE FRUITS

Pruning is one of the spring jobs that should be done as soon as the snow allows you to get at your fruit trees, County Agent _____ says.

Old apple, pear, plum and cherry trees and most small fruits should be pruned in March or early April. Grapes should always be pruned early, before the sap starts to flow.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, gives these special techniques to follow in pruning fruits:

. Fruit trees. Remove dead or partially dead branches from old fruit trees, making all cuts close to the trunk. Eliminate narrow forks by cutting out one of the branches forming the fork. Remove branches that cross or rub each other, water sprouts that grow upward along main branches and branches in the center of the tree that have stopped growing at the tips. Removing this weak wood will improve the quality of the fruits.

If old apple trees are very tall, cut back their tops to a side branch. Avoid leaving a stub. These old trees should be removed if young trees are coming into bearing.

. Grapes. Always prune before the sap begins to flow. Because grapes bear on new wood, heavy pruning is necessary to produce vigorous new growth. Where grapes are trained to two or three horizontal wires, leave a single branch to grow out in each direction on each wire. Cut back these branches, leaving eight to ten buds.

. Currants and gooseberries. These fruits bear best on young stems that are three or four years old. To keep an old bush productive, cut clear to the ground all stems five years old or older. Thin out new stems, leaving about 12 stems per plant.

. Raspberries. If raspberries were not pruned last fall, cut out old dead canes and thin out new ones, leaving about four canes per foot of row, or eight canes per hill. Cut these canes back to from three to five feet, depending on the support. Staked plants should be cut back to five feet, unsupported plants to three feet.

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

To all counties

TO HELP DODGE WHEAT,
OATS RUST, SEED EARLY

Plant spring wheat as early as possible to help escape rust damage in 1951, said County Agent _____ today.

This is especially important now since 15B, a new strain of wheat stem rust, was found in Minnesota and neighboring states last season.

According to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, a few days may make a big difference in rust damage, because late-seeded wheat is more likely to be affected by rust.

Part of the drive to control stem rust is the eradication of barberry bushes. To help weed inspectors, farmers are asked to report any suspicious bushes to the county agent in order to get them identified.

Early maturity can be speeded along by using phosphate and potash fertilizer where needed, Rose said. Follow recommendations of the soil testing laboratory at University Farm in taking and preparing soil samples to be analyzed for fertilizer needs. Additional information may be obtained from the county agent.

The best varieties of seed to plant are the recommended varieties, Rose pointed out. Certification insures good quality seed. Since no commercial wheat variety is now resistant to race 15B stem rust, do not change wheat varieties because of the rust problem.

Early seed and proper fertilization can also help to limit rust losses in oats. Race 7 of oat stem rust has been found throughout Minnesota, and this rust can attack the Bond varieties which were formerly considered resistant to stem rust.

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

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

UNDERSTANDING ON
PART OF PARENTS
STRESSED AT MEET

"Effective discipline should develop confidence between adults and children," Mrs. Pearl Cummings, parent education specialist in the Institute of Child Welfare at the University of Minnesota, told delegates attending the recent family life conference in _____.
(place)

The meeting in _____ was one of eight family life conferences sponsored throughout the state by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Institute of Child Welfare at the University. A total of more than 800 delegates from 67 counties participated in discussions on "Discipline and Children's Behavior."

Among those attending from _____ county were the county extension agents, township and county chairmen in the extension home program and leaders of various community study groups (or, instead, list names if you have not already run them).

According to Mrs. Cummings, discipline is usually considered as a means of controlling children's behavior. The new concept of discipline is "a method of helping children grow in ability to direct their own behavior." Discipline should be considered as the process whereby an individual progresses from the complete domination of others in infancy to self-direction in adulthood. Since freedom from dependence on others is essential to attainment of maturity, children should be given increased opportunities for making choices and decisions.

Cooperation of the child with the parents' aims for him can usually be attained if the parents are firm and fair; consistent from one time to another; reasonable; willing to explain their impositions and forbiddings; offer a united front to the child; aware of what behavior is appropriate for the child's age; and certain that the child understands what is expected of him.

Research and observation show that desirable behavior is developed through skillful use of praise and encouragement.

When punishment is necessary, Mrs. Cummings said, it should provide a means of training the child to regret his misbehavior and not to do it again. Because of individual differences in children, a punishment which is very effective with one child may cause another to become more difficult. It is important to recognize also that punishments which are effective with young children might be quite disastrous in their results when used with older children.

Mild punishment, administered with consistency, is more effective than infrequent severe punishment, Mrs. Cummings declared. To be effective, it should be immediate, and the child should be fully aware of why he is being punished.

-jbn-

NOTE TO AGENT: Cut this story as desired and add important points that came out in your meeting. Better still, write your own series of stories based on the discussion.

News bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 19 1951

To all counties

ATT.: HOME AGENTS

ALUMINUM IDEAL
FOR COOKING PANS

Aluminum is such a good conductor of heat that it is an ideal material for cooking utensils, says home Agent _____ (Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota). As a result, food cooks rapidly and uniformly in aluminum without burning.

Yet, in spite of its efficiency for cooking, false statements about the dangers of using aluminum are being spread by house-to-house salesmen in an attempt to make homemakers discard perfectly good pots and pans for new, expensive sets of other materials. Women are frequently being told that aluminum dissolved into the food from the cooking utensils is poisonous.

As a matter of fact, _____ points out, aluminum is present in the food we eat, in milk and in water. Consequently we daily take aluminum into our bodies from food and water, regardless of the type of utensil in which the cooking is done. Aluminum is also used in baking powder and housewives use alum to keep their pickles crisp. Aluminum foil is a popular wrap to protect food and preserve its freshness. Moreover, aluminum salts are used in the treatment of certain ailments such as stomach ulcer.

The kitchens of practically every hospital in the United States, including government hospitals, are equipped with aluminum cooking utensils. According to the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, "The widespread propaganda against aluminum is without scientific foundation and emanates from unauthoritative sources."

A bulletin of the Council of Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association also points out that any fear of using aluminum pots and pans is groundless: "There are still many persons who cling to the old prejudice against aluminum and there are a few who make it a profitable business to keep the prejudice alive. It has been proved over and over," says the Council, "that there is no harm in aluminum and that its use for cooking utensils is entirely safe."

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 19 1951

To all counties

5th in a series on recommended varieties.

CAPITAL SOYBEAN ADDED
TO RECOMMENDED LIST

Addition of Capital, a new soybean from Ottawa, is included among changes in crop varieties recommended for 1951 by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, reports County Agent _____.

Capital is adapted to the central part of the state and also yields well in southern Minnesota. It has proved to be a high-yielding variety but is somewhat more subject to lodging than is desirable, according to University of Minnesota agronomists.

No Minnesota certified seed of Capital is available this year, although the variety has been introduced from Canada and has been grown in some areas for several years.

Although Blackhawk soybeans were placed on the recommended list last year, the first distribution of seed is being made this year to registered and certified growers in the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. No seed will be available for general distribution until after the 1951 season. Six other corn belt states are also distributing Blackhawk for the first time this year.

Dropped from the recommended list this year are Richland and Kabott soybeans.

With these changes, the up to date list of soybeans recommended for Minnesota this year is as follows:

For seed or market grain -- south and south central zones, Ottawa Mandarin, Capital, Monroe, habaro, Manchu Wisconsin 606, Blackhawk; south two-thirds of the central zone, Flambeau, Ottawa Mandarin, Capital, Monroe; north two-thirds of the central zone and all of the north central zone, Flambeau, Ottawa Mandarin, Capital; northern zone, Flambeau.

For hay -- In general, varieties of a week to 10 days later maturity can be used for hay than for seed. The varieties listed for seed are suitable for hay. They may be used about one zone farther north in the case of hay.

Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops," gives a complete and up to date list of recommended varieties for Minnesota. It's available from the county agent's office or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

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

To all counties

LATE CORN YIELD MAY
BE OFFSET BY HARVEST
AND STORAGE PROBLEMS

Advantages in yield which come with the growing of late-maturing corn hybrids may be more than offset by problems of harvest and storage which arise in years when corn is soft.

This was pointed out by County Agent _____ on the basis of information received from E. L. Pinnell and E. H. Rinke, University of Minnesota corn breeders.

Many farmers have been growing the latest hybrids recommended for their zone of adaptation, and sometimes even later ones than recommended, on the assumption that a late variety puts a lot more corn in the crib.

According to Pinnell and Rinke, however, the late hybrids have given very little advantage in yield during the past 10 years. They base this conclusion on a study of yields for early, medium and late hybrids sold in south central and southern Minnesota.

The later hybrids averaged only about two bushels better than the medium-maturing ones, and four to five bushels better than the earliest hybrids sold in those areas. If the early and medium hybrids are considered as a group, they yield only 3.2 bushels less than the late class of hybrids, which will give satisfactory maturity in only the best seasons.

Much of the apparent advantage for late corn during the period of 1942-48 would disappear if data were available for 1945. In that year, all except the earliest hybrids were too soft and immature to allow for significant yield comparisons, and there was much spoilage of corn in the crib, according to the University corn breeders.

The later varieties for a zone, while admittedly giving greater yields, will be soft in about one year out of three, and they present problems of harvest and storage which may more than cancel their over-all advantage in yield potential, report Pinnell and Rinke. In addition, fall plowing of corn stalks, usually a desirable practice, is made impossible in some years when harvesting must be delayed for safe cribbing.

Maturity ratings for all commercial hybrids sold in Minnesota are published annually in bulletin form by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota. Farmers are urged to ask their county agent for this report and to use it in selecting a hybrid of suitable maturity.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 20, 1951

Immediate release

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT FEATURE AT SHORT COURSE

A demonstration on flower arrangement and use of flowers in the home is a new feature of the annual University of Minnesota horticulture short course this year, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The short course, which is to be held on the St. Paul campus, includes sections on vegetable gardening and fruit growing March 29 and on ornamental horticulture March 30.

The University and the Minnesota State Florists' association are co-operating to provide a full afternoon's demonstration on Friday, March 30, on the care, arrangement and use of flowers in the home and the correct way to wear corsages.

Ralph Bachman, president of the Minnesota Florists' association, and Edward Petersen, both of Minneapolis, will conduct the demonstration and discuss methods of extending the life of cut flowers. They will also show how to combine colors in flower arrangements for the most pleasing effect.

The morning session on ornamental horticulture (March 30) will include a flower garden forum as well as discussions by R. E. Widmer and R. A. Phillips, University horticulturists. They will talk on planning perennial borders and extending the garden season. E. M. Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, will review the latest gardening publications.

A-8285-JBN

EASTER PLANTS NEED SUNLIGHT, MOISTURE

Spring plants that decorate Easter tables this year will bloom for a longer time if a few simple rules are followed in caring for them.

Most Easter potted plants like sunlight, moist soil and humidity, according to Richard E. Widmer, instructor in horticulture at the University of Minnesota.

Each individual plant has specific requirements which must be considered if it is to thrive.

Widmer gives these suggestions for proper care of Easter plants:

- . Easter lily. Place in sunlight or bright light and keep the soil constantly moist but not soggy. Flowers will last longer if a night temperature of 50-55° F. is maintained. If the bulb is planted outdoors after the last frost, it may bloom again in late summer or early fall.
- . Azalea. Never let the soil become dry or flowers will wilt and dry prematurely. Azalea requires a uniform moisture supply and grows best in bright light or sun. The blooms will last longer if the night temperature is 60° or less. A plant with many buds and a few open flowers at Easter should provide a flowering display for a month or more.
- . Hydrangea. Water liberally and keep in sun or bright light during the day and at a temperature of 55-60° at night. When flowers begin to fade, cut the stems about 2 inches above the ground if the plant is to be kept another season.
- . Tulips, daffodils and other bulbs. Keep as cool as possible, with the soil constantly moist. Place in bright light.
- . African violet. Keep out of drafts in a warm room where the night temperature falls no lower than 65°. Protect the plants from the direct rays of the sun in spring and summer. Water with lukewarm water only and keep foliage dry. Cold water or sun shining on drops of water on the leaf will cause spotting of foliage. Apply water when the surface of the soil appears dry. Watering too frequently may cause the plant to develop a stalk or it may rot the roots and crown.
- . Cineraria, primrose, calceolaria (pocketbook plant). Place in sun and keep as cool as possible at night - about 50°. Avoid overwatering which may cause rot, but do not let the soil dry out. Discard plants after flowering.
- . Gardenia. Grow in sun and maintain a night temperature near 60°; otherwise buds and flowers may drop. When flowering has ceased, the gardenia will make an attractive foliage plant.
- . Rose. Grow in sun and keep the soil moist. After the plant is through blooming, keep it actively growing in bright light until the outdoor gardening season. Many holiday rose plants will survive as garden plants if given adequate protection over winter.

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

Immediate Release

LAST CHANCE FOR SEED TESTING! :

Farmers and dealers who expect to have seed tested before planting this year had better send it to the state seed testing laboratory at University Farm right away, warned T.L. Aamodt, director of the state Bureau of Plant Industry, today.

In spite of frequent warnings, fewer samples were sent to the seed laboratory prior to January 1 than ever before, Aamodt said.

The result is that the laboratory is now swamped, with 15,000 samples already submitted during March this year, compared with 4447 during the entire month of March last year, he reported. In February this year the laboratory received 8316 samples as compared with 4986 during the same month last year.

Aamodt explained that because of the pile-up of samples some delays in testing will be unavoidable this year. He pointed out that in order for testing to be completed in time for planting this year, samples must be sent to the laboratory immediately.

Said Aamodt, "We are doing everything in our power to turn out samples as rapidly as possible, but there is a limit to the amount of available germinating and laboratory space and the number of competent analysts."

Aamodt emphasized that this is the "last chance" for getting seed samples tested for 1951 planting. He pointed out that it may not be possible to get some late samples tested in time for planting but that sending them in immediately is the only chance left.

He expressed hope that student help available during spring vacation, which begins at the University of Minnesota next week, might enable the laboratory to make substantial progress in moving the large accumulation of seed samples to be tested.

A - 8287 - RR

MOORE APPROVED AS MALTING BARLEY

Continuation of Moore barley as an approved malting barley was reported today by J. V. Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist,

Limited preliminary tests of Moore barley run in the fall of 1950 gave unfavorable results in some cases. However, Lambert has received word that after more recent plant scale testing of 10 carlots of Moore, it was unanimously voted by the steering committee of the Malt Research Institute and 10 collaborating brewers meeting at Chicago that the variety should continue to be an approved malting barley when grown in the areas where it is adapted.

Barley varieties approved by the Malt Research Institute for malting and brewing are adapted to different areas and environmental conditions, and this fact should be fully considered when deciding which variety to grow in any given area, Lambert emphasized.

Moore, which is on the list of varieties recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, has yielded well at all locations in the state except the Red River Valley, and it appears to have greatest promise for the southern half of Minnesota, University agronomists report.

It is resistant to mildew and stem rust, moderately resistant to scab but moderately susceptible to spot blotch, as well as being susceptible to stripe and loose smut. It has also shown unusual susceptibility to net blotch, particularly in the Red River Valley.

Carl Borgeson, foundation seedstock project leader at University Farm, pointed out today that there is a good supply of high quality Moore seed available from pure seed producers in Minnesota. Those having any difficulty in locating such seed should contact the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association at University Farm, he said.

Kindred (L) and Barbless (Wisconsin 38) are also among the Minnesota-recommended barley varieties which are approved for malting purposes by the Malt Research Institute.

Details on the characteristics of barley varieties recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station are published in Extension Folder 22, available from county agents or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

MINNESOTA FARMS FAMILIES LEARN QUALITY EGG
PRODUCTION BY THE "EGG INSTITUTE" METHOD

By Robert P. Raustadt, extension information specialist, University of Minnesota

Members of farm families in 11 Minnesota counties learned quality production and efficient marketing of eggs this past year by the "egg institute" method.

Planning and staging of the institutes by joint co-operation of commercial interests, producers and extension workers was based on two basic principles: (1) what people need most is information, and (2) the job should be done a step at a time, with producers not expected to go all-out for quality improvement until they have an opportunity to see the results of some of the simpler recommended practices.

Recommendations were limited to things which can be done without increasing labor or money cost--things which in some cases save labor or make more money for the producer.

Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, handled production and allied problems on the program. Max Hinds, extension economist in marketing, who is now with the extension service in Washington, covered outlook and marketing problems.

In addition to the specialists' talks, an egg show was staged at each institute, with dozen lots of eggs entered in competition for prizes furnished by local merchants.

Set up at each institute were four portable panel displays. They included charts on yearly production and prices, designed to encourage production in periods of highest return, in addition to suggestions on housing, producing infertile eggs, frequency of gathering, cooling and packing, etc. "These," said Max Hinds, "are more effective on conveying ideas than the lecture method."

RMA funds were used to finance the cost of making these displays. In fact the success of the 1950-51 egg institutes may be partly attributed to an RMA-financed study conducted by Mr. Hinds. This study revealed that only two-thirds of the eggs delivered to buying stations in Minnesota were of Grade A quality.

It was felt by Minnesota extension people that the logical way to improve efficiency in marketing was first to develop a good product, and it was with this in mind that Miss Cooke and Mr. Hinds worked with trade groups in expanding the egg institutes in 1950-51.

At most institutes there was a display of equipment supplied by local merchants. Quality exhibits, showing examples of various grades of eggs were featured at several of the institutes. An egg-cooling exhibit, which was often set up, showed how long it takes to cool eggs by various methods, driving home the point that the cooling process can be accomplished most efficiently by using a cooler which any farm family can build or have built locally.

At most of the affairs, local groups have built both an egg cooler and a community nest for display at the meeting. REA plans were used for the cooler, and these plans were made availing to those attending. Both the community nest and the cooler were sold at cost or given away as a prize at the end of the program. Disposing of them in this manner encouraged prompt adoption of a new method by getting it into actual operation on the farm.

While planned primarily for the producers' benefit, the egg institutes were affairs into which hatcherymen, egg handlers, feed merchants, lumber and hardware dealers, civic organizations, vocational agriculture units and even consumers could be drawn.

State and county extension personnel were always available to give guidance and fit into the program, but the local committee had a maximum of latitude in planning and carrying out the program.

Miss Cooke noticed that the most effective institutes were those in which local trade groups were most noticeably present and taking an active part.

Identifying the local trade people with the recommended egg production and marketing practices encourages adoption of these practices, she has observed.

Active producer participation, essential to the success of the egg institutes, was hung on the peg furnished by the egg shows. They generated the spark that spelled the difference between "making or breaking" the meeting.

Evidences of the effectiveness of the egg institutes include post-institute reports of sharply increased volume handled by egg buyers, quick upsurges in requests for egg pick-ups from farms in outlying areas, requests to feed dealers for more information on feeding, sale of more and better poultry equipment by local merchants, reports of a better reception for Minnesota eggs on eastern markets and others.

In almost all of the counties where these meetings have been held the past year, there have been indications they will be repeated by popular request. News of the institutes is spreading about the state, and counties previously hesitant about going ahead on their own are considering combining with other counties to stage them.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March ~~30~~, 1951
22

Special

A \$30,000,000 research dividend is available now to hog producers according to L. E. Hanson, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm.

Hanson will tell Appleton farmers how to get this dividend at a special meeting being held at Appleton, Tuesday, March 27. Other speakers at the day, which is being sponsored by the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Appleton, include O. Z. Remsberg and Robert Carlson, both of So. St. Paul.

Remsberg, who is director of public relations for the So. St. Paul Union Stockyards, will bring farmers up-to-date on price ceilings on livestock. Carlson, who is director of the South St. Paul Market Livestock Institute, will speak on market operations.

Sent to:

Russ Asleson, Minneapolis Tribune
Alfred Stedman, St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch
United Press, Minneapolis Tribune Building
Associated Press, Minneapolis Tribune Building
Larry Haeg, WCCO
Kal Karnstead, KSTP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1951

SPECIAL

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University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 22, 1951

Immediate Release

L-P GAS MEN TO HEAR EXPERTS

A dozen experts in their field will give instruction to approximately 200 men engaged in the liquefied petroleum gas industry at classes to be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota March 26-28.

The occasion will be the annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School, to be held by the University of Minnesota with the co-operation of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Inc., the National Butane-Propane Association, and the Minnesota Petroleum Gas Association.

The school is designed to provide an insight into the fundamentals of L-P gas appliances and to serve as a refresher course, according to A.M. Flikke, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, who is program chairman.

F.H. Andrews, United Petroleum Gas Company, Minneapolis, will speak on characteristics and properties of L-P gas at the opening class session March 26 at 10 a.m.

Clayton Cairns, Servel, Inc., Chicago, will instruct classes on refrigerators; F.G. Constance, Tappan Stove Company, Mansfield, Ohio, on cooking equipment; Charles Gobrecht, Shell Oil Company, New York, on utilization equipment; and T.H. Jones, Bryant Heater Company, Cleveland, on water heaters.

Safety in the use of L-P gas will be discussed by Hylton R. Brown, U.S. Bureau of Mines, College Park, Maryland. The serviceman and his customer will be the topic of O.M. Correll, Minnesota School of Business, Minneapolis.

D.D. Williams, A.O. Smith Corporation, Toledo, will instruct classes on space heating; C.E. Wiser and Bob Harris, Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, on heating controls; Henry Fligelman, Consumers Gas Company, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, on sizing consumer storage to fit the load; and John J. Sulek, University of Nebraska, on L-P gas carburetion in farm tractors.

Registration for the course will open at 8:30 a.m. March 26. Sessions will be held in the auditorium of Coffey Hall and in classrooms of the agricultural engineering building on the St. Paul campus.

A-8289-RR

FARMER-SPORTSMEN WINNERS PRAISED

Praise for the achievements of four Minnesota farmers in improving relationships between farmers and sportsmen of the state came today from Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota.

The men will be honored as Minnesota's outstanding farmer-sportsmen at the fourth annual award and recognition day Sunday, April 1, in connection with the Northwest Sports, Travel and Boat Show in Minneapolis. They were selected by a committee headed by Burson.

The four winners are :

Moffat Weaver, Park Rapids. He has left part of his crops standing to feed game birds and is active in both sportsmen's and agricultural organizations. He won honorable mention as a farmer-sportsman the past two years.

Burt E. LeBlanc, Little Falls. He has fed pheasants during the past five winters and has trapped foxes the past 10 years. He does not post his land during hunting season, and has persuaded his neighbors not to do so.

LeRoy D. Erb, Faribault. He feeds pheasants on his farm, fences cattle away from selected game areas, makes his land available to hunters and uses flushing bars on mowers to prevent injury to nesting birds.

Herbert Johnson, Hadley. He has co-operated in stocking his land with birds and providing nesting places. Last year he made his farm available to hunters from Blackduck to improve farmer-sportsmen relationships.

Names for honorable mention in the farmer-sportsmen competition were :

Carl Wells, Moose Lake; Joe Haskins, Aitkin; John Christensen, Deerwood; Frank Morey, Caledonia; Lyle Dettloff, Grand Meadow; Arnold Keller, Waseca; Adolph Barke, Rutland township, Martin county; John Brill, Dalafield township, Jackson county; Herman Becker, Lakefield; Jeff H. Tikkanen, New York Mills; Sam Babcock, Glyndon; Ingolf A. Kamrud, Starbuck.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 22, 1951

Immediate release

POTATOES FROM VALLEY A GOOD BUY

Potatoes from the Red River Valley are one of the better buys in vegetables at Minnesota markets this month, according to Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota.

Though storage stocks are not as high as at this time last year, they are still very large and current prices are more reasonable than for many other vegetables, Mrs. Loomis said.

Varieties of Red River Valley potatoes available at present include Pontiac, Sebago, Triumph, Minnesota Russets and a few Red Warbas. Mrs. Loomis points out that consumers will be more satisfied if they learn which varieties are best for various purposes.

Pontiac, the predominant variety on the market now, is a red all-purpose potato, round in shape, with medium-set eyes and a tough skin. It is a moist potato which holds its shape for boiling but because of its moistness is not as satisfactory for baking or mashing.

Sebago, an elliptical, slightly flattened white variety, is a moist potato which holds its shape for boiling but is too wet to bake well and becomes rather pasty on mashing.

Triumph is^a red, blocky-shaped, good all-purpose potato with medium-shallow eyes.

Russet is a long white shallow-eyed potato desirable for baking. It tends to cook to pieces when boiled.

Red Warba is a red potato characterized by its blocky shape, deep-set eyes and marbled appearance. It is an all-purpose potato with excellent flavor. It is best for mashing, cooking in the jacket and baking.

Consumers can make their pennies count by selecting good-quality potatoes when they shop, Mrs. Loomis said. Small and misshapen potatoes have a greater percentage of waste than large ones and require extra time in preparation. Excessive dirt is not only objectionable but increases purchase weight. Growth cracks and second growth cause heavy peeling waste. A scaly skin is usually the sign of immaturity. The skin of good-quality potatoes is smooth, clean and firm.

University Farm News
University Farm
St. Paul 1, Minn.
March 22, 1951

Immediate release

NEW ZEALAND FARM YOUTH TO MINNESOTA

Minnesota will welcome its first foreign delegate under this year's International Farm Youth Exchange program when Len Scott of Kapuni, Taranaki, in New Zealand arrives in the Twin Cities April 2.

According to Norman Mindrum, assistant state 4-H club leader, the exchange program is conducted under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service with the purpose of contributing toward better international understanding. Under the program a Minnesotan, Ardis Schrader, Rural Youth member from Dundas, will visit Switzerland this summer and Minnesota will receive two delegates from foreign countries.

Scott will be in Minnesota until June 11. He is one of four International Farm Youth exchangees assigned to the United States for the summer from New Zealand. He will spend the first few weeks on the Ernest Sloan farm in Steele county, studying agricultural methods, particularly in dairying, as well as youth organizations and activities. During the remainder of his stay in Minnesota, he will visit other farms and will observe operations of commercial dairy farms and large marketing organizations.

The 23-year-old New Zealander owns a herd of 120 cows, some of which are pedigreed Jerseys. He is farming in partnership with his father on 160 acres.

Scott is a graduate of Feilding Agricultural high school and has a diploma in dairying from Massey Agricultural college. He has taken a prominent part in Young Farmers' club activities in his district and has been one of the leaders in organizing power farming demonstrations staged by the club. He is a member of the local debate team and is active in such sports as tennis, bowling, cricket and rugby.

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

Special to the FARMER

TIMELY TIPS for April 7

Early spring, when the ~~the~~ frost is out of the ground~~s~~ and the soil still moist, is a good time to roll ~~the~~ hummocky and stoney meadows and legume fields for easier mowing during the coming summer. -- Harold E. Jones.
* * * * *

Now is the time to plan for a new hog pasture for 1952. Alfalfa is best. Clover will do. -- H.G. Zaveral.
* * * * *

This past winter emphasized the failure in many farmstead groves to furnish adequate protection against drifting snow and frigid winds. Often ~~the~~ two rows of spruce on the inside of the existing grove and one or two rows of a shrub plant on the windward side is in order. -- Marvin E. Smith.
* * * * *

Additional grain and a higher protein content in the grain mixture is suggested now when lower quality roughage is often fed. Hay towards the bottom of ~~coarser~~ the mow is often ~~unusable~~ and sometimes two or three years old and of lower feeding value. -- Ralph Wayne.
* * * * *

If your asparagus or rhubarb bed is more than 10 years old, you should ~~must~~ consider starting a new planting this spring. Do not destroy the old bed until the new planting can be harvested, which is not until the spring of the third year after planting the new bed. -- Orrin C. Turnquist.
* * * * *

The smart hog feeder will probably keep his herd topped out during the first weeks of spring and carry hogs to a higher finish in May and June. -- George Wisdom.

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

To all counties

TIME TO PRUNE
SHADE TREES

Pruning shade trees and flowering shrubs will improve the appearance of many home yards in _____ county, according to County Agent _____.

Best time to prune shade trees and summer-flowering shrubs is in early April.

Dead and diseased branches and lower branches that interfere with traffic on sidewalks or the lawn should always be removed from shade trees. Otherwise, very little pruning is required. In pruning, always retain the natural form of the tree, advises L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

The best way to remove a large branch to prevent tearing bark along the main trunk, he says, is to undercut about a foot out from the trunk and then cut off the branch. Cut off the stub that is left flush with the trunk. Paint large scars with orange shellac.

Only the summer-flowering shrubs like hybrid tea roses, hydrangeas and summer-flowering spireas such as Froebel and Anthony Waterer should be pruned now. Cut them back to about two strong buds on each stem. Spring-flowering shrubs should not be pruned until after they finish blooming.

-jbn-

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

MAKE MOST OF
FAMILY MEALTIME

Better family relationships can be built around the table. That's why it's important to make the most of mealtimes together, says Home Agent _____.

Results of a recent study established a definite relationship between the frequency of family assembly at meals and the personality scores of children, she reports. The average personality scores of the children went up as the number of meals shared by the family increased.

The family dinner table is an excellent place for "unconscious" learnings, for acquiring attitudes, ideals and habits, according to Mrs. Natalie Gallagher, instructor in home management at the University of Minnesota. However, it is not the place to lecture on good manners. Good manners, she believes, can be taught better by example.

Reminders about table manners, reproofs for talking too loud and exhortations "to hurry up and eat your vegetables" all defeat the goal of happier mealtimes and building better family relationships. For that reason, reprimanding and severe disciplining should always be avoided at the table.

Letting the children share in the planning and preparation of the meal, as well as in occasionally choosing the family guests, makes them feel that the success of the meal depends partly on them. Even though it may take Mother longer to prepare the meal with the younger children trying to assist, in the long run the children enjoy mealtime more if they have helped make it a success. By the time they are teen-agers, the children can take over the preparation of salads, desserts and the little extras that make a meal enjoyable.

Too many families, Mrs. Gallagher says, miss their big chance for family unity by failing to encourage children to express their ideas and attitudes on activities in the school, the community and the world. Mealtime can be the opportunity for challenging conversation as well as unifying the whole group through common interests.

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

To all counties

PREVENT SPREAD OF
'BABY PIG DISEASE'

What can be done about losses from "baby pig disease"?

This is a big question in the minds of some _____ county farmers, County Agent _____ said this week.

Information received from Dr. H. C. Kernkamp, University Farm veterinarian, indicates that many farmers are unaware that "baby pig disease" can be any one of several diseases, _____ said.
(county agent)

The big killers of baby pigs, according to Dr. Kernkamp, are transmissible gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach and intestines), "uremia-toxemia" (milk sickness), and hypoglycemia (low blood sugar).

Transmissible gastroenteritis is a highly contagious disease which can be spread from pig to pig and by a person handling the pigs. First there is some vomiting and diarrhea, then the pigs lie prostrate.

Little can be done for the affected pigs, but the disease may be kept from spreading by good hygiene and sanitation methods, Dr. Kernkamp said. Keep the affected pigs away from sows that have not farrowed and other pigs, and do not handle healthy pigs after handling the affected pigs.

According to Dr. Kernkamp's theory, "uremia-toxemia", or milk sickness, is caused from a toxic condition in the sow's milk. The affected baby pigs are listless and show signs of being thirsty. The pig's hair coat is rough, and here again there is vomiting and diarrhea.

Hypoglycemia or low blood sugar is a nutritional disorder, caused by a lack of blood sugar in the pig's system. Symptoms are sleepiness or a coma, muscle twitching, no desire to nurse. The pigs often crawl into a corner by themselves.

Some of these pigs can be saved by having a veterinarian inject them with dextrose. Preventive care is the big thing -- feed pregnant sows a well balanced ration. At farrowing time, a brooder to prevent chilling also will help.

You can help your veterinarian a lot, Dr. Kernkamp pointed out, by observing the symptoms closely and giving the veterinarian a good case history of the affected pigs.

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

To all counties

ATTENTION: 4-H AGENT

TIME TO THINK
ABOUT SAFETY
SLOGAN CONTEST

_____ county 4-H club members are urged this week by Club Agent (County Agent) _____ to begin thinking about entries in the second annual state 4-H safety slogan contest.

The contest is open to all 4-H members 14 to 21 years of age on January 1, 1951, who are enrolled in the safety activity. Each club member entering the contest may submit as many as three slogans. They must be sent to the county agent's office and postmarked not later than July 1, 1951.

The slogans should contain not more than 10 words and apply to some phase of farm, home or fire safety but preferably to a general phase of safety work, according to Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at University Farm.

Slogans must be original with the writer and in order to win should carry a "punch" that will create interest in safety work.

Some examples of safety slogans: "Save 400 lives -- 399 and your own"; "Live safer -- live longer"; "Children should be seen -- not hurt"; "Alert today -- alive tomorrow".

In order to qualify for awards, a county must have at least five members entered in the contest.

The contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Mutual Service Companies of St. Paul and the Midland Co-operative Wholesale of Minneapolis.

After county champions and reserve champions have been picked, their slogans will be judged in the state contest. The three top slogans will be announced about August 15.

The state champion will receive a trip to the National Safety Congress, Chicago, in October. Reserve champion will win a trip to the 1951 Minnesota State Fair, and a \$25 savings bond will go to the third place winner. All county winners will receive achievement certificates.

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

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

EGGS, CHICKEN
PLENTIFUL FOODS

Topping the plentiful foods the U. S. Department of Agriculture lists for April are eggs, broilers and fryers, announces Home Agent _____.

Use of plentiful foods, she points out, is one of the ways to help keep within the budget in these days of high prices.

The low stocks of eggs held in cold storage rose from 75,000 cases the first of February to 164,000 by the first of March, only about a fourth of the average supply for this time of year. However, egg production is getting heavier and should be near a yearly peak in April. Top-quality eggs usually are in heaviest supply at this peak season.

With eggs slated to be very good buys during the month, Home Agent _____ urges that homemakers step up family use of this important food. Nutritionists recommend that eggs in some form appear on the family table every day, she said.

Broiler producers expect to have many more birds than a year ago ready to market in April.

Two other protein foods which will be plentiful in April and among the more reasonably priced foods are frozen fish and dry beans. Cottage cheese production will be heavier also, as milk production makes its seasonal increase. Stocks of another protein food - peanut butter - are also heavy.

Plenty of apples from last year's harvest are still in storage -- about 20 million bushels the first of March. Canned apple sauce is in abundant supply, too.

Lettuce and Irish potatoes are the only fresh vegetables on the plentiful list for April. Lettuce from the early spring harvest in Arizona and California will be moving to market in April and supplies should be heavy enough to keep lettuce prices fairly reasonable. The first of March there were still over 87 million bushels of potatoes from last year's crops awaiting a market.

New crop citrus honey added to honey from last year's production places that sweetening as an April abundant food.

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

Immediate Release

SPECIALIST WARNS AGAINST SPRING FARM DANGERS

A University of Minnesota safety expert warned today against the dangers of farm life that come with the spring.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist, appealed to all Minnesota farm families to join with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Safety Council to make this a safe spring.

He pointed out that late, heavy snows have aggravated dangers from spring thaws. Overflowing streams, flooded low spots and thin ice are all dangerous places, especially for children, he said.

The spring-time sport of shooting gophers can be dangerous, too, Prickett said. A 22-caliber gun will shoot to kill and must be handled with the same care as a larger bore firearm, he warned.

Twenty-nine Minnesotans were killed with firearms in homes and public areas in 1950, and many others suffered wounds, according to Prickett.

To emphasize the danger of drowning, he cited figures from Carl Moen of the State Department of Conservation showing that 20 youngsters, 3 to 19 years old, lost their lives through thin ice, swimming and playing around water in 1950.

The safety specialist quoted Minnesota Department of Health figures showing that 73 persons were killed in on-the-job farm accidents in 1950. This is more than half the fatal accidents in all major industries in the state, he said. More than 40 of these accidents involved tractors and other farm machines, according to Prickett.

He urged farmers to:

Drive tractors at safe speed, use ample space to turn while pulling implements, hitch implements to the drawbar of the tractor rather than the axle.

Have adequate lights and reflectors on implements when moving on the highway after dark, beware of soft ditch banks and sharp slopes where tractors will tip easily.

Row-crop tractors were not made to replace cow ponies to drive cows from pasture, said Prickett.

A-8293-RR

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

Immediate Release

EXHIBITS ON DISPLAY AT HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE

Extensive exhibits of garden equipment, house plants, flower arrangements and potato varieties will be a feature of the University of Minnesota's thirtieth annual horticulture short course Thursday and Friday on the St. Paul campus.

Garden seeds, chemicals to control pests, flats showing different types of lawn grasses, new gadgets to make gardening easier and literature on gardening will all be displayed. There will also be a miniature greenhouse, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, who is in charge of exhibits.

The short course program will be divided into sections on vegetable gardening, fruit growing and ornamental horticulture. Vegetable gardening sessions are scheduled for all day Thursday, fruit growing Thursday afternoon and Friday morning and ornamental horticulture all day Friday.

Out-of-town speakers will include O. B. Combs, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Wisconsin; C. L. Burkholder, assistant chief of the department of horticulture at Purdue university; and B. S. Pickett, former head of horticulture at Iowa State college.

Combs will be one of the main speakers at the opening session on vegetable gardening Thursday morning. He will discuss the home vegetable garden. Vegetable varieties, new insecticides, new developments in vegetable growing, the importance of environment in vegetable growing, hydro-cooled vegetables and gadgets for the gardener will be other subjects up for consideration.

Burkholder will talk to the fruit growing section Thursday afternoon and Friday morning on blossom-thinning sprays and sprays for pest control. He will also speak at a dinner meeting sponsored by the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association Thursday evening. Pickett will give an illustrated talk at the dinner on flowers of Syria.

Discussions on perennials and ways of extending the garden season, a review of recent gardening publications and a flower garden forum will occupy the ornamental horticulture program Friday morning. The afternoon will be devoted to a demonstration on use and arrangement of flowers in the home.

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

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For Release:
THURSDAY NOON, MARCH 29
* * * * *

HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE HI-LIGHTS

Many of the new insecticides will be of invaluable aid to the home gardener in controlling pests this summer, a University of Minnesota entomologist said today (March 29).

Speaking to home gardeners attending the University of Minnesota's horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus, L. K. Outkomp, assistant professor of entomology, mentioned DDT, methoxychlor, chlordane, toxaphene, lindane and organic phosphates as among the newer sprays and dusts.

DDT is effective against most garden pests except aphids and mites, he said. It should, however, not be used near harvest time on any crop parts to be eaten, for example, cabbage or spinach. Methoxychlor, the safest of the newer materials, is recommended for spraying or dusting plants near harvest time. Toxaphene and chlordane are among the best insecticides to combat cutworms and grasshoppers. Lindane is one of the safer materials to use on cucumbers. The organic phosphates are excellent for controlling plant lice and mites but are hazardous to humans and hence not used extensively in the home garden. Some of the older and safer insecticides such as pyrethrum and rotenone are still recommended for control of garden pests, according to Dr. Outkomp.

A-8295-JBN

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For Release:
THURSDAY 4 P.M., MARCH 29

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TEMPERATURE AFFECTS GERMINATION

Temperature is one of the primary factors affecting seed germination, gardeners attending the University of Minnesota horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus were told this afternoon (March 29).

A. E. Hutchins, associate professor of horticulture, said that temperature is an important consideration in planting seeds at the proper time. Cool-season crops such as lettuce and radishes should be planted as soon as the soil is in workable condition because the seed will germinate best when the temperature is between 37° and 45°. On the other hand, he said, warm-season crops like melons and cucumbers will not germinate at all if planted so early, since they need a temperature of 50° to 65° for germination.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, urged consumers to use and can vegetables when they are in peak supply to help keep down food costs.

A-8296-JBN

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

* * * * *
For Release:
FRIDAY NOON, MARCH 30
* * * * *

PLAN PERENNIAL BORDER BEFORE PLANTING -- Horticulture Short Course

A perennial border should be planned on paper before it is planted, R. E. Widmer, floriculturist at the University of Minnesota, said this morning (March 30).

He spoke to gardeners attending the University of Minnesota's thirtieth annual horticulture short course on the St. Paul campus.

A preliminary sketch will show the gardener how to plan for continuous bloom throughout the gardening season and will enable him to blend flower colors and plant types properly. People who are away a part of the summer should plan their flower borders in advance so the garden will be at the peak of bloom when they are at home to enjoy it, he said.

Shrubs and trees often make an attractive background for perennials, but avoid planting too close to such a background, Widmer cautioned. Shrubs and trees will compete with the smaller root systems of perennials and deprive them of their fertilizer and moisture supplies.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, advised fruit growers to plant their everbearing strawberries in hills for higher quality and better yields. Since plants lose strength when runners form, Snyder recommended keeping runners picked off so more berries will develop.

A8297-JBN

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

*Special to
Farm Journal
March 28, 1951*

Corner and end construction are probably the most important part of any farm fence. Some farmers build strong corners by using large posts, set deep in the ground or anchored by cement, or by using special braces and cleats. This often is expensive.

The corner shown here was developed at the University of Minnesota Research Center at Rosemount to make use of smaller, more economical posts. The small size posts individually were too small to support the fence. Tied together and with brace posts and working as a team, these corners have withstood tractor stretching of wire, two winters of snow and ice pressure, and a severe windstorm that blew down line posts. It is doubtful if any corners will be subject to more severe tests.

Important features of this corner are:

1. Bracing is provided by wooden poles placed parallel with the ground about 10 inches from the top of the posts.
2. Posts are not notched where the braces are attached. The braces are held in place by a $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5-inch iron rod.
3. The brace wire is stretched tight before twisting. Only a few twists are then needed and the wire is not damaged.

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

*File Copy
March 28
To Farm Journal*

Late summer renovation

Starting renovation in August has meant higher pasture yields and better weed control to Walter Carlson, Stillwater, Minnesota, farmer. Carlson is sure of that because experiments conducted on his farm between 1947-1950 show a definite advantage for August renovation.

The experiment was started in 1947 when eight separate pasture plots needing renovation were laid out. One plot was devoted to each of the following treatments: August plowing, October plowing, August cultivation, October cultivation, spring plowing, and spring cultivation. Other fields remained as checks. Four hundred pounds of 4-16-16 was applied to all except the check plots in the fall of 1947. In the spring of 1948 all fields, ^{except the checks,} were seeded with a mixture of alfalfa (8 pounds), broms (8 pounds), and Ladino clover (one pound) per acre.

During 1949 and 1950 the August and October plowings yielded about nine times as much as the untouched plot. The August plowing plot averaged 1.13 tons per acre, October plowing 1.12 tons, August cultivation .96 tons, October plowing .60 tons, spring plowing .80 tons, and spring cultivation .49 tons compared to a yield of .18 tons for untreated, unrenovated pasture.

To supplement this study the University carried on another at its Rosemount Research Center to determine the effect of different times of plowing and cultivating on yields of oats as a companion crop. Here, too, the August plowing resulted in much higher yields.

A. L. Schmid, University agronomist, points to four reasons why August cultivation or plowing especially is more effective in renovating pastures.

1. The old sod has a chance to rot all fall. This makes nitrogen and other nutrients more available the following spring.

2. A better kill of quackgrass, other weeds, and old sod is obtained.

3. There is less water run-off and better water absorption.

4. A finer, firmer seedbed is obtained.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
March 28, 1951

file

Immediate Release

Special to Extension Review
From R. P. Raustadt, Extension
Information Specialist

That Minnesota county agents are willing and able to don work clothes and get right down to earth on the farm was demonstrated at a pasture renovation session on the Herbert Johnson farm near Slayton, Minnesota.

Agents from the southwestern part of the state brushed up on pasture renovation techniques when they learned by actually doing the job.

The accompanying photos show the agents in action.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 28 1951

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Such simple farm structures as pole barns and corn cribs can be built with treated lumber. They will be about as durable as regularly constructed buildings and will cost much less.

* * * * *

Last year, 250,000 corn borer egg masses comprising 5 million eggs were used to hand-infest 50,000 corn plants in the University of Minnesota breeding program, so that the plants' resistance to the borer could be measured.

* * * * *

Arrange fences so as to reduce travel in doing the regular farm jobs. Small savings accumulate.

* * * * *

Soils developed under a grass vegetation are generally well supplied with organic matter and plant nutrients.

* * * * *

Lower cost of production is the principal opportunity for greater hog profits. Rapid gains usually are made more cheaply than slow gains, says E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandry chief at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

When a farmer sells crops or livestock from his farm he sells plant food from his soil. This plant food must be replaced.

* * * * *

Nearly one out of every four acres of crop land in the United States has been damaged or destroyed by water erosion.

* * * * *

With rising costs, possible shortages and a possible recession in demand in a few years, it is important to stress efficiency in farm production, says S. A. Engene of the agricultural economics division at the University of Minnesota.

-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.

University Farm Homemaking Shorts

Plant hybrid tea roses early, advise extension horticulturists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Don't start tomato seeds until the middle of April. It usually takes only six weeks to produce a good plant for setting out in the garden, says O. C. Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

National Home Demonstration Week will be observed April 29 - May 5.

* * * * *

The Extension home program is a home economics educational program open to all rural women. It is carried into rural homes and communities by home agents and state specialists, with the help of local women who act as leaders.

* * * * *

A pleat down the center of the back in the lining of a suit keeps seams from pulling.

* * * * *

For more light from your lamps, keep them clean. Ever so often brush the shade, wash the reflector, take out the light bulbs and wipe them with a soapy cloth.

* * * * *

Liver is the best known source of iron in the diet. Other variety meats and muscle meats also contain notable amounts of iron, say extension specialists at the University of Minnesota.

* * * * *

Studies show that lack of breakfast contributes to fatigue, lowered resistance to disease, more susceptibility to colds, irritability and headaches.

* * * * *

Red River Valley potatoes are among the best vegetable buys this month.

* * * * *

A medium-sized potato has no more calories than an apple or a banana. It's the gravy or the butter on the potatoes that adds the calories.

* * * * *

FARM MECHANIZATION COSTS INCREASE

Sharp increases in costs of ownership and operation of machinery on southeastern Minnesota dairy farms over a 20-year period were reported today by a University of Minnesota agricultural economist.

William E. McDaniel, instructor in agricultural economics, said that a study records of the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service shows:

Physical quantities of gasoline, oil, lubricants and parts used in operation of mechanical power in 1949 were four times as great as those used in 1930 and more than two and one-half times those used in 1940.

Upkeep of machinery in terms of physical cost changed little between 1930 and 1940 but had more than doubled by 1949.

The inventory of farm machinery in 1949 was more than two and one-half times the value in 1930 and twice that of 1940.

Because of the large investment involved in new types of equipment, many operators have found the use of custom work and co-operative ownership of machinery to be economical.

The amount of custom work hired on 160-acre southeastern Minnesota dairy farms in 1949 was 170 per cent greater than in 1930 and nearly 100 per cent more than in 1940, McDaniel reported.

McDaniel suggested farmers consider the possibilities of hiring custom operators to do the work when they are deciding whether or not to buy specialized machinery. If they do buy it, he said, they should consider doing custom work for others.

Beginning farm operators with limited capital and those with businesses too small for most profitable use of specialized equipment should consider use of custom work and co-operative ownership of machinery, according to McDaniel.

McDaniel's report is contained in the latest issue of Farm Business Notes, bi-monthly publication of the divisions of agricultural economics and agricultural extension at the University of Minnesota.

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

Immediate Release

ANTIBIOTICS BOOST PIG GAINS, U OF M WORK SHOWS

Experimental work at the University of Minnesota continues to show the effectiveness of antibiotics in increasing the rate of gain made by growing and fattening pigs.

This was reported today by Raymond M. Anderson, assistant professor of animal husbandry. It has been found, he said, that thrifty pigs generally gain 20 to 30 per cent more rapidly when their ration is supplemented with antibiotic residues than when it is not.

With thrifty pigs, the improvement in gain has been no lower than 15 per cent, and with pigs somewhat less thrifty it has run as high as 35 per cent in the Minnesota experiments.

Average daily gains of 1.67, 1.59 and 1.58 pounds per day have been made with antibiotics included in the ration. This compares with a normal gain of 1.25 to 1.40 pounds for pigs getting the basal or controlled ration, which does not contain antibiotics.

Aureomycin, streptomycin and terramycin have all proved effective in increasing the rate of gain of growing-fattening pigs when used at the rate of 10 grams or more per ton of feed.

Terramycin and aureomycin are both excellent, with streptomycin somewhat less effective in stimulating growth, said Dr. Anderson.

He also reported that methionine, when added to rations containing traces of antibiotics and vitamin B₁₂, appears to have a beneficial effect.

A-8299-RR

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

Immediate Release

RED WING MAN WINS \$250 SCHOLARSHIP AT UNIVERSITY

Robert Schaffer, 23, of Red Wing, a student at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded the \$250 Charles D. Gillard scholarship of the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation.

This announcement was made jointly today at the University by Dean Henry Schmitz of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine and Dean A. F. Spilhaus of the Institute of Technology.

Schaffer is now spending his fourth year in the five-year agricultural engineering course at the University. The scholarship is awarded to a student majoring in agricultural engineering or farm mechanics on the basis of "scholastic merit, imagination and promise."

Schaffer has compiled an outstanding scholastic record at the University and has earned a large part of his expenses while attending college. He has been employed part-time in the agricultural engineering division. During vacation periods he has helped his father on the farm and worked at the carpenter trade.

Funds for the scholarship are provided by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland. The scholarship is named in honor of Charles D. Gillard, West Concord, Minnesota, farmer. Gillard was announced last fall as the winner of an award in a contest for best descriptions of how arc welding can be used to improve farming methods.

A-8300-RR

EGGS, CHICKEN PLENTIFUL

Homemakers who want to keep expenditures for protein foods as low as possible can feature eggs, broilers and fryers in April meals.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, announced today that these foods head the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plentiful list for April.

Since eggs are due to be at peak or near peak of production in April, retail markets should be offering as great an abundance as last year when eggs were unusually plentiful. Top-quality eggs are usually in heaviest supply at this peak season.

Heavy production of tender-meated chickens is expected to bring near-record supplies on April markets at relatively low prices. Consumers in practically all parts of the country should find broilers and fryers in abundant supply at prices that make them good buys.

Other foods on the plentiful list include frozen fish, dry beans, cottage cheese, peanut butter, apples, applesauce, potatoes, lettuce and honey.

Because of the approaching flush season of milk production, cottage cheese is expected to be in heavy supply.

Plenty of apples from last year's harvest are still in storage and grocery shelves have good stocks of canned applesauce from the heavy pack last fall.

Lettuce from the early spring harvest in Arizona and California will be moving to market in April and supplies are expected to be heavy enough to keep prices fairly reasonable.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
March 30 1951

ATTN: Agricultural Agent
Home Agent
4-H Club Agent

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

Vegetables

1. Cool season vegetables can be planted as soon as the soil is prepared. For best yield and quality, crops like spinach, lettuce, radish and peas must reach their edible stage before hot weather comes.
2. Potatoes can also be planted early. Varieties like the Red Warba and Waseca are very desirable for the early crop. Buy certified seed potatoes for more vigorous healthy plants that will produce more high quality potatoes for you.
3. Apply a liberal supply of barnyard manure to the garden plot at the time of soil preparation. Two to 4 bushels of well-rotted manure or compost per 100 square feet will supply organic matter to the soil which will increase the water holding capacity of the soil and provide for better aeration and easier working.
4. In addition to manure, apply some complete fertilizer like 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet.
5. In setting out cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, head lettuce and onion transplants from April 15 to May 1, water the plants with a solution of fertilizer prepared by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of a complete fertilizer like 4-12-4 in a gallon of water. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the solution per plant.
6. Don't start tomato seeds until the middle of April. Only 6 weeks is usually necessary to produce a good plant for setting out in the garden. Try some of the F₁ hybrid tomatoes like Burpee Hybrid or Faribo "M" for bigger yields and high quality fruit.
7. If your rhubarb is not producing well for you, perhaps the planting is too old. Consider starting a new one this spring. The new planting should not be harvested

until the third year after planting, so don't destroy the old bed until the new one is established. Try the red-stemmed varieties, like Valentine, Canada Red and MacDonald Crimson. These are also suitable for freezing.

8. Carrots, beets, rutabagas and parsnips can be planted now. For winter storage, however, don't plant the carrots or beets until mid-June.

Fruits

1. Plant strawberries as soon as the ground can be worked. Strawberries are a cool-season crop and must be well established before summer sets in. They will also produce earlier runners. Since it is the early runners that produce the fruits, this is especially important.
2. Check the base of the trunk on apple trees for possible mouse damage. If the bark is girdled all around the trunk it will be necessary to bridge-graft. See Extension Folder 94 for method.
3. The common practice of mulching around apple trees in late winter to keep the frost in the ground to delay bloom is not based on scientific studies. It is the air temperature that influences time of bloom -- not soil temperature.
4. Prune newly planted raspberry plants back to within 4 inches of the ground. This will cause the roots to send up new sprouts for next year's crop. Be sure to plant only healthy, mosaic-free plants.
5. Proper spacing is important for all fruits. The following are suggested spacing distances:

Apples	30 x 30 feet	Grapes	8 x 8 feet
Pears	20 x 20 feet	Currants	6 x 6 feet
Plums	20 x 20 feet	Gooseberries	6 x 6 feet
Cherry plums	15 x 15 feet	Raspberries	6 x 4 feet
		Strawberries	4 x 2 feet

6. Leave the straw mulch on your strawberries as long as you can safely do so. As long as the leaves are green underneath the straw, it is safe to leave it on. When the leaves start to turn yellow, the straw must be lifted over the row and put in the picking aisles. By leaving the straw on as long as possible, the bloom can be held back so the flowers may escape spring frosts.

7. Failure of plums and cherry-plums to produce fruits may be due to the lack of the proper pollinizers. Toka and South Dakota are good pollinizers for plums, while Compass and Convoy are the best pollinizers for cherry-plums.
8. Plant grapes in a warm, protected spot. A south slope or south of a building is ideal. Grapes mature best on a light, sandy soil.

Ornamentals

1. Remove any dead or partially dead trees or misplaced shrubs. This work can be done in the early spring while the soil is still moist and before field work gets started. The sprouts from an old lilac bush can be used for starting a snowcatch in the shelterbelt.
2. In spacing trees in the yard, consider their mature size and the purpose for which they are planted. Allow plenty of room for the trees to develop. Trees for framing the house should be out from the front corners of the house at least 25 to 30 feet. Shade trees should be planted where they are really needed, either to shade a bedroom or picnic area.
3. Plant hybrid tea roses early. Plant in fertile soil. Make hole amply deep and wide enough to accommodate the roots. When planted, the graft union should be 3 inches below the soil level. Mound dirt up around the base for about 10 days until the roots are well established.
4. The following annuals can be planted directly in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked: marigolds, zinnias, annual phlox, larkspur, moss roses and cosmos.
5. Do not rake out all of the dead grass on your lawn. It will soon rot down and never be noticed. Topdress bare spots in the lawn and reseed. Soybean meal used at the rate of 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet is an excellent lawn fertilizer, being slowly available over a long period.
6. The Almey flowering crabapple is a new variety from Canada that promises to be a very valuable ornamental tree. The flowers are much larger and a deeper red color than the Hopa.

7. In preparing soil for any wild flower garden, consider the natural habitat of the plants to be grown. Spring flowers from natural woodlots require partial shade and a rich humousy soil. Summer-flowering wild flowers from the open prairies demand an open, sunny location and will thrive with less organic matter. They do, however, require a well drained soil.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 2 1951

To all counties

CROPS CAN BE USED
TO CONTROL WEEDS

The use you make of a field in one season may have a lot to do with how many weeds will grow on that piece of land the next season, County Agent _____ pointed out to _____ county farmers this week.

The county agent based that statement on information concerning recent research in weed control received from R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota.

It has been discovered by University scientists, Dunham reported, that having land in corn or summer fallow one year is an effective tillage method of controlling wild oats in flax the next year.

Heavy growth of wild oats followed a preceding winter wheat or oats crop. The wild oats were reduced about 85 per cent after the land had grown a crop of soybeans in rows, alfalfa or sudan grass.

Pigeon grass was not well controlled by any of the crops tried in the University experiments. However, there was some reduction when the preceding crop was soybeans or winter wheat.

In all cases, the preceding crop must be given its normal cultural care.

- RR -

EGG PRICES MAY BE
HIGHER THIS SPRING

What's the prospect for egg prices this spring?

Information received by County Agent _____ from Harold Pederson, extension economist in marketing, indicates that more chickens may be raised in 1951 than in 1950, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture figures.

However, this increase, if it occurs, will not result in higher egg production until the last three months of the year.

Egg producers are hopeful that substantially more eggs will move into storage this spring than was the case last year. Along with other market factors, this development would be likely to maintain egg prices well above last spring's levels, says Pederson.

- RR -

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 2 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

STRETCH AS YOU
STITCH JERSEY

Tricot jersey is as easy to sew at home as other fabrics if a few special suggestions are followed, says Home Agent _____.

To begin with, cut the jersey on a big enough surface so all the material is lying flat. The floor is a good place.

Use sharp scissors. For safety's sake, leave 1-inch-wide seam allowances along underarm and side skirt seams. With dressmaker tacks or carbon and tracing wheel, make marks for darts, tucks, buttonholes and other details.

Extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota give these hints to follow in stitching:

- . Use mercerized cotton or fine cotton sewing thread 80-100 or silk thread which is size A or finer.
- . Use a fine needle, designed for 80-100 cotton thread. Coarse needles will cut threads and weaken seams. Be sure the needle is sharp.
- . Stretch tricot slightly as you stitch to eliminate any drawn or ripple effect in seams and to prevent broken threads. This is the real secret of successful sewing of tricot. Pull the fabric gently between your hands as you stitch, one hand placed in front of the needle, one behind, with the same amount of "pull" from each hand.
- . Reinforce shoulder seams where there is strain, bias seams in the skirt, curves for neckline and armhole. A line of stitching about 1/8 inch inside the seam allowance on each of these sections is satisfactory. Use interfacings to give support without bulk to collars, cuffs, waist bands, buttonhole facings.
- . Press all seams as they are stitched. Use a warm but not hot steam iron or dampen and press on the wrong side with a warm iron. Always press on the lengthwise grain unless you want to increase width.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 2 1951

To all counties

ATT: HOME AGENTS

SELECT PATTERN
CAREFULLY FOR
JERSEY TRICOT

Jersey is a popular fabric this spring and one which many _____ county home sewers will be buying for blouses or dresses.

In selecting jersey, look for tricot jersey, suggests Home Agent _____ (extension clothing specialists at the University of Minnesota suggest). Tricot is a warp-knit fabric which has each loop interlocked so that it is impossible for runs or ravel to start from cut edges or selvages. This type of jersey is wrinkle resistant and is easy to care for.

There are many grades of tricot jersey. For dresses, choose a material that is firmly and closely knit so it will hold its shape.

Picking a pattern that will adapt itself to the fabric is very important. Tricot is particularly good in styles that call for draping or gathered effects. Unpressed pleats will be more successful than pressed pleats. Avoid circular skirts, since tricot tends to stretch on the bias and cross-grains. If you want a full skirt, pick one that achieves width through gores or gathers. Since straight skirts may contrast on the cross-grain, choose a pattern with adequate cross-wise fullness.

In tailored fashions, look for those that feature soft, easy lines.

-JBN-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 2 1951

To all counties

A "Balanced Farming" Story

PREPARING PASTURE FOR GRAZING
SHOULD BE FIRST FIELD JOB

Getting your pastures ready for grazing should be the first field job this spring, County Agent _____ told _____ county farmers this week.

According to Paul Burson, professor of soils at the University of Minnesota, good pasture is the cheapest source of high quality feed. It is a crop just like corn or oats and is a necessary part of a balanced farming program.

For a quick increase in pasture yields, Burson says, fertilize with ammonia nitrate. This is especially effective on stony soil, areas that eventually are to be renovated, and extremely steep hillsides where it is difficult to operate a manure spreader.

By broadcasting 100 to 125 pounds of ammonia nitrate per acre as soon as the snow is off the ground, you can double your pasture yields, Burson notes.

There is no better place to put manure than on pasture, Burson says. In using manure a rotation plan should be followed, covering about a third or a fourth of the pasture each year. The manure should be applied at the rate of 6 to 8 loads per acre, depending on the rotation plan.

Farmers who renovated their pasture land last fall should fertilize and seed at the earliest possible date, Burson points out. A soil test will show you whether your soil needs phosphate or phosphate-potash fertilizer.

Apply the required fertilizer at a rate of not less than 300 pounds per acre, using 0-20-0, 0-20-10, or 0-20-30, depending on the soil test.

The fertilizer should be worked in as the seedbed is prepared. Seed in alfalfa or other legumes with brome, using a companion crop of small grain.

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

Special to Trade Papers

Immediate Release

September 19-21 have been picked as dates for the fourth annual Dairy Products Institute on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, it has been announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

The three-day program will include both lectures and demonstrations by leading authorities in all fields of dairy manufacturing, according to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy products at the University, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Problems of butter and ice cream manufacture will be discussed Wednesday, September 19, and those of dry and concentrated milk, market milk and cheese will be taken up the following day.

A fieldmen's conference will be the feature of the program the last day of the Institute.

A banquet will be held for those attending the Institute, as well as alumni of the University of Minnesota's dairy division on September 20. The annual Minnesota Milk Sanitarians' Association banquet will be held September 21.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1951

Immediate Release

ARE FARM PRICES TOO HIGH?

Most farmers are doing all right these days, but it's easy to get an exaggerated idea of how much money they are making.

That's the gist of the answers two University of Minnesota agricultural economists gave today to the question, "Are farm prices too high?"

O. B. Jesness, agricultural economics chief, said that the average of all U. S. farm prices has risen to a level above parity but that many individual commodities remain below that level.

He pointed out that above-parity prices for Minnesota farm commodities are confined largely to wool and meats, especially beef, veal, lamb and mutton. Production of these is none too abundant compared with the heavier consumer demand which has come with increased industrial activity accompanying defense preparations, said Jesness.

However, livestock and wool are only part of what the farmer grows. Rex W. Cox, associate professor of agricultural economics, pointed out that wheat, potatoes, butterfat, milk, barley, flaxseed, oats, rye, chickens and eggs have all been bringing below-parity prices to the farmer.

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar is now slightly over 50 cents. This compares with 54 cents in 1945 and 53 cents in 1946. Last June it was 48 cents. In 1933 it was down to 32 cents, said Cox.

The University agricultural economists pointed out the prices received by farmers for many commodities have risen in recent months, but the same is true of most other raw and finished goods.

Prices received by farmers, while rising in response to defense activity, have still not reached their previous record level. However, farm operating costs have risen to new heights. On the other hand, corporate profits, wages and average personal incomes are setting new records.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1951

Immediate Release

IMPORTANCE OF CORN STRESSED

The importance of corn as a 1951 farm crop in Minnesota was stressed today by George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Pond said that, for the southern half of the state, at least, the emphasis this year should be on corn.

For the past 10 years, he pointed out, corn has led its principal competitors both as a cash crop and a feed crop. It has consistently produced more cash value and more pounds of digestible feed per acre, he said.

Wheat is important, too, said Pond, but it is pretty well limited to the west central and northwest counties. There wheat production should be stressed, but wheat can't compete with corn on most farms in southern Minnesota.

Except where better-than-average yields can be obtained, there will be little advantage in increasing oat acreage this year, believes Pond. "It is a good feed, but it can't compete successfully with corn in southern Minnesota.

"In fact, it might not be a bad idea to replace some of the oats with barley in the west central and northwestern parts of the state. Barley can compete quite successfully with oats as a cash crop."

Both soybeans and flax have a place, but Pond doubts that it would be wise to increase acreage of either one very much. Farmers like to raise beans, and they don't take much labor, but they compete with corn as a cultivated crop. "If we increase both corn and beans, we may have more cultivated crops than our land will stand," he warns.

Flax is a good nurse crop for grass seedlings, and it is not a threat from the standpoint of soil erosion, said Pond. "Our heavy flax reserves are decreasing, and there is a heavy demand for linseed oil," he said. "With our large production of cottonseed and peanuts, our need for edible vegetable oils should be taken care of. I think more stress might be placed on flax than on soybeans," he said.

"We must hold our hay and pasture at close to the present level--perhaps even increase it," counseled the University economist. "Meat will be in strong demand, and hay and pasture are cheap raw materials for meat production. We must keep enough of our land in sod to maintain production over the long pull."

A-8303-RR

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1951

Immediate Release

STUDY ON HOME ECONOMICS GRADUATES PUBLISHED

What is the average home economics graduate doing six years after she has finished college? After six years' experience, what does she think of the home economics education curriculum?

Those are only two of many questions answered in a study recently completed by Dr. Ella J. Rose, acting director of the University of Minnesota School of Home Economics. The survey was made of a representative group of 181 young women six years after their graduation from the home economics education curriculum of the University of Minnesota.

Purpose of the investigation was to get information which would enable the University to make its home economics education curriculum more appropriate to the needs of its students. In addition, Dr. Rose felt that information describing strengths and weaknesses of home economics teachers would be valuable in suggesting characteristics of high school graduates who should be encouraged to enter teaching.

Only one out of three of the alumnae were still teaching six years after graduation, the study showed. Of these one-third had married but had continued to teach. Five were teaching at the college level, but the majority continued to teach in secondary schools, chiefly home economics with one or more additional subjects. Almost half of the alumnae were devoting their entire time to homemaking.

Marriage was given as the chief reason for leaving the teaching profession, although low salaries and unsatisfactory community conditions were also cited.

The southern half of Minnesota supplied most of the home economics students in the group and drew most of the teachers. Only 5 per cent of the group took teaching positions in cities of 100,000 or over, although a third of them came from larger cities. Most of the graduates returned to teach in towns of less than 2,000 population in the same parts of the state from which they had originally come.

The survey revealed that more than 90 per cent of the group had found it necessary to work for remuneration either before coming to college or while students.

Most of the home economics education students felt that their undergraduate curriculum had generally been adequate, although a few omissions were mentioned.

The findings of Dr. Rose's study are reported in a bulletin, A Study of Graduates of the University of Minnesota Home Economics Education Curriculum, to be released on April 10 by the Bureau of Educational Research, College of Education, University of Minnesota.

A-8304-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 3, 1951

Immediate Release

PLANT RIGHT VARIETY FOR FREEZING

Plans for home food preservation this year should be made in conjunction with plans for the garden, extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota said today.

Many Minnesota families expect to can and freeze more produce from the home garden this year to cut food costs. Decide what foods you want to store, can and freeze for next winter's use, they suggest, and plan your garden accordingly.

Selection of the right varieties for freezing is particularly important. Tests at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that certain varieties of vegetables and fruits come out of the locker or home freezer with much better flavor, color and texture than others.

Given below are some of the vegetable and fruit varieties that have been tested recently at the University of Minnesota and are recommended for freezing by J. D. Winter, in charge of the frozen foods laboratory.

Cauliflower -- Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowdrift; broccoli -- Italian green sprouting; peas -- Laxtons Progress, Burpeana Early Dwarf, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton (early); Lincoln, Oneida, Victory Freezer (midseason); Alderman, Telephone (late).

Green-podded snap beans -- Kentucky Wonder (pole), Logan, Topcrop, Rival, Stringless Green Pod; spinach -- Bloomsdale, Long Standing and King of Denmark; sweet corn -- Golden Freezer (superior for freezing), Golden Rocket, Golden Midget, Golden Cross Bantam; Swiss chard -- Lucullus.

Cantaloupe, strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb are among the best garden fruits for freezing. Varieties which freeze most successfully are : Iroquois and other firm-fleshed varieties of cantaloupe; Valentine, Canada Red and MacDonald Crimson rhubarb, though most homegrown varieties are satisfactory; Latham and Taylor red raspberries; Red Rich, Dunlap, ~~B~~Burgundy, Wayzata, Robinson and Gem strawberries. Beaver and Premier strawberries are acceptable but not as good for freezing as the other strawberries recommended.

8305
A-8035-JBN

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

Immediate Release

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACTS ON PETITIONS

Favorable action on two petitions for additions to Minnesota soil conservation districts has been taken by the State Soil Conservation Committee.

This announcement was made today by M. A. Thorfinnson, executive secretary of the committee and extension soil conservation specialist at the University of Minnesota.

One petition asked that Ellsworth township in Meeker county be included in the Meeker county district. The committee has arranged for a referendum to be held April 27 from 8 to 9:30 p.m. at the District 66 school.

A majority of those voting will determine whether the inclusion is approved.

Another petition requested that Star township in Pennington county be included in the Pennington county district. The committee scheduled a hearing for April 23 at 8 p.m. in the District 59 school. If the hearing is favorable, a referendum will be conducted later.

A-8306-RR

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

Immediate Release

4-H SAFETY SLOGAN CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Announcement of the second annual Minnesota 4-H safety slogan contest was made today by Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota.

The contest, sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in co-operation with the Mutual Service Companies of St. Paul and the Midland Co-operative Wholesale of Minneapolis, is open to all state 4-H members between the ages of 14 and 21 who are enrolled in a safety activity.

The purpose of the contest is to help 4-H members and parents develop a safety program in rural homes and on farms, Prickett said.

After county champions and reserve champions have been picked, their slogans will be judged in a state contest. The three top slogans will be announced about August 15, 1951. The state champion will receive a trip to the National Safety Congress, Chicago, in October.

The reserve champion will win a trip to the 1951 Minnesota State Fair. A \$25 savings bond will be awarded to the third place winner, and all county winners will receive achievement certificates.

Contestants should get their slogans in to their county agent by July 1, Prickett said.

A-8307-BF

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

Immediate Release

COUNTY AGENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Earl Bergerud will become agricultural agent in Isanti county beginning May 1, it was announced today by Skuli Nutford, acting director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Bergerud has been serving as county agent in Hubbard county.

Eldon H. Rost is the new county agent in Douglas county. He was formerly in Red Lake county.

New agricultural agent in Red Lake county is Sherman H. Mandt.

Donald Hasbargen has taken over as agricultural agent in LeSueur county. He was formerly 4-H club agent in Goodhue county.

Dale Anderson is now county agent in Big Stone county. He was formerly assistant agent in Lac Qui Parle county.

Warren Liebenstein has been named acting agricultural agent in Brown county, and Norman Goodwin has been named acting agent in Stearns county. Liebenstein will serve in place of Paul Kunkel and Goodwin in place of E. C. Lenzmeier. Kunkel and Lenzmeier have gone to Germany for the Displaced Persons Commission to help screen displaced persons who will work on U. S. farms.

Liebenstein previously served as an assistant county agent in Olmsted and Rock counties. Goodwin has been a district sales manager at St. Peter, Minn., for Cargill, Inc. and earlier served as county agent in Douglas county and as a state 4-H club agent.

A-8308-RR

TIME TO PRUNE TREES

Pruning shade and fruit trees and flowering shrubs is one of the first jobs home owners should get at this month, a University of Minnesota horticulturist said today.

The appearance of home yards will be improved if shade trees and flowering shrubs are pruned, according to Leon C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University. Fruit trees will also benefit from early April pruning by producing better quality fruits.

Pruning is probably less understood and more poorly done than any other gardening operation, in Snyder's opinion. He gives these suggestions to follow in pruning:

- Shade trees. Prune to retain the natural form of the tree. Remove dead and diseased branches and lower branches that interfere with traffic on sidewalks or lawn. Otherwise, little pruning is necessary. Trees that are "de-horned" or severely cut back are unnatural and unsightly, especially during the winter months.

Undercut large branches about a foot out from the trunk and then cut off the branch to prevent tearing the bark along the main trunk. Cut the stub close to the main stem and paint large scars with orange shellac.

- Summer-flowering shrubs. Prune only the summer-flowering shrubs like hybrid tea roses, hydrangeas and summer-flowering spireas to about two strong buds on each stem. Spring-flowering shrubs are pruned after they finish blooming.

- Fruit trees. Remove dead or partially dead branches on old apple, pear, plum and cherry trees. Cut close to the trunk. Eliminate narrow forks by cutting out one of the branches forming the fork. Remove branches that cross or rub each other, branches that have stopped growing at the tips and water sprouts growing upward along main branches. Cut back tops of very tall old trees.

- Currants and gooseberries. To keep an old bush productive, cut clear to the ground all old stems that are five years or older. Thin out new stems, leaving about 12 per plant.

- Raspberries. If raspberries were not pruned last fall, cut out old dead canes and thin out new ones. Leave about four canes per foot of row or eight canes per hill.

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
April 6 1951

TO: Home Agents and County Agents in non-home-agent counties

Three stories are enclosed for use before and during National Home Demonstration Week. The more local information you can add to these stories, the more effective they will be.

The story on the foods projects is intended primarily as a sample story. If you want to play up the work that has been done in foods, add facts about the specific foods projects you have carried. If another program, such as remodeling or clothing, has been more important, do a story featuring accomplishments in that field.

Try to interest your editors in attending one of your project meetings and taking pictures to run along with a feature on the extension home program in the county. Or tell them about your plans for your Achievement Day and suggest some good "before" pictures of the women planning for the event. If you are honoring someone who has been in home demonstration work for many years, one of your papers might like to do a feature story on her and her feeling about the part the extension home program has done in making rural life more satisfying.

National Home Demonstration Week is an appropriate time to use some of your long-time leaders as guests on your radio programs, too.

Josephine B. Nelson
Extension Assistant Editor

JBN:dbw

Enc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

University Department of Agriculture
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Josephine B. Nelson
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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1951

To all counties - ATT: HOME AGENTS

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET
For use Week of April 23

WOMEN LEARN
HOW TO SOLVE
FOOD PROBLEMS

Feeding the family nutritious meals at present prices is a problem for most homemakers. But _____ county women who are enrolled in the extension home program have learned not only how to keep within the budget but how to improve the family diet as well.

Interest among women in extension groups in Minnesota ran higher this past year in food preparation and food preservation than in any other project, according to Home Agent _____. More than _____ families in the county received help in food preparation and food preservation. (no.)

Canning and freezing surplus foods from the home garden have been emphasized in the county extension home program this past year as a means of keeping down food costs. Lessons on freezing have included preparation as well as proper wraps and packages, since it has been found that food will keep much longer if wrapped in good materials. New canning techniques have been discussed and demonstrated and pressure cooker clinics were held early in the spring to insure safe food preservation.

The expression "Three square meals a day" has taken on a new meaning to _____ county extension women. Homemakers have learned that those three square meals must contain more fruits, vegetables and milk to improve family health, and must include all the other Basic Seven foods as well.

Tastier dishes, more healthful meals, better food budgeting, rows of home canned goods on the shelf are a few of the tangible evidences that the extension home program in _____ county is geared to meet one of the present problems on the home front - the high cost of living.

NOTE TO AGENT: THIS IS JUST A SAMPLE STORY. RE-WRITE IT, GIVING LOCAL FACTS AND FIGURES--TELL ABOUT YOUR FOOD PROJECTS - WHAT YOU DID, ETC. OR YOU MIGHT TAKE ONE HOMEMAKER AND WRITE THE STORY AROUND HER, TELLING WHAT THE FOOD PROJECTS HAVE MEANT TO HER AND HER FAMILY.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1951

To all counties - ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET
For use Week of April 30

WOMEN LAUDED
FOR PART IN
HOME PROGRAM

Every woman in _____ county who is taking part in the extension home program is helping to make "today's home build tomorrow's world," Home Agent _____ said today.

National Home Demonstration Week, April 29 - May 5, is an appropriate time to recognize the contribution she is making to her family and the community, _____ said.

Rural homemakers enrolled in the program - _____ in this county - are building more satisfying family lives and more efficient, comfortable homes by practicing up-to-date homemaking techniques which they have learned in their extension projects. Important, too, according to _____, is the fact that the extension home program has discovered, developed and made use of leadership within each group.

Among the women who should be given special credit during National Home Demonstration Week are the local leaders and home and community chairmen in _____ county, _____ said. They have volunteered their time and their talents in planning, organizing and carrying out the extension home program and acting as teachers in their own groups.

During the past year, information to county home groups has been given in such projects as _____, _____, _____. Next year's program will emphasize _____, _____, _____.
(list)

The extension home program is an educational program in homemaking open to all rural women. Women in the county who have never taken part in the program are welcome to enroll.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 6 1951

To all counties - ATT: HOME AGENTS
NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK PACKET
Use if suitable: Week of April 16

HOME GROUPS PLAN
SPECIAL EVENTS

Approximately _____ rural homemakers who have been active in the extension home program in _____ (no.) county will observe National Home Demonstration Week April 29 - May 5, Home Agent _____ announced today. In Minnesota, some 75,000 homemakers will join in special observances.

_____ county's annual Achievement Day, which has been set for _____, will highlight the week. Feature of the day will be the (program, (date) tea, exhibit - or whatever you have planned) at _____ in _____ in _____ (hour) _____ (building) _____ (city).

Speaker (special guests) at the event will be _____.

Exhibits will be displayed during the week in _____ showing the work done by women enrolled in the extension home program. (where)

In charge of the activities for National Home Demonstration Week are: (give names of women with township).

NOTE TO AGENT: Adapt this story to fit your local situation. Disregard it if you have already announced plans and committees.

We can supply mats of any extension specialists who will be guests at your Achievement Day -- but tell us how many you need.

TIMELY TIPS for April 21

A strong yet inexpensive fence corner using small treated posts has been used successfully at the University of Minnesota Rosemount Research Center. A copy of the diagram of this corner can be obtained by writing the Farmer or University Farm, St. Paul 1.—J. R. Neetsel.

* * * * *

Pasturing too early in the spring is bad for the pasture and not particularly good for the cow. Wait until the grass is 4 to 6 inches high.—Ralph Crim.

* * * * *

Provide some support for your raspberry canes. If left unsupported, the canes will bend over at fruiting time, and the berries will be dirty and hard to pick.—L. G. Snyder.

* * * * *

Built-up litter for chicks is more than a labor saver, particularly after it has been used by at least one brood of chicks. From ^e then on, it helps protect the chicks against coccidiosis and provides extra nutritional value.—Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

Farmers who are planning to take seed crops from old alfalfa stands this summer can help assure a good seed set by using a top-dressing of either a phosphate or a phosphate and potash fertilizer early in the spring.—Harold E. Jones.

* * * * *

Friday, May 4, Arbor Day, will be an appropriate time to encourage planting, protection and preservation of trees and shrubs. Lose no time in making well-considered plans and in ordering nursery stock.—Marvin E. Smith.

Add 1 - Timely Tips

Dairyman with plenty of legume silage have an excellent feed for this time of year. It is high in protein, rich in vitamin A and palatable. Cows will satisfy much of their requirements through this good roughage.—Ralph Wayne.

* * * * *

This might be a good time to consider a county-wide Bang's eradication program. Interest in Bang's eradication has been speeded up by introduction of the public health angle.—W. A. Billings.

* * * * *

Remember this in using the tractor this spring: drive at safe speeds; use ample space to turn with implements; hitch implements to drawbar, not axle; use adequate lights and reflectors on implements on the highway after dark; beware of soft ditch banks and sharp slopes where the tractor will tip easily.—Glenn Prickett.

* * * * *

Maturity ratings for all commercial corn hybrids sold in Minnesota are published annually in Miscellaneous Report No. 13, a publication of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Ask your county agent for this report and use it to aid in selecting a hybrid of the maturity you prefer on your farm.—E. L. Finnell.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 9 1951

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

AWARDS OFFERED
IN CLOTHING AND
FOOD PROJECTS

_____ county's 4-H club girls are saving valuable time and materials by making their own clothes and utilizing home-grown foods in planning family meals, according to Club Agent _____.

As they "learn by doing," the 4-H'ers are helping themselves as well as their country in the present defense mobilization program, _____ said.

The two projects, clothing achievement and food preparation, are now well under way in _____ county. They are under the supervision of the Cooperative Extension Service. Number enrolled in the two projects is _____. At the end of the 4-H club year, members' records will be judged on a county, state and national basis. County and state awards are the same in both programs: A gold-filled medal for each county winner and an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for the state champion. In the clothing project, 12 national champions are selected and each receives a substantial college scholarship. Six national food preparation experts are chosen who also are given scholarships.

-JBN-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 9 1951

To all counties

EFFECTS OF 2,4-D
ON CROPS REPORTED

In using 2,4-D for weed control, flax should be spot-sprayed unless the field is rather uniformly infested with weeds, said County Agent _____ this week.

This information was contained in a report on recent research in weed control from R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota.

Flax is hurt most by 2,4-D if sprayed in the early bud through bloom stages, Professor Dunham said.

Recommended rates of 2,4-D reduce yields of flax if there are no weeds present, it was found in University experiments. However, when the competition of weeds affects yields more than injury from 2,4-D, the use of this herbicide results in a net gain to the farmer.

There is no way to state just how many weeds are required to justify the use of 2,4-D, since injury to the crop from competition by weeds varies with the supply of water, nutrients and light, according to Professor Dunham.

He also reported that in University experiments Mindo proved the most susceptible to injury from 2,4-D of all the varieties of oats recommended for the state by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Andrew and Clinton were more susceptible than Bonda, Ajax and Shelby. Mindo was hurt most if sprayed when growing fast.

Recommended rate per acre for flax is 3 to 4 ounces of the acid equivalent of 2,4-D in the amine form. For oats about 8 ounces is recommended for varieties susceptible to injury from 2,4-D and up to 12 ounces for less susceptible varieties.

Additional information on use of chemical weed control may be obtained at the county agent's office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 9 1951

To all counties

CHOOSE SHRUBS
FOR SPECIFIC
LAWN PLANTINGS

_____ county home owners will get far more satisfaction from the shrubs they plant if they choose varieties adapted to local conditions and fitted to specific locations on the grounds, says County Agent _____.

Shrubs are most suitable for two locations: the foundation and border plantings. Many yards are ruined by planting shrubs in the center of the lawn, according to L. O. Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

Evergreens are probably the best shrubs for the foundation planting. For home owners who find them too expensive, flowering shrubs are effective.

Exposure of the house should be considered in choosing shrubs. For south and west exposures, Snyder recommends junipers. Small varieties like the Savins, Pfitzers and Andorra should be used under windows. Mugho pine is useful next to the steps. The pyramidal forms of red cedar and Rocky Mountain juniper are among the best of the tall upright evergreens to use at the corners.

For the east side of the house, Snyder suggests Siberian arborvitae at the corners.

For a northern exposure, yews will prove most shade tolerant. The hemlock will also withstand shade but is not too long-lived in Minnesota.

Flowering shrubs selected for the foundation planting should be compact in growth and fine textured in foliage. Alpine currant, dwarf ninebark, Japanese barberry and bush cinquefoil are low-growing and, hence, suitable for use under windows. At the corners of the house larger shrubs such as Zabel honeysuckle, Chinese lilac, Wahoo and winged Euonymus are appropriate.

The same shrubs can be used in border plantings.

Many people, Snyder said, have poor foundation plantings because they make these mistakes:

- . Fail to enrich the soil
- . Plant shrubs too close to the house. They should be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the foundation.
- . Plant shrubs in sod. An area at least 5 - 6 feet from the house should be dug up and kept clean cultivated.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 9 1951

To all counties

A "Balanced Farming" Story

LEGUME-GRASS MIXTURE
GIVES BETTER STAND,
MORE PALATABLE PASTURE

A combination of grasses and legumes will result in a better stand and more palatable pasture than grasses grown alone, County Agent _____ points out.

The county agent quotes Ralph Crim, extension agronomist, as urging that farmers not overlook timothy when planning legume and grass mixtures. One of the better mixtures is timothy with alfalfa and brome grass, he says.

The special value of timothy in such a mixture is that it provides a good stand shortly after seeding. Brome may require a year or two to get fully established, and in the meantime timothy fills the bill.

In addition, timothy is nearly always a cheaper seed, says Crim. What's more, he adds, timothy has been found to be as nutritious as brome.

One recommended grass-legume mixture consists of 8 pounds of alfalfa, 6 pounds of brome and 2 to 4 pounds of timothy. This mixture may be seeded at the rate of 16-18 pounds per acre.

In the interests of economy, this mixture might be seeded at a reduced rate -- 6 pounds of alfalfa, 4 of brome and 2 to 4 of timothy -- 12 to 14 pounds per acre for the mixture. However, this calls for extra care in making the seedbed and in seeding, according to Crim.

Much seed -- in some cases as much as half the total used -- is wasted or lost by seeding too deep, Crim warns. He also says that brome should not be mixed with alfalfa and timothy because of seeding difficulty. Plant the brome separately.

Small seeds such as alfalfa and brome should be seeded on the surface and covered by means of such a machine as a cultipacker, a drill that can be utilized for surface seeding or even a spike-toothed harrow with teeth slanted backward.

Timothy-brome-alfalfa is only one of several recommended grass-legume mixtures. One effective way of getting a catch of a legume-grass mixture, says Crim, is to seed with a companion crop of small grain and to pasture it off as often as the small grain reaches 8 - 10 inches in height.

Extension folder 62, "Legume and Grass Mixtures," contains additional information on legume-grass mixtures, rates and methods of seeding, regions of adaptation and other information. It may be obtained from the county agent or the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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

SPECIAL TO:

Myrna McCauley
Campbell-Mithun, Inc.
1370 Northwestern Bank Bldg
Mpls., Minnesota

4-H CLUB SUNDAY APRIL 29

Every year 4-H club members set aside one Sunday as National 4-H Sunday. This year it will fall on April 29, which has also been designated as Rural Life Sunday.

The 4-H theme for 1951, "Working Together for World Understanding," will be highlighted in connection with the emphasis on prayer as a powerful weapon in the struggle for peace.

On Rural Life Sunday thousands of Minnesota club members will attend the church of their own choice, helping in services by providing special music, furnishing flowers or acting as ushers. In many churches 4-H club choruses will sing. County-wide services will be held for 4-H club members, their parents and leaders in some counties.

Observance of Rural Life Sunday gives 4-H members a chance to take part in a service that develops the Heart H, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota. It provides them an opportunity to think about home, community and world events in spiritual terms and to reaffirm their belief in the 4-H theme, "Working Together for World Understanding."

For hundreds of years Rural Life Sunday has been observed by church organizations to emphasize the meaning of Christianity in rural life.

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

Jbn

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

Special to CHATS

H.E.A. DAY MAY 5

Home economics students at the University of Minnesota will be hosts to their parents at the 16th annual Home Economics Day on Saturday, May 5, on the St. Paul campus. Home economics students in high schools and colleges throughout the state will also be guests.

Theme for the day is "A Forward Look for Home Economics."

A luncheon at noon, prepared and served by home economics students will begin the day's activities. Guest speaker will be Henry Schmits, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

At 1 p.m. exhibits prepared by the girls and featuring the different fields of home economics will open in the home economics building. Household equipment students will display good and poor cooking utensils and foods which have been cooked in utensils made from a variety of materials. An exhibit by clothing majors will show color combinations for men's clothing and points to look for in purchasing clothes. Institution management students will demonstrate making coffee for 50 people and preparing ice box cookies in large quantities.

Students will model clothes they have made in their classes at a style show at 2:30 p.m. in Coffey Hall auditorium. Clothes for men will also be featured.

Tea will be served in the Fireplace Room of the home economics building from 3:30 to 5 p.m.

General chairman for Home Economics Day is Olive Nilsen, home economics student from Willmar.

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

Immediate Release

TWO HOME ECONOMICS WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED

Two workshops, each lasting for three weeks, will be offered to teachers of home economics during the University of Minnesota's first summer term, Ella J. Rose, acting director of the School of Home Economics, announced today.

First of the workshops, scheduled for June 18 to July 7 on the St. Paul campus, will be for experienced teachers who want new materials and techniques in teaching home planning and furnishing at high school and adult levels. The second workshop, July 8-July 28, is in child development and human relations and is planned for teachers who want help in those fields.

In addition to the workshops, seven home economics courses will be offered during the first summer session June 18-July 28. These include related art problems, textiles, home management principles, home management laboratory, new developments in food preparation, home planning and furnishing and the home and its furnishing.

Three courses will be offered during the second term July 30-September 1: the home and its furnishing, home management principles and home management laboratory.

Reservations for the home economics education workshops are being made in the order in which they are received, according to Miss Rose. Requests for application blanks for the workshops and information concerning home economics courses should be addressed to Miss Ella J. Rose, Acting Director, School of Home Economics, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

A-8310-JBN

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

Immediate Release

AG ENGINEERS TO MEET

The Minnesota section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will meet on Friday, April 20 at the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, it was announced today by C. H. Christopherson, secretary of the Minnesota section.

Attending the meeting will be agricultural engineers from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota.

During the one-day program the engineers will hear talks on farm management, labor saving methods and waste disposal, and will tour the combine plant of the Minneapolis-Moline company at Hopkins.

Speaking at a dinner program in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University will be Dr. W. H. Kliever, director of research for the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

Dr. Kliever, recently appointed chairman of the Committee on Instrumentation and Controls of the ASAE, will speak on increasing the effectiveness of agricultural methods through use of instruments.

A-8311-BP

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

Immediate Release

DISTRICT DHIA CONFERENCES SLATED

District conferences for dairy herd improvement supervisors will be held in nine Minnesota counties during May, it was announced today by Ramer Leighton, extension dairy specialist at the University of Minnesota.

Attending the conferences will be DHIA supervisors and county agricultural agents.

Topics to be discussed by Leighton and Ralph Wayne, also a University of Minnesota extension dairy specialist, include new social security regulations, how to overcome personnel shortages, maintenance of the organization, and other problems.

Leighton pointed out that dairy herd improvement associations in the state are critically short of help.

Schedule for the district conferences:

Tuesday, May 8, court house, Slayton.

Wednesday, May 9, chamber of commerce rooms, Mankato.

Thursday, May 10, chamber of commerce rooms, Rochester.

Friday, May 11, Legion room, court house, Faribault.

Thursday, May 17, council room, new city hall, Robbinsdale.

Friday, May 18, community hall, Litchfield.

Tuesday, May 22, court house, Fergus Falls.

Wednesday, May 23, court house, Bagley.

Thursday, May 24, place to be named, Floodwood.

A-8312-RR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1951

HELPS FOR HOME AGENTS

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

FOOD

Keep Home Freezer Busy (24 seconds)

To get the best returns for money you've invested in your home freezer or locker space, eat out of it as often as possible. One of the hardest lessons for the freezer owner to learn is to use stored food, not to hoard it. You get the greatest value out of your freezer when the turnover of food in the freezer is rapid. Moreover, experiments at the University of Minnesota frozen foods laboratory show that quality of food deteriorates as length of storage time increases.

* * * * *

Pasteurize Milk for Safety (53 seconds)

Minnesota now has a law prohibiting virtually all sale of unpasteurized milk. But it's still possible for individual customers to purchase raw milk on the farms. Moreover, it's all too easy for farm families to use their own milk without pasteurizing it. Yet medical and health authorities point out that using raw milk is a dangerous practice.

Last summer, the State Board of Health Laboratories isolated the germs of human brucellosis (undulant fever) from a bottle of raw milk purchased in a store in Minnesota. This raw milk supply had been suspected as the source of three cases of the disease. Several other dangerous diseases may be carried by raw milk, including tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever.

Many homes have their own pasteurizers. If you haven't one, it's easy to pasteurize your milk in an open saucepan of the desired size or in a double boiler. Extension Folder 133, "Pasteurizing Milk at Home" tells you how to do it. Get a copy at the county extension office.

-JBN-

CLOTHING

When Choosing a Blouse (23 seconds)

Spring is suit time. If you're investing in a new blouse for your suit, remember to consider a number of points: the neckline of your suit jacket, the kind of fabric and whether or not you will want to wear jewelry. A cardigan jacket, for example, needs a blouse with neckline interest. On the other hand, too-full ruffles might spoil the trim fit of a man-tailored jacket. However, full ruffles are fine for short, open-front bolero jackets.

* * * * *

Rule of Three (19 seconds)

Perhaps you're not getting a new outfit this spring. In that case, some new accessories will brighten up your old costume and make it seem like new. Remember, though, not to have more than three accessories in the same color. For example, if you have hat, bag and scarf of a contrasting color, choose gloves to match your costume. More than three accessories in the same color will make your outfit look blotchy.

* * * * *

For Satisfaction, Read the Label (1 minute, 12 seconds)

When you select cotton fabrics for dresses for yourself and the children, look for a close, even weave. Holding the fabric up to the light will help you judge the closeness of weave. Be sure to read the label or ask the sales person for other information you need. Check these points:

- . Colorfastness to sunlight and washing. If the label does not give specific information about colorfastness but does state the fabric has been "vat dyed," colorfastness should be satisfactory.
- . Shrinkage. The label should tell whether the material has been preshrunk and the residual shrinkage to be expected. If the material has not been preshrunk, expect considerable shrinkage.

You may also be interested in getting fabrics which have:

- . Mercerization. Mercerization makes the fabric more lustrous, increases its durability and makes it more soil-resistant.
- . Combed yarns. Fabrics made of combed yarns are stronger than those of uncombed yarns because fibers are longer. They also have a smoother surface.
- . Crease-resistance. This finish will not entirely prevent wrinkling but will keep the dress looking fresh longer. Read the label to see how long the finish will withstand laundering.
- . Permanent crispness. A finish giving permanent crispness eliminates need for starching and makes the garment more soil resistant.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Clean Ovens (22 seconds)

Fat-bespattered ovens and even bad spill-overs in the oven aren't difficult to clean if you use household ammonia. Rub down walls and bottom of the oven with household ammonia or saturate a cloth with the liquid and set it on a saucer in the closed oven overnight. The fumes will soften grease splatterings. Next day wash the inside of the oven and the oven racks with warm water and soap. Don't use an abrasive unless the spots won't come off otherwise.

* * * * *

Wax for Asphalt Tile (14 seconds)

When you wax your asphalt tile floors, be sure to use only very light coats of water-emulsion wax. A wax containing any solvent but water will damage the tile. Don't apply lacquer, shellac or any plastic finish. Read the manufacturer's directions to find out exactly what care is recommended for your type of tile.

* * * * *

Good Kitchen Step Stool a Must (37 seconds)

As the clock clicks away the next minute, nine people will be injured in home accidents. Falls are responsible for most of the disabling and fatal accidents in Minnesota homes. Last year more than 400 persons in Minnesota died as a result of falls.

There are many reasons for those falls - unanchored scatter rugs on waxed floors or at the top or bottom of stairs, clutter in the stairway, steps that need repair, no protective handrails on the stairs. But during housecleaning time, a main cause of falls is the precarious, makeshift ladders so many women use for their climbing. With the kitchens we build today, a good, substantial step-stool is money well invested; what's more, it's a must. A wobbly step-ladder can be the most dangerous obstacle in the house.

* * * * *

Good Light for Your Eyes (25 seconds)

Did you know that sharp contrasts of light and shadow in a room are hard on the eyes? If the light is directed only on the newspaper that's being read or the sewing that's being done and the rest of the room is dark, the eyes have to adjust themselves when they glance from the task. A ceiling light or a lamp in another part of the room will throw light over the whole area so there will be no objectionable contrasts of light and dark. After all, the cost of good light is small. But good eyesight is priceless.

HOME DECORATION

Simple Lamp Shades More Effective (17 seconds)

Now that spring is here, you'll want to discard the lamp shades that are shabby - or re-cover them with suitable materials. Remember that frills and heavy decorations are out of place on a lamp shade. Pictures of flowers or landscapes belong in frames on the wall. On lamp shades they only cloud and blot out the light that should come through the shade.

* * * * *

Perennials for the Flower Border (43 seconds)

May is a good month to work over the flower border and make some additions. Leon Snyder, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, suggests planting small groups of accent plants toward the back of the border. These might include delphinium, hollyhocks, monkshood, gas plant and tall-growing lilies. Between and in front of the accent groups plant larger groups of mass-forming perennials like phlox, pinks and chrysanthemums. Taller plants should always be in back. An edging plant like sweet alyssum or lobelia between the lawn and the rest of the border will be attractive.

But don't expect perennials to complete your flower border, says Snyder. Most of them bloom in spring or early summer. Marigolds, zinnias, cosmos and other annuals should be included for color in late summer and fall.

* * * * *

New Chairs From Old (25 seconds)

Spring housecleaning is the time sagging springs and bumpy padding show up in chairs and davenports. Reupholstered, the chairs and davenport will be as good as new and attractive as well. Reupholstering is a craftsman's job. However, it can be done at home if you use the right tools and materials and have the time and patience which the work requires.

Extension Bulletin 262, "Reupholstering at Home," gives detailed information and illustrations on how to do the job. You can get a copy at the county extension office.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 11 1951

Special to Newspapers in Stearns County
Immediate Release

**NEW COUNTY AGENT
HAS VARIED EXPERIENCE**

A variety of experience on the farm, in agricultural extension work and in the business world, makes up the background of Norman Goodwin, who has been named acting agricultural agent in Stearns county.

Goodwin is serving in the absence of E. C. Lensmeier, who has gone to Germany for the Displaced Persons Commission.

Goodwin has served in various capacities with the St. Peter Hybrid Corn Company and Cargill, Inc., at St. Peter, Minnesota, since March, 1945. His responsibilities with the companies have included those of district sales manager, plant manager, assistant plant manager and field man.

Prior to 1945 he was a state 4-H agent in Minnesota, and from 1937 to 1939, he served as agricultural agent in Douglas county. He was active in Douglas county in organizing Rural Youth groups.

Goodwin was born and reared on a 320-acre farm near Austin, Minnesota. He attended high school in that city, where he took three years of vocational agricultural work. He was a member of the state champion FFA dairy judging team in 1929.

The new Stearns county agent received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1936. He received his M.S. degree from the University in 1945, concentrating on animal husbandry and agricultural economics.

As a college student he was a campus leader, holding office in the Yarn House fraternity, Alpha Zeta, professional honorary society and Slick and Bridle, animal husbandry students' organization.

His background also includes 7 years as a 4-H club member. He was a member of the University College of Agriculture livestock, dairy, meats and crops judging teams.

While a college student, he earned part of his expenses by working in the animal husbandry division meat shop and in the state seed testing laboratory.

W. Farm News
April 11, 1951

Special with photos
to: Nat'l. 4-H Club news
Chicago.

Blonde, 19-year-old Karla Bahe is this year's Minnesota state 4-H radio speaking winner. She received a \$200 award as champion in the contest in which more than 800 4-H boys and girls competed from all parts of the state. The Washington county girl was Minnesota's 4-H style queen three years ago.

Reserve champion in the contest was Hilarion Riley, 17, of the Willow Lakers club in Wanda, Redwood county.

For the ninth year the radio speaking event was sponsored by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1951

Special to trade papers

L-P GAS SCHOOL

One-hundred-thirty-five men engaged in the L-P gas industry attended the third annual Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service School on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, March 26-28.

The school, designed to provide an insight into the fundamentals of L-P gas appliances and serve as a refresher course, was held by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Inc., the National Butane-Propane Association and the Minnesota Petroleum Gas Association.

Registrants came from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Illinois.

At the opening class session, F. H. Andrews, United Petroleum Gas Company, Minneapolis, said that the L-P gas industry is one of the fastest growing in the U.S. "We have the most flexible, versatile fuel on the market today. There is no other fuel that has such a wide range of application and ease of control. It is economically competitive with all others and is continually raising the standard of living in hundreds of otherwise isolated areas in the U.S."

Charles Gebrecht, Shell Oil Company, New York, N. Y., stated that better than 50 per cent of L-P gas accidents can be prevented by use of the water manometer on every job. "It is no coincidence that where accidents have occurred the service man failed to use the manometer to check for leaks, lock up and correct pressure settings when making the installation."

T. H. Jones, Bryant Heater Company, Cleveland, O., pointed out that, although the water heater has more handicaps to overcome than other home appliances, it is the best load-builder, dollar for dollar invested, of any gas burning appliance.

"It will fortify the cooking load against the inroads of other competitive fuels and make money for the L-P gas dealer who wants to grow and expand. It is a faithful servant, on duty around the clock, and its product -- hot water -- is more

universally used than that of other major home appliances," said Jones.

Harry Fligelman, vice president, Consumers Gas Company, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, said that the sizing of a tank for a given load can be governed by this simple rule for the majority of cases: Customer storage must be large enough for the maximum-month usage. For adequate storage for all possible conditions, the tank should be twice this required minimum size.

It would be advisable to lean toward the "adequate" storage tank size rather than the "must" size, he said.

G. E. Wiser, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, showed by means of slides the principles of heating controls, their application and service. He brought out the fact that controls are an integral part of the appliance and are necessary for its satisfactory operation.

F. G. Constance, service manager, Tappan Stove Company, Mansfield, O., said that the only way a gas range can function properly in the home is to have it properly installed, have its care and operation carefully explained to the user and, if the occasion arises, have the service that is necessary performed as quickly and efficiently as possible. He advised that only through the complete understanding and knowledge of the appliances and the impartation of this knowledge to the new user could there be hope for customer satisfaction.

Vince Miller, District Service Representative from Serval, Inc., advised becoming familiar with the contents of booklets issued to gas appliance users. This knowledge will prove helpful when giving a user instruction in the correction of a complaint, he said.

In speaking on safety, Hylton R. Brown, senior engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, College Park, Md., urged learning to identify the characteristic odor of L-P gas, to look for name plates, labels and other identifying markings that show compliance of the manufacturers with Interstate Commerce regulations, Underwriters' Laboratories requirements, A.S.M.E., codes, etc.

It is the service man's duty he said, to remedy or report any installations not made in accordance with rules or any equipment damaged, corroded or worn to such an extent it may become dangerous. He should also be familiar with any special requirements set up by state or local authorities for both large and small installations, said Brown.

D. D. Williams, product supervisor, heating division, A. O. Smith Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, pointed out that the use of gas-fired heating equipment has grown by leaps and bounds in the past few years. He said that available data point to the fact that there will be greater and greater percentages of the total space heating equipment going into the LPG field in years to come.

John Burger, Director of Educational Services, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, said that service work "is the greatest calling in the world." Every service man should think in terms of the customer's opinion and interests, according to Burger. A successful service man must take a positive approach to his work, thinking always in terms of eliminating negative aspects of customer relationships and emphasizing the positive aspects, he stated.

Jack E. Deidge, Automotive Engineer, Minneapolis Gas Company, pointed out that the main advantage of L-P gas as compared with gasoline in motor vehicles is its lower cost. Since fuel consumption per mile is usually about the same for an engine running on gasoline as with the same engine running on L-P gas after the compression ratio has been increased and the manifold cooled, the difference in actual fuel price is reflected in a direct saving to the consumer, he said.

Deidge stated: "During the year of 1950, there were about 100,000 tractor conversions made in this country, and from those qualified to make such predictions we hear that some 250,000 such conversions will be made this year."

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1951

Immediate Release

SWEDISH FARMERS DUE HERE

Three young Swedish farmers will arrive April 16 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota to start training under an ECA-sponsored farm-trainee program, H. P. Hanson, extension specialist in field studies, said today.

The men are Helge Gunnar Nils-Goeran Johnsson, Karl Bertil Baeckbro, and Sven Aake Paulsson. The first of several European farmers scheduled to work in Minnesota, they will be placed on farms in the Red River Valley area, Hanson said.

Under a seven-month "learn by doing" program, the young farmers learn American agricultural methods first-hand by living and working on American farms.

The project is set up to train young farmers from 11 Marshall Plan countries and is developed cooperatively by the ECA, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, University Extensions and farm organizations.

In order to broaden the experience of the young farmers, the program provides for their working on two farms in different parts of the country, Hanson said. Also included in the training program are central exchange meetings and short courses at agricultural colleges.

The farm trainees are placed on farms according to their special interests. The Swedish farmers are being placed in Norman and Wilkin counties because of their interest in grain production.

Minnesota farmers selected to train the young farmers are men who are interested in the ECA program and "internationally minded," Hanson said. The farmers are expected to help the trainees to become active members of the community during their stay. County agents and extension men will assist in acquainting the young farmers with farm organizations.

A-8314-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1951

Immediate Release

NEW GRADES FOR LAMB, MUTTON

Federal grades on lamb and mutton will be changed for consumers at the end of April, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

The changes are in line with recent grade changes for beef and are being made at the suggestion of livestock producers and people in the meat business.

Purpose of the changes is to make grades more useful to the trade and more in keeping with what consumers want to buy.

Number of grades is being reduced from six to five. The new grades will be prime, choice, good, utility and cull, with quality in that order, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration.

The two top grades, now called Prime and Choice, are to be combined under the name Prime. The grade now called Good will be given the new name Choice. Coming down the scale of quality, the next grade now is called Commercial. After the end of this month, however, the top two-thirds of the Commercial will be re-named Good. The lower third of the Commercial grade will be combined with the upper two-thirds of the Utility grade and will be called Utility. Meat that now would fall in the lower third of Utility will be classed with the bottom grade, which is called Cull.

A-8315-JBN

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES FOR SMALL GARDEN

Gardeners who want to grow a small garden this year may be able to raise as many as two or three crops on the same area, provided several conditions are fulfilled, a University of Minnesota horticulturist said today.

The conditions are that the ground must be well fertilized, there must be plenty of water available and the best cultural practices must be employed, according to Orrin C. Turnquist, University extension horticulturist.

To justify the labor, seed and fertilizer that go into a city or small-town garden, Turnquist recommended that a few sound but simple principles be followed. He pointed out that some of the techniques for the small garden are different from those used in large gardens.

The horticulturist gave these suggestions for gardeners who want to get the most out of limited space:

- . Plant a variety of vegetables, but select those that will give the biggest returns in food value and yield.
- . Don't grow crops that take a lot of room. Sweet corn, for example, gives a low yield of food per unit of land. Sprawling plants like cucumbers, melons and the vining varieties of squash and pumpkins are not well fitted to the little garden unless they are planted at one end and can grow out into the fence row or be trained on a trellis.
- . Don't plant too much of a crop at one time. Instead of long rows of chard and lettuce, plant shorter rows and use the outer leaves instead of cutting the whole plant. That method of harvesting will yield as much during the season as you will get out of longer rows and give better quality produce.
- . Stake tomatoes and plant pole beans to conserve space.
- . Utilize every bit of space to advantage by planting early in the season such early-maturing crops as peas, spinach, radish and lettuce between rows of late-maturing vegetables like tomatoes, beans or cabbage.
- . Use succession plantings every 10 days to insure a continued harvest of peas and beans.
- . Group together early maturing vegetables so that after harvest the space can be used to plant late vegetables.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 12, 1951

*to A & S
for German Students' interest*

Immediate Release
Stiegerwald - *[Signature]*
Mintzel -
Fischbeck - *[Signature]*
Ronnebeck -

U MAN FINDS GERMAN FOOD PRODUCTION PROSPECTS ENCOURAGING

Improvement in long-term prospects for more nearly self-sufficient German food production as the result of American efforts was reported today by W. H. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota.

Dankers has just returned to the St. Paul campus from Bavaria. He went there in June, 1949, to help with special agricultural programs and organization of training similar to that of the U. S. agricultural extension service.

During most of his stay, he served as chief of the food, agriculture and forestry branch of the Office of the Land Commissioner of Bavaria.

As a result of U. S. advice and encouragement, Dankers reported, the Bavarians are well on the road to having an effective agricultural extension service.

Thirty of the 100 agricultural schools in Bavaria's 142 counties have been converted into enlarged agricultural centers for both in-school and out-of-school teaching activities. Previously the main emphasis was on in-school training. However, only about 10 per cent of those eligible participated in the program.

The out-of-school teaching program involves sending educators out to the farms and to local communities for meetings and conferences in a manner similar to that of American county agents and extension specialists. In this way, information and help is provided those who do not have the opportunity to attend the schools.

In addition, agricultural extension work has been made more effective by improved co-ordination of the efforts of personnel of the Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture, Land Institutes and Agricultural College.

Work by the Americans is designed to encourage the German people to assume more responsibility for the food production job instead of depending heavily on imports from the U. S.

The agricultural advisory system has been democratized in the American manner by popular election of county extension committees and selection by county committee chairmen of a state agricultural advisory committee, Dankers reported.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 16, 1951

Special to the MINNESOTAN

"Gone With The Wind" and other popular novels aren't in the running when you talk about "best sellers" in Minnesota, especially when you talk to farmers and homemakers. Their best sellers, however, come from the bulletin racks of their county agent's office or from the Bulletin Room on the St. Paul campus.

If you were to look around a farm home today, nine chances out of ten you would find one of these "best sellers" printed by the Department of Agriculture.

Bible of Minnesota dairymen and most popular bulletin of the past half century is Extension Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd." The history of this popular compact little manual of 86 pages dates back to 1894. At that time Professor T. L. Haecker, one of our dairying pioneers, brought together the results of his feeding experiments in one of the first bulletins ever published by the University. Since then 26 revised editions have been printed and over 400,000 copies have been distributed to Minnesota farmers.

Leading the popularity race during the past few years, however, is a woman's favorite, "Freezing Foods for Home Use." Since 1948 when the bulletin was first brought out requests for 65,000 copies have poured into the bulletin offices at University Farm.

Calling these bulletins "best sellers" isn't strictly true. Actually the bulletins are sent free, on request, to individual farmers and homemakers in Minnesota. The University Department of Agriculture, with the financial help of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, publishes the bulletins as a public service.

Educators have long recognized that bulletins are an important teaching medium. Legislators, both national and state, too, have seen their value as an economical, effective way of bringing up-to-date information to the farmer and his wife and children. As a result many congressional acts recognize the importance of bulletins and make special reference to them in law.

Bulletin publishing is big business for the editorial section of the Publications Office on the St. Paul Campus. Each year a stream of over 500 bulletins, folders, programs, 4-H forms, and the like, totalling nearly 5,000,000 copies pass through the editorial office.

These bulletins may look simple when they reach you, but actually editing is a complicated business.

First, the busy professor must find time to write the bulletin between his many classes and experiments.

Next, the manuscript must be edited or corrected. Some of the bulletins must be rewritten or reorganized completely so that they are more easily understood. Perhaps this is telling tales out of school but University professors have been known to misspell a word or split an infinitive, or worse yet, use words few people understand.

Next, the printer's proof must be read and re-read and facts checked and rechecked.

Finally, the type and pictures must be arranged in a pleasing and understandable way. Effective typography can do much to make bulletins more readable and appealing. Since many of the bulletins must compete for readership with highly illustrated and attractively planned commercial publications, attractive layout is

is a must in the bulletin editing office.

When all these jobs are completed under the direction of Bulletin Editor Margaret Nielsen, the publication rolls off the press. It may be a little fourp page folder or a long 112-page technical treatise. It can vary greatly in contents and in the audience for which it is intended. To give you a clearer picture of the type of bulletins printed, here is a sample breakdown.

Extension Bulletins are simply written and well illustrated. They cover such subjects as raising sheep, remodelling a kitchen, planning the home garden, recommended grain varieties, and hundreds of other farm and home topics.

Extension 4-H Bulletins are printed for use of 4-H club members. They tell the member how he can raise a better calf, make a better dress, or prepare a better meal. Every club member receives the bulletins he needs for each project he carries.

Experiment Station Bulletins are semi-popular publications written for farmers, teachers, and scientists. They report in detail the results of scientific experiments carried on by the University's Agricultural Experiment station. An example, of type of bulletin is Station Bulletin 406, "Relationship of Price and Quality in Potatoes."

Technical Bulletins are just that—technical. They are printed in small numbers and are written primarily for scientists throughout the world. In these bulletins are reported some of the most significant and far reaching experiments conducted by the University. An example is "A Geneology Study of the Minnesota No. 1 Hog."

Finally, there are magazines or periodicals. Leader among these is the 16-page quarterly "Minnesota Farm and Home Science" which today has a circulation of more than 16,000. This magazine, which last year was recognized by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors as the best of its kind in the nation, tells about the practical results of University research and how these results can be applied to the farm. Demand for the magazine is so great that circulation could be doubled practically overnight if restrictions on circulation were lifted.

"Farm and Home Science" is not the only periodical published in the Publications Office. Others include "Minnesota Rural Youth" and "Minnesota Feed Service," two quarterlies and "Minnesota Farm Business Notes," a bi-monthly.

In charge of all this work is Margaret Nielsen who came to the University two years ago after experience with commercial publishers and as assistant editor of the Alaskan Sportsman at Ketchikan, Alaska. Assisting her is editorial assistant Jean Metcalf, a former member of the staff of the Ortonville Independent at Ortonville, Minnesota.

These two girls make up the editorial section of the St. Paul Campus's Publications Office. Other sections of the office, under the direction of Harold Swanson, bring farmers and homemakers information through news releases, daily radio programs, television shows, and specially prepared movies and slide sets.

(MORE)

Box material—

Current and Choice

Following are the bulletins and folders, published at University Farm that top this month's demand list. Single copies are free by dropping a card to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1.

Home, Garden and Yard

- * Extension Bulletin 244, "Freezing Foods for Home Use."
- * EB 261, "Soaps and Detergents."
- * EB 174, "The Home Vegetable Garden."
- * EB 255, "The Home Fruit Planting."
- * EB 262, "Reupholstering at Home."
- * MHF 19, "When You Select or Make Curtains."
- * EB 230, "Making the Home Lawn."
- * EB 130, "Landscaping the Farmstead."

Farm

- * EB 258, "Evergreens."
- * EB 176, "A.B.C. of Chicks."
- * EB 260, "Our Soil to Use."
- * EB 263, "Insecticides."
- * Extension Folder 176, "Loose Housing for Dairy Cattle."
- * EF 22, "Recommended Varieties of Farm Crops."
- * Misc. Report 12, "Varietal Trials of Farm Crops."

News Bureau
University Farm
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 16 1951

To all counties

BIKE RIDERS SHOULD
ASSUME THEIR SHARE
OF RESPONSIBILITY

Bicycle riders must assume their share of traffic responsibility, use extreme caution and observe the rules of the highway, pointed out County Agent _____ this week.

There were 325 persons injured and 12 killed in bicycle accidents on Minnesota highways during 1950, according to the recent report of the State Highway Department. This is a 140 per cent increase over the previous year in the number of fatalities from these accidents.

Glenn Prickett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Minnesota, has joined with the Minnesota Safety Council in making a plea for safer bicycle riding. Prickett made these suggestions:

1. Parents should see that youngsters do not ride bikes after dark on the highway unless absolutely necessary. When riding after dark, see that bicycle has headlight in front and red reflector in rear. Wear light-colored clothing for easier visibility. For additional protection, red and silver Scotch-lite tape can be attached to bicycle and clothing.
2. Riders should see that their bikes are in shape. Check them or have them checked by a repair man for good brakes, safe tires, sturdy handle bars, strong chains.
3. Ride on the right side of the road. Yield right of way to oncoming vehicles as far as can be safely done.
4. Keep hands on handle bars for safe steering. Do not "grandstand" on the highway.
5. Ride in tandem formation rather than abreast when more than one are riding together.
6. Do not carry passengers on the bicycle. It was made for only one.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 16 1951

To all counties

TREAT SHEEP FOR
PARASITES NOW

Get your sheep free from internal parasites before putting them out on pasture this spring, County Agent _____ advised _____ county farmers today:

Hundreds of _____ county lambs go to market unfinished each year because of stomach worms, _____ said. Wool production in the ewe flock suffers too, because (agent) badly infested sheep produce a fleece of a lower quality.

Infestation comes largely while the animals are on grass, said W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman. Cold weather destroys most of the worm eggs in the grass, but if the sheep are not parasite-free, the parasites will soon be spread over the pasture area.

If the sheep are parasite-free when they go on pasture, infestation will be stopped. Proper control measures will practically eliminate internal parasites, Morris said.

The most effective treatment is with phenothiazine. The drug may be given as a capsule, mixed in the feed, or as a drench. Morris recommends a drench.

Morris said some precautions are necessary if phenothiazine is given in the feed. The sheep should be accustomed to eating grain. There should be enough trough space so that all sheep can eat at the same time. Weak or small sheep should be separated from the flock and fed by themselves.

For a drench, one pound of phenothiazine powder mixed with four pints of water will be enough for 16 sheep, given as four-ounce doses per head.

Do not allow sheep to run on the land to be used as pasture until after treatment.

To help prevent parasites, keep before the sheep a phenothiazine-salt mixture, 1 pound of phenothiazine to 9 or 10 pounds of salt, during the pasture season. Feed the salt mixture in a covered trough to protect it from rain and sun.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 16 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

GET PRESSURE
COOKER READY

This year it's more important than ever to have the pressure cooker in tip-top condition for canning season, says Home Agent _____. With food prices sky-high, canning vegetables and fruits from the family garden will go far toward relieving the strain on the food budget.

Since the pressure gauge is responsible for the accurate measuring of pressure, it is one of the most vital points to check before canning season starts. Testing the safety valve is also important because the safety of the cooker depends upon its proper functioning.

Arrangements are now being made in _____ county to give homemakers an opportunity to get their cookers in condition for canning. Pressure cooker clinics will be conducted by Home Agent _____ (County Agent _____, in cooperation with _____, extension nutritionist at the University of Minnesota) in _____ (city) _____.
(give dates)

At the clinic the condition of the cooker will be diagnosed, the cooker will be cleaned and gauge and safety valve will be tested.

Anyone wishing to take part in the pressure cooker clinic should get in touch with _____, who will make necessary arrangements. Since only a limited number of cookers can be checked in one day, anyone wishing to participate must register in advance, _____ says.

-JBN-

NOTE TO AGENT: If you are not planning to have pressure cooker clinics, use the first two paragraphs of the above story and then add this:

Dr. G. A. Vacha, state bacteriologist, will test gauges and safety valves free of charge from now until the first of June. Be sure to detach gauge and safety valve from the cover, pack carefully in a corrugated box and send by insured mail. Enclose sufficient money for return postage and insurance. Send gauge and valve to Dr. G. A. Vacha, state bacteriologist, Room 537 State Office Building, St. Paul 1 Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 16 1951

To all counties

ATT: 4-H CLUB AGENTS

FOOD PRODUCTION
RATES HIGH AMONG
4-H PROJECTS

Some _____ 4-H club members in _____ county will be emphasizing three
(no.)
major food-producing projects this year. They hope to top 1950 production in field
crops, garden and poultry.

Nearly 2 million youth throughout the nation will be doing their part in the
mobilization program by participating in 4-H club activities.

In these three food-producing projects 4-H boys and girls ranging from 10 to 21
years learn the latest scientific agricultural techniques and approved farming prac-
tices. They also have an opportunity to demonstrate phases in which they have become
particularly skilled. Learning to judge crops, garden produce, poultry and eggs is
another part of their 4-H training.

Next fall awards will be made to club members who have done the best job in their
projects. Medals will be presented to county winners, a trip to the 1951 National 4-H
Club Congress in Chicago will be the award to state winners and college scholarships
will be given to national champions.

The projects are conducted under the supervision of the Cooperative Extension
Service.

State and national honors in garden were won last year by Dona Kokesh, Hennepin
county and in poultry by Bernard J. Stevermer, Faribault county. State winner in
field crops was Ted A. Trojahn, Lac qui Parle county.

-JBN-

RENOVATING TIPS FOR FLOODED HOMES

In coming weeks, many Minnesota families will be attempting to repair flood damage done to their homes. For those who must renovate floors, baseboards and furniture damaged by flood waters, Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota, had some suggestions today.

Floors. Usually a floor that has been under water buckles so much that it is necessary to re-lay it. Be sure the boards are thoroughly dry before re-laying. Sand so the surface is clean and smooth.

If the floor is oak, apply a filler and then at least two coats of Spar varnish. Sand between coats. Treat fir flooring in the same way except that the filler may be omitted.

Baseboards. Baseboards which have sprung loose will need replacing. If the baseboards are firm, they can be rubbed well with a cloth dampened with denatured alcohol or ammonia to remove the stains from the receding water. If this is not successful, apply a good grade of paint and varnish remover according to directions on the container. Then build up the surface with at least two coats of clear interior varnish, sanding between coats.

Furniture. Wash wood furniture with a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sal soda to 2 gallons of water. Allow to dry and then rub with a clean soft cloth. With fine steel wool rub the surface smooth and clear, always rubbing with grain of wood. When finish looks clear, polish with furniture polish or with two thin coats of wax.

If white spots show after using the sal soda solution, dampen a cloth with denatured alcohol and rub surface very lightly. Let dry, rub clear with fine steel wool and polish with furniture polish or wax. In case white spots still remain, use a good grade of varnish remover and proceed according to directions. Follow with several coats of varnish or shellac, sanding between coats. To obtain a soft, satiny finish, use a satin-finish varnish.

If joints or rungs are loose, they should be re-glued. This means chipping out all the old glue so the area will be as clean and free of glue as possible. Use a common furniture glue or a carpenter's flake glue in the proportion of 1 part flake glue to $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts water. Apply a thin coat of glue to the area and brace with board strips fastened with steel clamps.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1951

Immediate Release

YOU ATE 100 POUNDS OF SUGAR

The year 1950 was a very sweet one in the United States.

If you are an average person, you used about 100 pounds of sugar last year, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent at the University of Minnesota, reported today.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the sugar handled by refiners and importers figured out about 100 pounds for each man, woman and child in the United States, or just over 150 million hundred-pound bags.

Of the hundred pounds of sugar that was your share of the national consumption, you probably bought about 56 pounds at the grocery store. Those figures are based on the fact that 56 per cent of the total supply went to the sugar dealers and others who supply the grocery business.

The other 44 pounds of sugar were divided in different ways. You drank about 10 pounds of sugar in the form of soft drinks and other beverages; you ate about nine pounds in the form of candy and confections of different kinds. You bought about eight pounds of cane and beet sugar plus a couple pounds of dextrose or corn sugar in the form of cakes, pies and other baked goods and you bought about seven pounds of sugar in canned fruits, jams and jellies. In addition, you purchased enough ice cream last year to use about three pounds of sugar in that form.

A-8318-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 17, 1951

Immediate Release

AWARDS OFFERED IN 4-H CLOTHING, FOOD PROJECTS

One of the oldest and one of the newest sponsors of national 4-H programs will continue to offer awards for outstanding work in the 1951 home economics projects, according to G. L. Noble, director, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago.

They are Spool Cotton Co., of New York, which is beginning its 11th year as sponsor of the 4-H clothing achievement program, and Kelvinator Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Detroit, which offered awards in the 4-H food preparation program for the first time last year.

The projects are well under way in Minnesota. Both the clothing and food preparation programs are under the supervision of the Cooperative Extension Service.

At the end of the 4-H Club year, members' records will be judged on a county, state and national basis. The county and state awards are the same in both programs: A gold-filled medal for each county winner and an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for the state champion. In the clothing project, 12 national champions are selected, and each is given a \$300 college scholarship. Six national food preparation experts are chosen who also receive \$300 scholarships.

By making their own clothes and utilizing home grown foods in planning family meals, Minnesota's young homemakers are saving valuable time and materials, according to Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader. As they "learn by doing," the 4-H'ers are helping themselves as well as their country in the present defense mobilization program.

A-8319-JBN

University of Minnesota
University Farm News
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 18, 1951

A Special to: A.P.
U.P.
PIONEER PRESS
TRIBUNE

Minnesota's top scientists will exchange ideas at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science ~~dinner~~ at the University of Minnesota, April 20-21.

The annual Academy dinner will be held at Coffman Union Friday evening. Following the dinner the Academy, along with the University of Minnesota, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi, will sponsor an open meeting on "Science in the Service of Mankind" at Northrop Memorial Auditorium. Dr. Vannevar Bush, President, ~~and~~ Carnegie Institution, and Gen. Frederick Osborn, Trustee, Carnegie Corporation, will speak.

Saturday sessions, which are open to the public, will be held on the University's St. Paul Campus, according to A. N. Wilcox, president of the Academy.

During the morning visitors will tour the campus. One tour will feature the wheat story and will show how University Farm scientists fight cereal diseases, how new varieties are developed, how the baking quality of wheat is tested, and how seed is distributed to farmers.

The second tour will feature the animal industry and will cover artificial insemination of farm animals, development of market types of poultry, the use of identical twins and triplets in dairy research, and a visit to the new Veterinary Medicine Clinic.

New officers of the Academy will be elected at the noon business meeting.

In the afternoon nearly 50 special demonstrations and papers will be presented in Biological Science at Green Hall, in Physical Science and Science Education at Snyder Hall, and in Social Science in the Horticulture Building.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1951

Immediate Release

JUNIOR SCIENTISTS TO MEET

The Minnesota Junior Academy of Science, made up of outstanding high school scientists, will meet with the Minnesota Academy of Science at University Farm, Saturday, April 20.

The junior scientists will join the Academy in special tours of the St. Paul Campus during the morning. In addition, they will set up 60 exhibits featuring their own scientific work. These exhibits will include such things as a home made astronomical telescope and geological and mineral collections. The student with the best exhibit will receive the R. B. Harvey memorial award.

While the members of the Academy present formal papers in the field of biology, physical science, science education, and social science during the afternoon, the Junior Academy will hold its own meeting.

Student speakers during the afternoon include Harold Richardson, Cretin High School, St. Paul, "Weather Forecasting"; Roger Sperling, Central, St. Paul, "My Hobby--Astronomy"; Wesley Suhr, Monroe, St. Paul, "The Decorah Shale"; John Taylor, Cretin, St. Paul, "Analysis of Plastics by Decomposition"; and Carl Meyer, Benson, "Radio Control Unit."

Feature of the 19th annual Minnesota Academy of Science meeting, Friday and Saturday, will be an address by Dr. Vannevar Bush, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Friday evening at Northrop Memorial Auditorium.

All sessions of both the Academy and Junior Academy Saturday will be held on the St. Paul Campus of the University and will be open to the public.

A- 8320-HS

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1951

Immediate Release

FUTURE FARMERS TO HOLD STATE CONVENTION HERE

Minneapolis Future Farmers will hold their twenty-eighth annual state convention and vocational agriculture short course on May 14, 15 and 16 at University Farm, it was announced today by W. J. Kortesmaki, state FFA executive secretary.

Attendance at the convention is expected to reach an all-time high with about 1600 FFA boys representing 183 FFA chapters to attend, Kortesmaki said.

State and district Star Farmer awards will be presented Monday evening during a banquet in Coffman Memorial Union at the Minneapolis campus of the University. Speaking at the banquet will be James L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota.

On Tuesday nearly 1400 FFA members will participate in 12 judging and identification contests, including crops, livestock, farm management and other judging events. The contests will be directed by University staff members.

Also scheduled for Tuesday are a parliamentary procedure contest and a public speaking contest.

New FFA officers will be elected at the FFA Delegate Session Wednesday morning. Awards and ribbons will be presented to contest winners at the awards assembly, said William Dorsey, student chairman in charge of general arrangements.

A-8321-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1951

Immediate Release

H.E.A. DAY MAY 5

Home economics students at the University of Minnesota will hold their sixteenth annual Home Economics Association Day Saturday, May 5, on the St. Paul campus.

Special guests at the event will be parents and home economics students from high schools and colleges throughout the state.

Activities will begin with a luncheon at 12 o'clock, prepared and served by University home economics students. Exhibits showing work done by the girls in various fields of home economics will open at 1 o'clock in the home economics building. At a style show in Coffey Hall auditorium students will model clothes they have made in their classes. Clothes for men will also be featured. Tea will be served in the Fireplace Room of the home economics building from 3:30 to 5 p.m.

The theme "A forward look for home economics" will be emphasized in the activities during the day.

General chairman of the event is Olive Nilsen, Willmar.

A-8322-JBN

* * * * *

SWEDISH EXCHANGE STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY FARM

Nine agricultural students from Sweden have arrived at University Farm and will be placed on farms throughout the state under a student exchange program sponsored by the American-Swedish Institute, said Dr. J. O. Christianson, director of the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

Graduates of agricultural schools in Sweden, the students will work for six months on farms and then attend the School of Agriculture for six months.

The exchange program is a continuation of a project started in 1948 by Dr. Christianson, who is the president of the American-Swedish Institute.

A-8323-BP

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1951

* * * * *
For Release:
1:30 P.M., SATURDAY, APRIL 21
* * * * *

FARM WOMEN MORE SATISFIED WITH LOT

"Farm women are happier with their lot today than they were ten years ago," Marvin Taves, University sociologist, told members of the Minnesota Academy of Science meeting at University Farm today.

Taves presented one of the 60 technical papers on biology, physical science, science education and social science given at the 19th annual meeting of the Academy, April 20-21.

He based his conclusion on a study he made recently in Isanti county.

Despite the fact that farm women are more satisfied than ten years ago, they still are not as pleased with conditions as town women. Their principal long time worry today is their children's chances for good jobs. Next on their "worry" list is their lack of adequate savings.

The past ten years have seen marked improvements in farm living that have made the farm wife's lot much better and more nearly the equal of her city and town cousins. In Isanti county, for example, only 19 per cent of the farms had electricity in 1940 compared to 79 per cent today. Running water increased from 31 to 54 per cent of the farms, radios from 75 to 96 per cent, and telephones from 61 to 75 per cent. The rest of the state has shown the same trend in farm home improvements, Taves believes.

Other leading Minnesota scientists presented papers to the scientific meeting, according to Dr. A. N. Wilcox, retiring president of the Academy and professor of Horticulture at University Farm.

Only one student, University agricultural sophomore R. W. Whalen, presented a paper at the Academy sessions. He talked to the group on "A Study of Microspore Quartet Types in Corn Heterozygous for Translocations."

Meeting at the same time as the Academy was the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science, with 300 high school scientists conducting their own scientific sessions.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 19, 1951

Special to GOBBLES

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT PETERS HALL

Both short-term and long-term benefits to the turkey industry may be expected from the improved and expanded facilities for teaching and research which are incorporated into Peters hall, new poultry and animal husbandry building at the University of Minnesota.

Located on the St. Paul campus, Peters hall was completed last summer and was dedicated at ceremonies held August 30.

Let's take a look at Peters hall. It's a T-shaped structure, with one wing measuring 192 feet and the other 106 feet in length. It is faced in brick with stone trim, with several large glass brick panels set into the walls.

Peters hall is used for classrooms, laboratories and offices by both the poultry and animal husbandry divisions, with poultry facilities confined largely to the bottom and top floors.

Let's start with the poultry division headquarters on the second floor. These include an office for H. J. Sloan, chief of the division. In the same suite are a secretary's office and an office for clerical personnel.

Offices of Associate Professors T. H. Canfield, R. N. Shoffner and G. M. Briggs are also located on this floor. Desks, files, bookcases and other equipment are provided in another room for eight graduate students.

Other poultry facilities included on the top floor are the following:

A work room with desk and table facilities, used largely for such activities

as chart drawing.

A conference room, for staff and committee meetings.

A statistical room, where computing machines and records are kept.

A reference room, with reading facilities and bulletins, magazines and professional journals.

A seminar room, for class work and seminars.

A preparation room, where poultry meat is cooked for taste tests. This room has complete kitchen facilities.

Battery rooms, for both poults and chicks. One of the most interesting of these is a "constant temperature" room. This is equipped to eliminate all variation in temperature and moisture, making it possible to be assured that differences in development of poults and chicks kept here for experimentation will be caused by nutritional factors rather than temperature or moisture.

The constant temperature room holds four batteries, with five decks in each battery. This provides space for 40 lots of 10 chicks each.

Other battery rooms have space for eight and six batteries for either poults or chicks. In these, turkeys can be grown to the age of about eight weeks.

Serving the battery rooms is a cleaning room. Batteries can be wheeled into this room to be sterilized by high pressure steam. Also in the cleaning room is a large garbage disposal unit for droppings and other refuse.

A physiology room serves for microscopic work and dissection. There is a small incubator in this room which is used to grow embryos to the stage desired for study. Some dissection work is also done here.

The chemistry laboratory is used principally for nutrition and market products work. Here chemical analyses of meat are made, and these are related to taste and smell tests. A way is being sought through work in this laboratory to measure quality as chemical changes take place in the meat.

A feed room provides facilities, including scales and a grinder, for mixing small, experimental lots of rations for experimental use.

(MORE)

Now for a trip to the basement. Here's what we'll find there in the line of facilities for work of the poultry husbandry division:

An incubator room. In one corner of this 40 by 60 foot room is a "farm office" and shop. Equipment is kept here for making repairs and building special equipment needed by workers in the division.

A big attraction in the incubator room is a Robbins 8-H incubator, in which are hatched all the 3,800-4,000 poultts for the University of Minnesota's experimental flock at the Rosemount station. Eggs from feeding trials at Rosemount also go into this incubator, and poultts for nutritional work, as well as those used by the veterinary division for disease studies, are hatched here. There are several chick incubators of various makes, too, and there are two hatching machines especially for geese.

In this room all experimental chicks are hatched, and all chick banding and sexing takes place here.

The slaughter room 20 by 50 feet in size, is equipped for handling both chickens and turkeys. Facilities here include a hand-roughing machine for picking, killing cone, scalding tanks and hand-waxing equipment. There is an overhead track and shackles for pinning and for demonstrations, as well as evisceration tables.

The cool room contains a power saw for dividing turkey carcasses and a Cryovac machine for packaging poultry. Here various types of poultry wrappings for frozen storage are tried out.

The experimental freezing room, a 10 by 20 space, is used for freezing and holding poultry at temperatures of zero to minus 20. Two small rooms leading off this may be cooled to as low as minus 40-45. One is cooled by a blast freezer and the other by a still-air shelf freezer, which reduces the dehydration of meat caused by circulation of air.

These freezers make possible the study of such subjects as the effect of holding temperatures on poultry meat, the rate of freezing and length of storage period for both turkeys and chickens.

(MORE)

The egg processing and candling room is used primarily to train students in commercial candling and grading. Off this is an egg storage room with conditions similar to those in commercial storage. Studies in egg storage and holding conditions for hatching eggs can be conducted here.

A laboratory classroom with facilities for some 25 students is used for various laboratory activities in common with the animal husbandry division.

Also in the basement and used by the poultry division is a service room and a shower and locker room.

One of the most essential features of Peters hall as far as the poultry division is concerned is a freight elevator located at the rear of the building. This "lift" gets plenty of use in transporting material and equipment between the top and the bottom floor.

On the main floor of the building the poultry division uses a large meeting room jointly with animal husbandry. Besides various classes, this room is used for poultry industry meetings. In addition, a shelved reading room is being readied on the main floor. This will be supplied with reference books, reading tables and reading and reference material for the use of both divisions.

Also used jointly by the two divisions is the 400 x 53 foot, 430-seat Peters hall auditorium, which opens off the main floor. The 430 seats have folding arms, making them suitable for use by large class groups as well as for other meetings and short courses. The stage is equipped to handle livestock of all varieties. Built-in microphones, loud speakers, screen and projection booth make the auditorium suitable for almost any type of educational gathering.

The features of Peters hall which are described here are only those used either exclusively or jointly by the poultry husbandry division. Similarly modern and expanded equipment in the same building is used by the animal husbandry staff and students.

A nearby remodeled brooder house provides a judging laboratory and housing for birds used by the judging class and the class in poultry products. This, with

the facilities in Peters hall, brings together for the first time all of the poultry operations except those required in the usual outside brooding, breeding and laying operations. Poultrymen of the state are invited to inspect the new set-up.

In addition to the present poultry farm, a new area has been set aside on the St. Paul campus for additional buildings which are now in the planning stage. These include a feed and service building, a 42 x 144 foot brooder house, a 42 x 96 foot breeding house and a 28 x 92 foot house for feeding experiments and testing space for breeding work.

Efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the poultry division at University Farm have been greatly improved by the facilities incorporated into Peters hall. When the plan for expansion has been completed in its entirety, it is ~~felt~~ felt that the division will be in a good position to serve the Minnesota poultry industry in full keeping with its growing importance.

UNIVERSITY FARM NEWS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
April 20 1951

For use week of April 29

SALUTE TO THE HOME AGENT --
WOMAN OF THE WEEK

"Household ambassador" someone has called her. It's true she does represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to thousands of rural women.

But to rural people all over the county, she's the home agent. To most folks that means she's the person who can be depended on for sound, up-to-date information on homemaking and for help in meeting the problems of daily living.

This week - April 29-May 5 - three million women from all over the country will observe National Home Demonstration Week. Nearly 43,000 rural homemakers in this state will be given recognition during the week for their active part in Minnesota's extension home program, which is part of a nationwide home economics educational program sponsored by the federal, state and county agricultural extension services.

The home agent is a leader in the program which has brought better living on the farm to so many people. She's a teacher in what is perhaps the world's most far-reaching voluntary on-the-job educational program for women.

Her classroom isn't conventional. Farm and suburban homes, town halls and basements are her classrooms and workshops. Her teaching is done at meetings, through newspaper columns, radio programs, telephone calls and even through chance meetings on the street.

A trained home economist, the home agent has to be a jane-of-all trades.

In this county and any other county in the land she is the versatile helper farm women can go to for the latest methods on canning or freezing, for ideas on remodeling the kitchen to save steps, on sewing short cuts or more nutritious meals for the family. In a typical day she may give advice over the telephone to a family on house plans, talk over the school hot lunch program with school officials, drive over muddy roads to give a demonstration on how to make slip covers to a group of women, give a talk on good grooming to a 4-H club and lead the boys and girls in recreation.

_____ county is fortunate in having one of the 60 home agents in Minnesota. National Home Demonstration Week is an appropriate time to salute this versatile woman!

-JBN-

SPRING CLEANUP WILL AID
BOTH FARM AND DEFENSE EFFORT

A good spring cleanup will serve the double purpose of making your farm safer and aiding the defense effort through sales of scrap iron, County Agent _____ said today.

According to the farm committee of the Minnesota Safety Council, one-half a tank or one-half a farm tractor can be made from scrap metal. _____ (agent) said there is usually a lot of scrap iron around from worn-out machines and broken parts, and in fence corners and groves.

This scrap, which may easily be the cause of accidents, can profitably be sold to local salvage dealers, _____ (agent) noted.

After the ground is dry and the crops are seeded, a spring cleanup should be a "family affair," suggests Glenn Prickett, extension safety specialist at University Farm.

Prickett offered a few pointers for giving your farm the "new look":

1. Clean out chimneys, basement, closets and the attic in the home.
2. Repair steps and walks to prevent falls.
3. Pick up trash, rubbish, boards, broken glass and wire around yards and fence rows. Burn rubbish in a carefully tended fire.
4. Check lightning rods -- see that there are no broken connections and that the rods are grounded several feet into the earth.
5. Place fuel tanks and barrels away from buildings.
6. Check sagging clotheslines and trim low tree limbs so they will not cause injuries.
7. Repair fences, gates, barn doors, barn partitions, and ladders.

A tidy, well-kept farm will save you work and cut down your chances of being a farm accident victim by 20 per cent, Prickett said.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 23 1951

To all counties

USE CARE IN PLANTING TREES
ON ARBOR DAY, FORESTER SAYS

Minnesota Conservation Week will be observed April 29 through May 5, with Arbor Day falling on Friday, May 4, County Agent _____ said today.

When Conservation Week was started 25 years ago, its purpose was to focus attention on the prevention of forest fires. Now, the week is dedicated to all natural resources in our state, said Marvin Smith, extension forester at University Farm. Special attention is given to trees on Arbor Day.

"Among the occasions accorded statewide observance," Smith said, "Arbor Day is one of the oldest. It is a day for those with an eye to the future, a day when school children, adults and organizations plant hundreds of trees -- trees which will serve them and future generations.

"These are the trees which will help protect our fields and farmsteads, improve our forest areas and woodlands, and beautify our parks and roadways," Smith noted.

Smith said attention to the following points will give the trees planted a better chance for survival:

When planting, carry the supply of trees in a pail containing a mixture of dirt and water or wrap roots in wet burlap to keep them from becoming dry.

Make the hole for planting deep enough and wide enough to accommodate roots without crowding.

Plant the tree to a depth of about one-half inch deeper than it was growing in the nursery.

Pack soil firmly around the roots to exclude all air spaces. Fill the hole with the more fertile topsoil first. Finish filling with the less fertile topsoil.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 23 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For flooded areas

HAVE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
CHECKED BEFORE USING

Household mechanical equipment in flooded homes should be examined by a competent person before turning on the current, or it may be ruined, Home Agent _____ (Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota) warned today. Motors for pumps, washing machines, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, food mixers and any other electrical equipment should be checked by an expert to see that they are dry, clean and free running.

_____ also cautioned against turning on electric lights or appliances until the whole system in the house has been checked by an electrician for short circuits. Water may have gotten into conduits and connection boxes, and dampness or exposed wires may cause fires or may electrocute a person replacing fuses, especially if he stands on wet ground.

Power washing machines should be cleaned thoroughly before they are used. Gear housings should be opened and shafts and gears cleaned with kerosene. Wipe all parts with a clean cloth, without forcing any dirt into the bearings. Wipe metal surfaces clean with a rag moistened with kerosene to remove rust and dirt stains, and coat thinly with petrolatum or machine oil to prevent further rusting. Before using, oil the bearings and wipe dry any surfaces exposed to hands or clothing.

-JBN-

DON'T USE HOT WATER ON
FLOOD-STAINED CLOTHES

Never plunge mud-stained white cottons and linens into hot soapsuds, cautions Home Agent _____ (Eves Whitfield, extension clothing specialist at the University of Minnesota). If the floodwaters carried red or yellow clay, this clay will make a stain like iron rust and hot soapsuds will set such stains. Also be careful not to overbleach flood-stained fabrics, _____ said.

First brush off all loose dirt possible. Then rinse mud-stained fabrics several times in cold water to take out particles of soil lodged in yarns. When no more dirt can be rinsed out, wash the articles in warm soapsuds, in as many waters as necessary.

If a bleach is necessary on white materials, sodium perborate is one of the safest bleaches for all types of fabrics. For a large stain, soak the material for a half hour or longer in sodium perborate and soapsuds, using 4 tablespoons sodium perborate to a pint of soapy water, or dip quickly in a mixture of 1 level teaspoon sodium perborate and 1 pint hydrogen peroxide. Rinse in water. Be sure to use the mixture immediately, as it soon loses its strength. Dry white fabrics in the sun to aid in bleaching.

-JBN-

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 23 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For flooded areas

RENOVATING TIPS FOR FLOODED HOMES

In coming weeks, many _____ county families will be attempting to repair flood damage done to their homes. For those who must renovate floors, baseboards and furniture damaged by flood waters, Home Agent _____ (Helen Matheis, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Minnesota) has some suggestions.

Floors. Usually a floor that has been under water buckles so much that it is necessary to re-lay it. Be sure the boards are thoroughly dry before re-laying or refinishing. Sand so the surface is clean and smooth.

If the floor is oak, apply a filler and then at least two coats of Spar varnish. Sand between coats. Treat fir flooring in the same way except that the filler may be omitted.

Baseboards. Baseboards which have sprung loose will need replacing. If the baseboards are firm, they can be rubbed well with a cloth dampened with denatured alcohol or ammonia to remove the stains from the receding water. If this is not successful, apply a good grade of paint and varnish remover according to directions on the container. Then build up the surface with at least two coats of clear interior varnish, sanding between coats.

Furniture. Wash wood furniture with a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sal soda to 2 gallons of water. Allow to dry and then rub with a clean soft cloth. With fine steel wool rub the surface smooth and clear, always rubbing with the grain of the wood. When finish looks clear, polish with furniture polish or with two thin coats of wax.

If white spots show after using the sal soda solution, dampen a cloth with denatured alcohol and rub surface very lightly. Let dry, rub clear with fine steel wool and polish with furniture polish or wax. In case white spots still remain, use a good grade of varnish remover and proceed according to directions. Follow with several coats of varnish or shellac, sanding between coats. To obtain a soft, satiny finish, use a satin-finish varnish.

If joints or rungs are loose, they should be re-glued. This means chipping out all the old glue so the area will be as clean and free of glue as possible. Use a common furniture glue or a carpenter's flake glue in the proportion of 1 part flake glue to $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts water. Apply a thin coat of glue to the area and brace with board strips fastened with steel clamps.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 23 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS
For flooded areas.

LET RUGS DRY
BEFORE CLEANING

Rugs, carpets and upholstery fabrics which have been soaked by flood waters should be dried out thoroughly before any attempt is made to clean them, Home Agent _____ (Helen Matheis, extension home management specialist at the University of Minnesota) said today.

After rugs and carpets are completely dry, they should be swept thoroughly or cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. If further cleaning is necessary, a professional dry cleaning service will do a reliable job. Or rugs may be shampooed at home with a thick dry suds made from a mild synthetic detergent.

For the shampoo use a teaspoonful of synthetic or soapless detergent to 1 cup lukewarm water. Beat with an egg beater till suds are thick and dry. Apply with a brush to a small area of the rug at a time, using the suds only, not the water. Scrub gently, then remove the dirty lather and wipe the cleaned portion with a damp cloth. Work over the surface of the rug in this way in overlapping sections so as not to leave streaks. When wiping off with the damp cloth, brush the nap in one direction.

After rugs have been shampooed, they must be dried as quickly as possible. Hang them up so they are exposed to a circulation of warm, dry air. Make sure they are thoroughly dry before putting them on the floor, since any moisture remaining at the base of the tufts will quickly rot the rug.

Some rugs which have been exposed to flood waters and to a shampooing treatment may need resizing to make them lie flat on the floor. Dissolve one-half pound of granulated glue in 1 gallon of boiling water. Lay the clean rug face down on paper in some part of the house where it will be undisturbed and tack it down at 8-inch intervals, being careful to keep the thread of the weave straight. With a whitewash brush or a whisk broom apply a light even covering of the hot glue over the back of the rug. Let it dry thoroughly.

To clean upholstery fabrics, first brush off all loose dirt, then shampoo the fabric, following the same directions as for rugs. If overstuffed furniture has been damp for a long time, the padding may have started to decay. In that case, it may be necessary to replace it to get rid of the odor. Rub rusting spring with oil or kerosene.

TIMELY TIPS for May 5

Now's the time to plan supplementary pastures for sheep and cattle. Sudan grass put in at corn planting time can fill in well. Dwarf Essex rape can serve the purpose for sheep.—W. E. Morris.

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When building a new fence, a straight line of posts can quickly be obtained by stretching a barbed wire between the corners. It's good practice to set the corner posts, stretch one of the barbed wires straight and tight between them, and then either dig the hole and set the posts or drive the posts adjacent to the wire.—J. R. Neetsel.

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In 1950, 325 persons were injured and 12 killed in bicycle accidents on Minnesota highways. Bicycle riders must use extreme caution and observe rules of the road when on the highway.—Glenn Prickett.

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The coming of spring means that barberry bushes are leafing out and becoming infected with stem rust. Report location of barberry bushes to your county agent.—T. H. Stewart.

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Experiments at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station show that a mixture consisting of four parts soybean flour and one part dried brewer's yeast is a satisfactory pollen substitute and can be used to a great advantage by bees.—M. H. Haydak.

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Pasturing livestock too early is injurious to the grass, and there is not much real feed value in the early growth.—Ralph Crim.

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Pullets will mature earliest and at the least cost if they have a good growing mash in front of them at all times. A good green range will save on feed but will contribute most to economical growth if growing mash is always available.—Cora Cooke.

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The ninth annual Beekeepers Short Course and training school for state apiary inspectors will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, May 9-11.—
J. O. Christianson.

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At last there is a slight movement on foot to undertake an eradication program against hog cholera. Several other livestock diseases have been practically eradicated, and there's little reason why a concerted effort against cholera should not succeed.—W. A. Billings.

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In using 2,4-D, flax should be spot-sprayed unless the field is rather uniformly infested with weeds. Flax is hurt most if sprayed in early bud through bloom stages.—R. S. Dunham.

University Farm Home
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 28 1961

Immediate Release

Special

file

**SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOL
MAY 18 AND 19**

A two-day sheep shearing school and wool handling meeting will be held beginning at 9 a. m. on May 18 at Mahanow, it was announced today by County Agent

Actual shearing instruction will be given to a limited number, and early enrollment is urged. There is no charge for the school. Enrollment details may be obtained from the county agent.

Oscar Nelson, Mahanow county agricultural agent, an experienced shearer, will be the instructor. He will teach the Australian method of shearing. Equipment will be furnished.

In connection with the school, George Vidan, extension livestock marketing specialist from the University of Minnesota, will discuss the wool situation and marketing and will give instructions on tying and handling the fleeces.

Although enrollment in the actual shearing course is limited, any number of observers may attend to witness the instruction from the sidelines and to hear and see Vidan's talks and demonstrations.

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

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1951

Immediate Release

RURAL LIFE SUNDAY APRIL 29

April 29 will be observed by thousands of 4-H boys and girls in Minnesota as Rural Life Sunday, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today.

County-wide services will be held for 4-H club members, parents and leaders in some counties. In other counties club members will attend the church of their own choice, assisting in services by providing special music, furnishing flowers or acting as ushers. Four-H club choruses will sing in many churches.

The 4-H theme for 1951, "Working Together for World Understanding," will be highlighted in connection with the emphasis on prayer as a powerful weapon in the struggle for peace.

Rural Life Sunday occurs the fifth Sunday after Easter and is observed throughout the nation by church organizations to emphasize the meaning of Christianity in rural life. When 4-H members assemble for worship on Rural Life Sunday, they join with those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God on the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life, Harkness said.

In urging Minnesota 4-H club members, leaders and parents to observe the day in a fitting manner, Harkness declared: "Observance of Rural Life Sunday by 4-H members gives them the opportunity to think together about home, community and world events in spiritual terms. Moreover, it emphasizes and recognizes the spiritual values and character-building qualities of 4-H club work--the Heart H."

A-8325-JBN

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1951

Immediate Release

DANISH WOMAN STUDIES HOME ECONOMICS HERE

The first woman from a foreign country to make a special study of home economics work under sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration is at the University of Minnesota this month. She is Miss Astrid Stoumann, executive secretary of the National Council of Domestic Science and Economy, Copenhagen, Denmark.

While at the University she will visit home economics classes, confer with staff members on the St. Paul campus and observe research work in home economics. She will spend some time observing the extension home program of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in several counties.

Special objective of Miss Stoumann's visit is to study home economics as it applies to the selection, preparation and preservation of food as well as the use of labor-saving methods and mechanical devices that can be used to alleviate the shortage of domestic labor. There is urgent need for reducing the work load in Danish homes and for improvement of the diet of the working population in Denmark, Miss Stoumann said.

Miss Stoumann will leave for Washington, D.C., May 3. Previous to coming to Minnesota she spent some time at Cornell and Columbia universities.

A-8326-JBN

University of Minnesota
University Farm News
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
April 24, 1951

Immediate Release

FARM FAMILIES VOICE HOUSING NEEDS

Minnesota and other North Central states farm families have selected their "dream" home of tomorrow.

They would like a 6- or 7-room house, preferably one story, with a sloping roof, central heating, one or more porches, a spare bedroom, a basement or a cellar, a coat closet on the first floor, and a first floor workroom. In addition, they would like a drive planned so that callers will come to the front door.

This composite picture came out of a regional housing survey just reported by the Minnesota and 11 other north central Agricultural Experiment Stations in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Approximately 900 families took part.

Though one-story houses proved the most popular, about three-fourths of the families that preferred two stories, said they wanted one or more bedrooms downstairs and a bathroom on the first floor. Most families wanted to have a dining area in the kitchen, but many of them also wanted a dining room which could accommodate 6 or more persons.

Need for space to accommodate sewing was indicated by the 75 per cent of the women who did some sewing at home. Practically all the women did the family laundry and more than half indicated they would like to have drying space in the basement. Three-fourths of the families asked for some space to use as a farm business center--many of them considered a desk adequate.

Shortcomings of farm houses as revealed in the published report of the survey "Farm Family Housing Needs and Preferences in the North Central Region" were: 75 per cent lacked bathrooms, 60 per cent lacked running water, 55 per cent lacked basement with finished walls and floor, 30 per cent lacked adequate number of bedrooms, and 30 per cent lacked electricity. The report of the regional survey has just been published by Iowa State College as Research Bulletin No. 378.

A-8327-HBS

CONSIDER RETURNS IN PLANNING GARDEN

Which are the best vegetables to plant in the home garden?

Extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota say that when garden plans are being made, homemakers should decide which vegetables will do most for family nutrition.

Since surveys show that American diets are short on vitamins A and C, they believe every family ought to plant some leafy, green and yellow vegetables for vitamin A and tomatoes for vitamin C. Swiss chard, broccoli, spinach, carrots, lettuce and green beans are among the green and yellow vegetables they recommend to improve the family diet.

According to University of Minnesota extension horticulturists, the choice of vegetables to plant should also depend on size of the garden, likes and dislikes of the family and which crops give best returns for labor expended.

They are convinced that it is foolish to plant a lot of vegetables the family won't eat. Lettuce, chard and radishes are too often over-planted, they say.

Vegetables that will give best yields for effort spent in the garden include tomatoes, lettuce, snap beans, broccoli, carrots and beets. Green beans and tomatoes especially give excellent returns both in food value and in yields.

Sweet corn and early potatoes are worth planting only if garden space is fairly large.

Drawing a garden plan to scale on paper is the best way to help decide how much of each vegetable to plant, according to the horticulturists. On the chart, vegetables should be arranged according to maturity dates, with the quick-maturing varieties on one side and the late-maturing varieties on the other. This arrangement will make it possible to plant a fall garden in the space after early-maturing lettuce, peas and radishes are harvested.

University Farm News
University of Minnesota
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 24 1951

UNIVERSITY FARM SHORTS

Agricultural Shorts

Although the University of Minnesota has provided on-campus agricultural training for many years, the Agricultural Extension Service was not authorized by the state legislature until 1909. The Smith-Lever act in 1914 added federal support to the work.

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Properly handled and used, grass and legumes not only save the soil but provide some of the best feed available to farm animals.

* * * * *

Rural Youth Groups have as their objectives education, recreation and community service.

* * * * *

Using weed-free seed is the most efficient method of weed control.

* * * * *

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan urges farmers as part of their defense effort to take the best possible care of machinery, make repairs and replace parts promptly.

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Real meat-type hogs gain just as economically as lard-type hogs, says George Wisdom, University of Minnesota extension livestock marketing specialist.

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Consumption of fluid milk and cream has been continuing larger than a year ago, reports Harold Pederson, extension economist in marketing at the University of Minnesota. It promises to exceed the per-person mark of 400 pounds for the first time since 1946, he says.

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Without pollen bees cannot live and work normally.

-RR-

UNIVERSITY FARM HOMEMAKING SHORTS

Leave the oven door open for a minute or two when the heat is first turned on, advises Kathleen Jeary, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. When the hot air first hits the cold surface, moisture collects.

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Using unsifted flour when the recipe calls for sifted flour may change a feathery cake into a heavy one. A cup of unsifted flour measures more than a cup after sifting.

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Don't wear loose, floppy clothing around machinery.

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Shantung is appearing in many weights and colors and is also available in prints this season.

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It's best to remove the cellophane wrapping from a new lamp shade. Heat from the lamp can cause the cellophane to draw, pulling the shade out of shape.

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Nantes carrots and Detroit Dark Red beets are excellent garden varieties, according to Orrin Turnquist, extension horticulturist at the University of Minnesota.

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The ideal oven position for baking is in the exact center of the oven. If a single pan of food is being baked, it should be placed in the center of a rack.

* * * * *

Good varieties of winter squash for the home garden are Greengold, Buttercup, Acorn and Faribo Hybrid R.

* * * * *

A nutritious diet is the best safeguard to health. Cure-alls of the "tonic" type are not the answer, say extension nutritionists at the University of Minnesota.

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Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts develop a strong flavor when steamed or cooked in a tightly covered pan.

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The Minnesota Midget muskmelon and the New Hampshire Midget watermelon are excellent melons for the home garden.

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

Immediate Release

BEEKEEPERS' SHORT COURSE MAY 9-11

A beekeepers' short course and training school for state apiary inspectors will be held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota May 9, 10 and 11.

This announcement was issued today by the Agricultural Short Course office at the University.

According to C. D. Floyd, Minnesota state apiarist, and M. H. Haydak, associate entomology professor at the University, co-chairmen of arrangements, the short course and the inspectors' training school will be held simultaneously during the three days.

Subjects to be studied at the short course include the life of the bee, apiary management, diseases of bees, their value in pollination of agricultural crops and conservation and the food value of honey.

Instructors at the short course, in addition to Haydak and Floyd, will include J. A. Munro, North Dakota state entomologist; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society; and T. A. Gochnauer, entomology research associate at the University.

Speakers and instructors at the training school will be Myron W. Clark, Minnesota state commissioner of agriculture; T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist; Gochnauer and Floyd.

Additional details may be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A-8329-BF&RR

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

Immediate Release

ORCHARD SPRAY WARNING SERVICE

Fruit growers in Minnesota will be furnished an orchard spray warning service this spring by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the office of the state entomologist.

According to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, who has headquarters on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota, the service will be patterned after the field crop reporting service already established for the European corn borer control program.

During 1951, emphasis will be placed on control of the apple maggot, Aamodt said. Volunteer growers will set up fly traps in orchards throughout the state. When the flies appear, a warning will be sent out so that spraying can be timed effectively.

Spray warnings will be published in newspapers and broadcast by radio, Aamodt said.

A-8330-BF

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

Immediate Release

4-H CLUBS STRESS FOOD PRODUCTION

Some 49,200 4-H club members in Minnesota who will be emphasizing three major food-producing projects this year hope to top 1950 production in field crops, garden and poultry.

They are among nearly 2 million youths throughout the nation who will be doing their part in the mobilization program by participating in 4-H club activities.

In these projects, 4-H boys and girls, ranging from 10 to 21 years, learn the latest scientific agricultural techniques and approved farming practices. They also have an opportunity to demonstrate phases in which they have become particularly skilled. Learning to judge crops, garden produce, poultry and eggs is another part of their 4-H training.

Awards will be made next fall to club members who have done the best job in their projects, Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader at the University of Minnesota, said today. Medals will be presented to county winners, a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago to state winners and \$300 college scholarships to the national champions.

Donor of awards in the field crops project is International Harvester. Poultry awards are given by Dearborn Motors, and garden by Allis-Chalmer Manufacturing Company. All three concerns have provided these incentives for the past few years.

Local 4-H club leaders and county extension agents conduct the projects, which are under the supervision of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Last year state and national honors in garden were won by Dona Kokesh, Hopkins, Hennepin county, and in poultry by Bernard J. Stevermer, Easton, Faribault county. Ted Trojahn, Nassau, Lac qui Parle county, was state winner in field crops.

A-8331-JBN

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 30 1951

To all counties
ATT: HOME AGENTS

VEGETABLES MORE
PLENTIFUL IN MAY

More fresh vegetables, more chicken and eggs at reasonable prices in May is the food production and supply story the U. S. Department of Agriculture has to report to _____ county homemakers.

Consumers who have paid high prices for fresh vegetables for weeks will get some relief on several items in May, says Home Agent _____.

More asparagus, lettuce, carrots and spring greens are scheduled to reach our Midwest markets in May. Production is expected to be large enough to give promise of lower prices. California will be sending larger quantities of asparagus, head lettuce and carrots. Arizona will contribute to the carrot supplies. Greens of different varieties will come to market from many areas. By the latter part of the month the Midwestern states will also contribute to these supplies.

Broilers and fryers should be very plentiful in May. In fact, near-record supplies of broilers are expected to reach the market this month.

Seasonally heavy egg production in the Midwest during the month will make eggs an abundant item at the market. Since demand for eggs has been heavy and cold storage stocks are still quite low, prices of eggs may not drop as much as a year ago. They probably will approach this year's low, however.

The only fruit expected to be in good supply this month is the apple, as well as applesauce packed from last year's crop. At the end of March there were nearly twice as many apples left from the 1950 crop as were on hand a year ago from the larger 1949 production.

Protein foods which homemakers can look to for better food buys, in addition to eggs and chicken, are fresh and frozen fish, dry beans and peanut butter.

Milk production, which is heading toward the year's peak in June, will make plenty of cottage cheese available in May. Stocks of other varieties of cheese are also large.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 30 1951

To all counties

MORE PLANTS PER ACRE
MAY BOOST CORN YIELD

Increasing the number of plants per hill and using fertilizer properly may result in more corn per acre and help avoid a feed shortage, County Agent _____ pointed out this week.

The county agent quoted Ralph Crim, University of Minnesota extension agronomist, as saying that corn is a crop in which yield is definitely linked to stand and soil fertility level.

Frequently the stand in the fall on productive land with sufficient moisture may average 2 to 3 plants when it should have 3 to 4 plants per hill, said Crim.

The important thing is to aim at a stand of 11,000 to 13,000 plants per acre on good productive land, he said.

On sandy soils, or heavier soils which are low in fertility and organic matter, the rate of planting should be approximately one seed less per hill than for the heavier and more productive soils, he said. Experimental trials, along with practical experience of successful corn growers, clearly indicates that soil fertility, the amount of organic matter and moisture holding capacity of the soil should largely determine whether or not a heavier rate of planting is justified.

In University of Minnesota experiments on sandy soils, a stand of 3 plants per hill with 100 lbs. of a complete fertilizer gave best yields. Higher rates of fertilization didn't increase the yield enough to pay for the extra fertilizer. Heavier stands gave a lower yield than the 3-stalk stand, largely because there wasn't enough moisture for the greater number of plants, according to A. C. Caldwell, associate professor of soils at the University.

A fixed planting rate of 3 or 4 seeds per hill is not a good pattern to follow for all farmers of a given area, Crim points out. A good practical goal for stand on the more productive soils of Minnesota should be 3 plants per hill at the time of harvest. This means the planting rate should be about 4 seeds per hill. That ordinarily allows some for the crows, gophers, cut worms and other injury.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 30 1951

To all counties

EAR-NOTCHING PIGS
CUTS DOWN GUESSWORK

By ear-notching your spring pigs now, you can eliminate a lot of guesswork in picking out breeding stock and determining which are your best sows, County Agent _____ said today.

_____ favors marking all pigs. Some farmers mark only the litters (agent) they consider the best, but by the time you are sure which are the good ones, the pigs may be too active to catch easily, _____ pointed out. (agent)

According to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, some sows are two or three times as profitable as the average.

"Pigs from good sows will gain up to one-half pound more per day than those from average sows," Zavoral said. This makes it important to know accurately which are the best sows, he added.

In any sow testing program, ton litter contests or in purebred herds where pedigrees are required, marking pigs is an absolute necessity, Zavoral said. Next fall, you can easily pick out the best gilts and boars for breeding stock.

Ear-notching is best done with a special instrument made for this purpose, Zavoral said. County Agent _____ can show you a system of numerically designating the litter by notching, or you can write to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minnesota, and ask for mimeograph sheet AH-7, called "Suggested Systems for Ear-Notching Pigs."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 30 1951

To all counties
A "Balanced Farming" Story

BROME OR REED CANARY
GRASS FOR WET LAND?

Is it better to use brome grass or reed canary grass in utilizing land too wet for other crop production?

County Agent _____ had some tips on this subject today, based on information from Ralph Crim, University of Minnesota extension agronomist.

Brome grass, said Crim, has been found able to tolerate a great deal of moisture, if it is not covered by water for too long a period. It cannot thrive in standing water.

There are many fields subject to too much moisture for other crops on which the water does not remain for any long single period, and on these brome grass will thrive and produce a highly palatable pasture.

Reed canary grass will tolerate more water and will do so for a longer period than brome grass. Where land remains extremely wet for a long time and is subject to overflow and standing water, reed canary grass may be the farmer's only chance, said Crim.

-RR-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
April 30 1951

To all counties

A "Balanced Farming" Story

WHAT TO LOOK FOR
IN SELECTING BEEF
CATTLE FOR GRAZING

With increased emphasis on pasture and hay in order to promote soil conservation, many farmers are giving more attention to the possibilities of carrying beef cattle on pasture during the summer.

With this in mind, County Agent _____ this week passed along some tips on selection of cattle for grazing.

These cattle may be either yearlings or calves, but yearlings are preferable, because they can utilize larger quantities of grass, points out A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

Cattle showing indications of beef breeding should be selected. They should have evidences of good beef form, including thickness of muscling. They should be healthy, have a good constitution, a quiet disposition, and a reasonable amount of quality, says Harvey.

These cattle should also be free of large brands and preferably without horns.

Feeder cattle to go out on pasture may be difficult to obtain at this time of the year. The supply is lower than in the fall and the demand strong, so prices will be higher now, according to Harvey.

If calves are selected, avoid the small, "pony" type, as they can't eat as large quantities of grass and won't gain as fast as larger types.